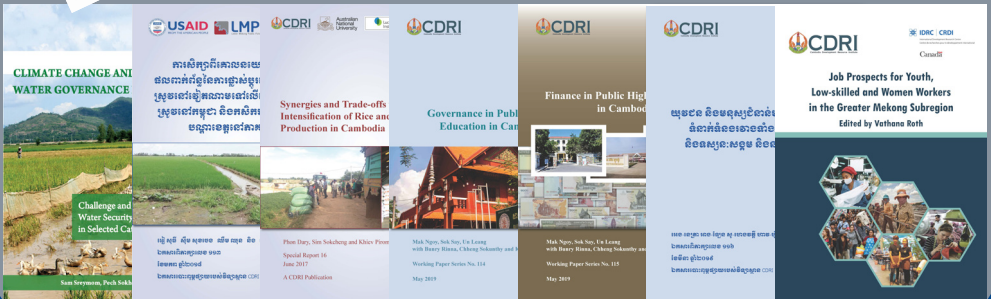




CDRI

វិទ្យាស្ថានធនធានអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និង ស្រាវជ្រាវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា
Cambodia Development Resource Institute

CDRI PUBLICATIONS CATALOGUE 2019



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We practice a culture of **respect** and **responsibility**.

We pledge to live and act with **independence** and **integrity**.

We build deep **trust** and **transparency**, capable of achieving the mission and vision of the Institute.

MERIT

Merit

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Contents

1. Cambodia Development Review	4
2. Flagship Publications.....	5
3. Working Paper Series.....	7
4. Special Reports.....	55
5. Greater Mekong Subregion Series.....	65
6. Conference Papers.....	71
7. Other Publications.....	75
8. Publications Price List	87

Cambodia Development Review*

The CDR is a quarterly publication in English and Khmer. It includes summaries of recent socioeconomic studies by CDRI and other research institutes, commentaries on crucial development issues, and analyses of economic performance in Cambodia and the region.



CDR Khmer,
September 2018 Issue: 1500 riels

CDR English,
September 2018 Issue: \$4.00

* Back issues of the Cambodia Development Review are available on request.



CDRI FLAGSHIP PUBLICATIONS

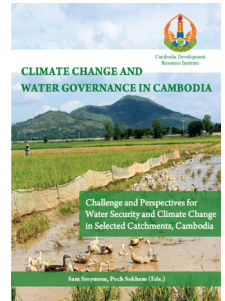
FP 3: Climate Change and Water Governance in Cambodia: Challenge and Perspectives for Water Security and Climate Change in Selected Catchments

(Illustrated by Sum K. E.)

Sam Sreymom, Pech Sokhem (eds)

This book is the major output of a three-year research project, “Climate Change and Water Governance in Cambodia”, implemented by seven partner institutions with financial support from Canada’s International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in three subcatchments of the Tonle Sap Basin.

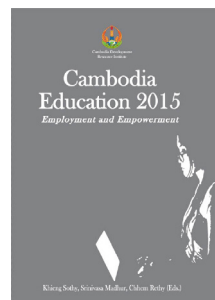
The findings confirm that changes in the climate are affecting local livelihoods, though effects vary depending on geographic location. The study highlights the problems that matter most to local communities, particularly increases in the frequency of floods and lightning storms, and contributes substantially to improving science-based planning for climate change adaptation and water resources management in the Tonle Sap Basin. Importantly, it helps improve local and national-level decision makers’ understanding of (1) how changes in climate and human systems affect water availability and water security; (2) the implications of changes in water availability for local livelihoods; and (3) how positive effects of climate change and improved water governance can increase adaptive capacity and achieve water security.

*FP 3 English, 198 pp. Dec 2015: \$15.00**FP 3 Khmer, 202 pp. Mar 2016: \$15.00**FP 3 Khmer (a summary), 24 pp. Dec 2015: available on request*

Flagship Publication 2: **Cambodia Education 2015: Employment and Empowerment**

Khieng Sothy, Srinivasa Madhur, Chhem Rethy (eds.)

Improving the education system is one of the most significant challenges facing Cambodia. This study is the result of consultation and collaboration with national executive and legislative institutions, education institutions, development partners and private education providers that form a significant repository of skills, knowledge and experience. It encompasses several main topics: getting to grips with the skill gap; aiming high through higher education; shaping and scaling up TVET; securing secondary education; meeting basic learning needs through primary education; and lifelong learning through preschool and early childhood development.



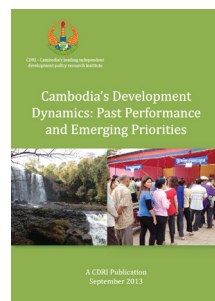
As Cambodia considers the education of future generations, it must attend to both quality and relevance while remaining forward looking. Investment in systemic education reforms will provide a building block to serve the country's long-term goals. Cambodia is a nation on the move. Well-informed policy and practice backed by sound research will help it chart a prosperous course for the future.

FP 2 English, 260 pp. Mar 2015: \$20.00

Flagship Publication 1: **Cambodia's Development Dynamics: Past Performance and Emerging Priorities**

A CDRI Publication

This timely report analyses Cambodia's development dynamism over the last two decades and identifies emerging priorities for the next two. It examines Cambodia's past performance, and current and future challenges in the economic, social, environmental and political spheres. It presents a possible long-term development vision for the country and identifies the strategic options and policy choices that need to be incorporated into future development agenda.



FP 1 English, 156 pp. Sep 2013: \$15.00

WORKING PAPER SERIES

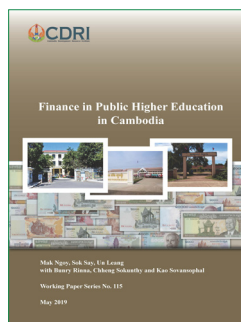
WP 116: Cambodia's Young and Older Generation: Views on Generational Relations and Key Social and Political Issues*Eng Netra, Ang Len, So Hengvotey, Hav Gecbhong, Chhom Theary*

Youth make up one third of the Cambodian population. This generation was born after the Khmer Rouge years and has grown up with the idea of regular competitive elections in a multi-party system. The youth cohort forms an increasingly significant proportion of the national electorate.

This report analyses the results from a nationally representative survey of Cambodian citizens' family and community relations, political attitudes, priorities and future expectations. It aims to examine Cambodia's emerging young generation and its implications for future development, society and politics. The findings reveal that the youth generation is different from older generations in many important ways: they are better educated, more likely to migrate and take up paid employment, and have greater access to smartphones and the internet. These differences do not necessarily imply intergenerational conflict, however.

*WP 116 Khmer, 76 pp. Mar 2019: 10,000 riel**WP 116 English, 72 pp. Mar 2019: \$3.00***WP 115: Finance in Public Higher Education in Cambodia***Mak Ngoy, Sok Say, Un Leang with Bunry Rinna, Chheng Sokunthy and Kao Sovansophal*

Cambodian higher education finance is archaic and inappropriate for creating a robust and responsive higher education system. The customary practice of line item budgeting is also obsolete. Many countries in the region have long moved towards block grants and some have recently incorporated performance-based funding. In Cambodia, bureaucratic financial management has created many loopholes and obstacles, including slow disbursement of funds, excessive and rigid regulation, and ineffective and efficient use of resources. However, any move towards new funding modalities must be aligned with efforts to improve institutional capacity as well as strong post-audit and monitoring systems.



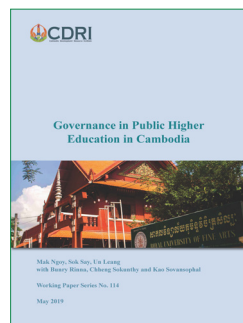
The aim of this study is to explore the current financial management and funding of higher education in Cambodia. It examines financing mechanisms, funding sources, tuition fee issues, scholarships, student loans and subsidies, revenue generation, and expenditure mechanisms. The study also reflects on practices in other Southeast Asian countries to draw policy implications for Cambodia.

WP 115 English, 44 pp. May 2019: \$2.50

WP 114: Governance in Public Higher Education in Cambodia

Mak Ngoy, Sok Say, Un Leang with Bunry Rinna, Chheng Sokunthy and Kao Sovansopha

Compared with those of its more advanced ASEAN peers, Cambodia's higher education system is still in its infancy. Its higher education governance, financing and financial management are neither sophisticated nor robust enough to deliver high-quality, relevant higher education to the society and economy. Higher education institutions have mushroomed amid inadequate regulation, supervision and support to meet national needs. The current legal framework for higher education has perpetuated an inefficient, fragmented and reactive regulatory regime. Similarly, the development of the subsector has been dictated by a distorted market system without comprehensive policy or well-thought-out state intervention.



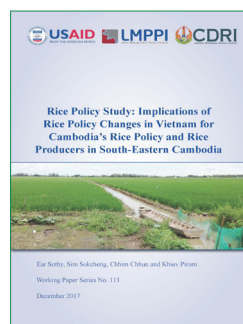
This study explores the current governance of higher education in Cambodia. It overviews conceptual discussions and examines key governance issues in public higher education. It reflects also on practices across Southeast Asia to draw academic and policy implications for improving public higher education governance in Cambodia.

WP 114 English, 52 pp. May 2019: \$2.50

WP 113: Rice Policy Study: Implications of Rice Policy Changes in Vietnam for Cambodia's Rice Policy and Rice Producers in South-Eastern Cambodia

Ear Sothy, Sim Sokchheng, Chhim Chhun and Khiev Pirom

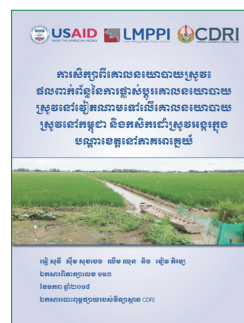
This study focuses on rice production in Prey Veng, Takeo and Svay Rieng provinces, where farmers produce mainly low value rice (IR504), most of which is exported as wet paddy to Vietnam just across the border. The Vietnamese government recently decided to restructure its economic and agricultural policy by shifting from low-value to high-value rice and other crops and this could have severe impacts on rice production in Cambodia's southeastern provinces. Interviews,



focus group discussions and a household survey revealed that it will take Vietnam at least three years to implement its restructured policy fully. So, in the near term, Vietnam will continue purchasing paddy from Cambodia if there is still a market for low-value rice. For some 20 percent of the surveyed households, more than half of their income comes from rice farming. This population will be severely affected if Vietnamese traders stop buying their rice. Rice cultivation was reportedly their main occupation, yet off-farm employment was their main source of income, accounting for about 35 percent of the total. Interviews with local traders found that due to limited processing capacity, local millers would be unable to absorb leftover paddy if there were a demand shock from Vietnam.

WP 113 Khmer, 68 pp. Jan 2018: 10,000 riels

WP 113 English, 68 pp. Dec 2017: \$2.50



WP 112: The Dynamics of Microcredit Borrowings in Cambodia

Roth Vathana, Abdelkrim Araarç, Sry Bopharath and Phann Dalis

This study uses panel data collected in 11 villages in 2011-14 to investigate the impact of microcredit on paddy harvest and income, input costs for paddy production, and self-employment income. The panel data make it possible to implement difference-in-differences and triple-differences estimators. The results show that credit participants have a 26.1 percent increase in paddy income, a 68.9 percent increase in paddy harvest and a 26.5 percent increase in expenditure on farm inputs. Poorer households benefit more from credit participation. Participants can also acquire more nonland durable assets than non-participants, particularly agricultural assets. There is weak evidence showing that female participants benefit more from access to credit than their male counterparts.

WP 112 English, 32 pp. Mar 2017: Published online by PEP at www.pep-net.org/dynamics-microcredit-borrowings-cambodia-march-2017

WP 111: Cambodia Macroeconomic Impacts of Public Consumption on Education – A Computable General Equilibrium Approach

Ear Sothy, Sim Sokheng and Khiev Pirom

Lack of human capital is one of the most significant constraints for Cambodia to be more competitive and to reach upper-middle-income country status. Recent discussion among researchers, policymakers, private sector actors and development partners reached a broad consensus that a skills gap is emerging in Cambodia. Despite

concerted efforts, policymakers and bureaucrats still face challenges in designing and executing education policies that could build a more highly skilled and educated labour force. Information on the impacts of increased public education spending on the labour market, and who would benefit, is important for promoting inclusive growth. Many studies have examined the nature of education policies and the structure of education spending. But none has yet provided a systematic country-wide analysis and quantified the impacts of public education spending on the labour market and household welfare. Employing available social accounting matrix, government budget data, the Cambodian Socioeconomic Survey and the Cambodia Economic Census, this research study aims to fill this gap by examining the distributive impacts of education public expenditure.

WP 111 English, 38 pp. Mar 2016: Published online by PEP at www.pep-net.org/sites/pep-net.org/files/typo3doc/pdf/files_events/2016_Manila_conference/final_report/MPLA-12804-Conference_Version.pdf

WP 110: Progress and Challenges of Deconcentration in Cambodia: The Case of Urban Solid Waste Management

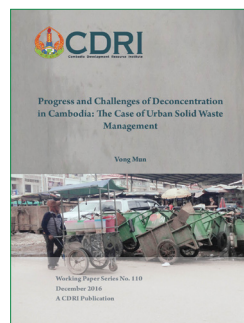
Vong Mun

Rapid population expansion and urbanisation have greatly increased waste generation and associated public health issues.

Based on a case study of urban solid waste management, this paper concludes that the functional transfer has helped empower municipal administrations to provide solid waste services by giving them greater responsibilities and the necessary rights and fiscal resources. But they need to tackle the problem of non-payment from service users unwilling or unable to pay. Local revenue generation has long been sought by subnational administrations and its full realisation would represent a significant step forward for decentralisation reform.

In view of these findings, two general policy discussion points are proposed. First, the process of functional transfer can benefit from regular forums where subnational administrations and ministerial officials discuss the challenges, outcomes and future direction of functional transfer. Second, attention should be paid to establishing an effective mechanism to resolve divergent views between subnational administrations and ministerial agencies.

WP 110 English, 28 pp. Dec 2016: \$3.00

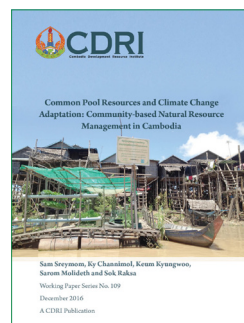


WP 109: Common Pool Resources and Climate Change Adaptation: Community-based Natural Resource Management in Cambodia

Sam Sreymom, Ky Channimol, Keum Kyungwoo, Sarom Molideth and Sok Raksas

Using primary and secondary data, this study synthesises existing knowledge on community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) approaches to climate change in Cambodia. Selected CBNRM initiatives include farmer water user communities, community fisheries, community-based ecotourism and community forestry. Factors contributing to the success and potential sustainability of resource-user communities are visible local economic benefits; ongoing institutional support from the government, NGOs and the private sector; and local ownership and participation once benefits are secured. Challenges fall into three main groups: technical, financial and governance. Limited knowledge, inadequate funding and technical support, intermittent participation and unequal access to resources are the biggest obstacles. Thus CBNRM practice is struggling to live up to the expectations of economic incentives, social benefits and environmental conservation. However, this approach is still advocated as the main mechanism for managing resources, with the condition that all stakeholders are performing their roles well and technical and financial supports are in place to sustain community activities.

WP 109 English, 40 pp. Dec 2016: \$3.00

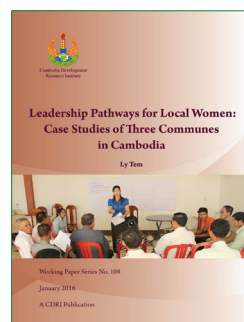


WP 108: Leadership Pathways for Local Women: Case Studies of Three Communes in Cambodia

Ly Tem

Women's leadership is necessary for Cambodia's sustained development. Their involvement in leadership roles in the public sphere and politics is crucial and has been shown to impact positively on poverty reduction. This study attempts to develop a model to help guide local women aspiring to be leaders.

The case study approach sheds light on the complexity of local women leaders' real-life situations (experiences, behaviours and emotions) and explores the patterns of interaction through which they attained leadership. Three main research questions are addressed: What types of work, personal characteristics and resources influence women to become local leaders? What experiences have women local



leaders been through? What can be learned from their backgrounds and experiences to help increase women's participation in local politics?

This study finds that to achieve leadership, women must build up a portfolio of local work experience, acquire a minimum level of education, demonstrate certain personal characteristics, and have consistent and assured support from the government, NGOs, family, villagers and political parties.

WP 108 English, 48 pp. Jan 2016: \$3.00

WP 107: **Effect of Labour Movement on Agricultural Mechanisation in Cambodia**

Chhim Chhun, Buth Bora and Ear Sothy

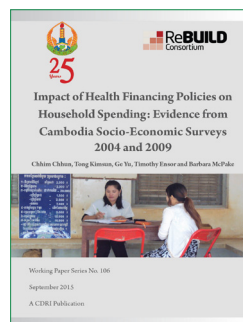
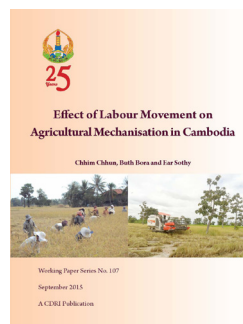
This paper looks at the effect of labour movement on farm mechanisation in rural Cambodia. It focuses on labour movement from on-farm towards off-farm jobs, and uses investment in agricultural machinery as a proxy for farm mechanisation. Recent statistics show a huge outmigration from rural areas. This has significant impacts on farming practices. To maintain production and productivity, farmers who can no longer depend on a ready supply of labourers are pushed to invest more in agricultural machinery. Using farm wage as the instrumental variable, statistical analysis indicates that increased off-farm employment has a positive effect on the rate of investment in agricultural machinery. Households whose members work off-farm are more likely to invest in agricultural machinery, the core factor contributing to the success or failure of agricultural mechanisation.

WP 107 English, 36 pp. Sep 2015: \$2.50

WP 106: **Impact of Health Financing Policies on Household Spending: Evidence from Cambodia Socioeconomic Surveys 2004 and 2009**

Chhim Chhun, Tong Kimsun, Ge Yu, Timothy Ensor and Barbara McPake

The study draws on data from Cambodia Socioeconomic Surveys 2004 and 2009 to measure the impact of user fees, health equity funds, the government health subsidy scheme, vouchers and various combinations of these policies on household health spending. Analysis using a difference-in-differences estimator and a two-part model finds that health equity funds and vouchers help to reduce household health



spending, whereas user fees and the government health subsidy scheme are unlikely to reduce household health spending as was originally designed. Continuation and expansion of health equity funds and voucher schemes is definitely crucial for Cambodia. The results highlight the need for further policy-relevant research to improve the effectiveness of user fees and the government health subsidy scheme.

WP 106 English, 48 pp. Sep 2015: available online only

WP 105: **Health and Education in the GMS: The Case of Cambodia**

Roth Vathana and Lun Pide

Motivated by the relatively low indicators for access to basic secondary education and healthcare, the study attempts to (1) analyse national policy and institutional framework for inclusive development in health and education, and (2) identify areas needing attention or updating.

In education, Cambodia has made considerable progress towards achieving universal nine-year basic education. Supply-side issues are more important than demand-side factors, particularly the poor quality of teaching and learning; relatively low, albeit growing, government funds for education; corruption in service delivery; low and uncompetitive incentives for teachers; and a lack of systematic coordination.

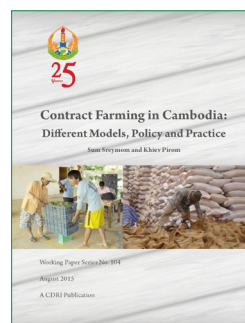
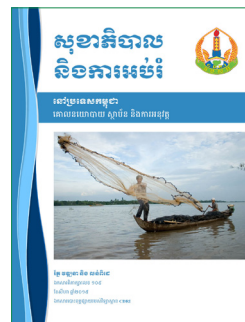
In basic healthcare, two indicators – vaccination of children aged 0-23 months, and the percentage of women seeking antenatal care – have improved. However, the percentage of women who give birth in public health centres remains low. The challenges to providing better quality health services are limited coverage; insufficient health facilities, equipment and medicine; and high cost.

WP 105 Khmer, 48 pp. Sep 2015: available online only

WP 104: **Contract Farming in Cambodia: Different Models, Policy and Practice**

Sum Sreymom and Khiev Pirom

Research identified four modalities of contract farming (CF) in Cambodia: centralised, informal, multipartite and intermediary. Support agencies and contractors run most of the CF schemes, with contract documents drawn up without recourse to the coordination mechanism described in the Sub-Decree on Contract Farming. Institutional supports



especially for individual contract farmers remain limited. Centralised and multipartite models can provide more benefits if contracts and agreements are well managed and coordinated and farmers receive enough support. CF practices exist at community level, but there has been no clear supportive action from government. To ensure that CF schemes work well and to provide more benefits to farmers, government must pay attention to four strategic areas:

- Linking farmer organisations and CF schemes
- Formalising markets
- Improving production inputs and services
- Enforcing the sub-decree especially by implementing the government role.

WP 104 Khmer, 60 pp. Nov 2017: available online only

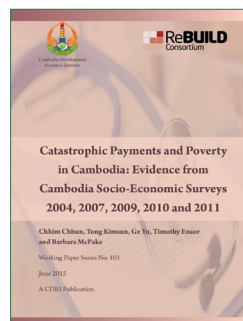
WP 104 English, 56 pp. Aug 2015: \$3.00

WP 103: Catastrophic Payments and Poverty in Cambodia: Evidence from Cambodia Socioeconomic Surveys 2004, 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011

Chhim Chhun, Tong Kimsun, Ge Yu, Timothy Ensor and Barbara McPake

This paper estimates the incidence and intensity of catastrophic health payments and their impoverishment effects and identifies the sources. It finds that the percentage of households with out-of-pocket health spending exceeding the 10 percent threshold declined from 12.3 percent in 2004 to 9.2 percent in 2011, and the amount of out-of-pocket health spending as a share of total household expenditure exceeding the 10 percent threshold also dropped from 2.0 percent to 1.3 percent. The level of consumption per capita, household size, distance between household and commune health centre, and households in rural areas, are positively associated with catastrophic payments, while education and access to safe drinking water and sanitary toilets have played a very important role in reducing catastrophic payments. Out-of-pocket health spending seems to increase poverty incidence and the poverty gap. The evidence indicates that health-related programs to reduce catastrophic health spending should be well targeted and public health interventions to promote access to safe drinking water and hygienic toilets can be an indirect approach to address the problem.

WP 103 English, 32 pp. Jun 2015: \$2.00

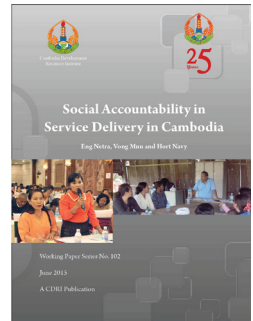


WP 102: Social Accountability in Service Delivery in Cambodia*Eng Netra, Vong Mun and Hort Navy*

This study examines three examples of social accountability initiatives in health, education and clean water. It focuses on how ordinary citizens, particularly the poor and women, have engaged with these accountability initiatives, and the opportunities and constraints they face in trying to mobilise and pose demands on state officials. The state, for its part, is not homogeneous and is shown attempting to control and respond selectively to citizens' voices and demands. The study investigates the outcomes of these claims and the power of citizens and NGOs to both promote social collective action and influence public service performance.

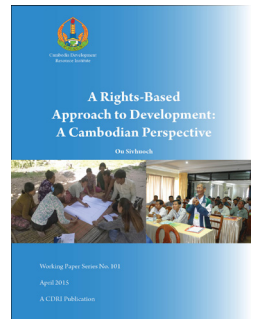
The study finds that any changes in empowerment and improvements in state-society relations in Cambodia have been insignificant because ordinary citizens and the poor remain fearful of exerting their voice, and because government and NGOs are implementing weak forms of social accountability.

WP 102 English, 64 pp. Jun 2015: \$3.00

**WP 101: A Rights-Based Approach to Development: A Cambodian Perspective***Ou Sibhuoch*

The rights-based approach (RBA) to development is based on the argument that human rights and development converge: unless the socioeconomic rights of the poor are realised and upheld, poverty cannot be alleviated. This paper takes RBA seriously. But, because power is entrenched in Cambodia's administrative, social and international donor structures, it advocates a modified RBA that takes a long-term perspective. Unseating deep-rooted power requires a gradual approach rather than a radical, hasty attempt to remove power from the state and empower the poor. The paper challenges RBA debates pressing local NGOs and their donors to adopt purely politicised projects and abandon conventional service provision. Local NGOs and their donors should not disregard service delivery but integrate rights into services.

WP 101 English, 32 pp. Apr 2015: \$2.00



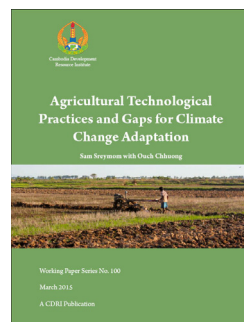
WP 100: **Agricultural Technological Practices and Gaps for Climate Change Adaptation**

Sam Sreymom with Ouch Chhuong

This study identifies local agricultural knowledge and practices, with a focus on famers' efforts to adapt the system of rice intensification (SRI) to suit local farming conditions in two agroecological zones: the Tonle Sap Plain and the Mekong Plain. It explores gaps in local practices and suggests ways of diffusing and scaling up SRI to help farmers understand adaptation options such as new crop and water management techniques to build resilience to climate change. Local people choose only the practices they think most beneficial and feasible; the most commonly adopted SRI practice is the selection of improved varieties. To find solutions to local problems, communities need to mobilise local resources. Collective action is required to share technical information, foster local innovation, adapt new practices to local conditions, improve access to output and input markets, identify local water storage options and share risks and labour. NGOs and government extension agents should provide advice and services to help farmers connect to local and distant markets. The government should not only increase the number of village agents but also mobilise local people to work as local extension workers.

WP 100 Khmer, 52 pp. Jan 2016: \$2.50

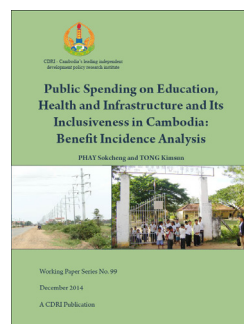
WP 100 English, 48 pp. Mar 2015: \$2.50



WP 99: **Public Spending on Education, Health and Infrastructure and Its Inclusiveness in Cambodia: Benefit Incidence Analysis**

Phay Sokchheng and Tong Kimsun

Using benefit incidence analysis, marginal benefit incidence analysis and data from the Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey (CSES) 2004, 2009 and 2011, this paper examines whether public spending on education, health and infrastructure is distributed across household income groups and geographical zones, and to what extent changes in that spending affect different population groups. The results indicate that public spending in Cambodia is not pro-poor except for the spending on primary schools. In addition, public spending is unevenly distributed between rural and urban areas and between geographical zones. Increased public spending, except for that on primary and lower secondary education, is highly unlikely to benefit the poor. This suggests there is



an urgent need to implement sectoral pro-poor policies within the prioritisation of target regions.

WP 99 English, 40 pp. Dec 2014: \$2.50

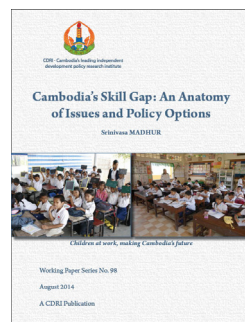
WP 98: Cambodia's Skill Gap: An Anatomy of Issues and Policy Options

Srinivasa Madhur

There is growing consensus that an emerging skill gap could impose human costs and constraints on Cambodia's economic growth and development. The country is facing a shortage of skilled human resources even for low-to-medium skill intensive industries. Cambodia's skill gap is emerging at a time when the Association of Southeast Asian Nations is preparing to launch the ASEAN Economic Community in 2015. In spite of this, with the government and its development partners committed to deep reform of the entire education system, Cambodia should be able to build a modern education system that can provide high-quality education and training to meet changing labour market needs.

WP 98 Khmer, 52 pp. Dec 2015: 10,000 riels

WP 98 English, 48 pp. Aug 2014: \$2.50

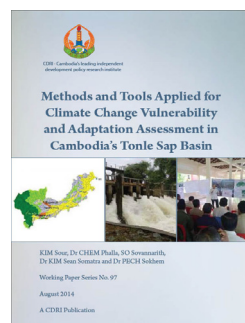


WP 97: Methods and Tools Applied for Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment in Cambodia's Tonle Sap Basin

Kim Sour, Chem Phalla, So Sovannarith, Kim Sean Somatra and Pech Sokhem

Cambodia is highly susceptible to natural disasters due to the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events, primarily floods, droughts and windstorms. Natural disasters and climate-related hazards have exacted huge socioeconomic costs on the economy and people's livelihoods, especially in the last decade. This paper reviews existing methods and tools used for understanding climate change impacts and local people's vulnerability and adaptive capacity, with a focus on water use and governance in three subcatchments of the Tonle Sap Basin. It looks at how different organisations have approached the evaluation of vulnerability and adaptive capacity in relation to climate change and water governance, and the strengths and gaps in existing tools and methods.

WP 97 English, 68 pp. Aug 2014: \$3.00

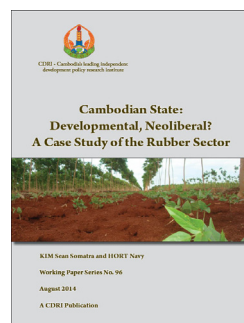


**WP 96: Cambodian State: Developmental, Neoliberal?
A Case Study of the Rubber Sector**

Kim Seam Somatra and Hort Navy

Using the conceptual framework of the developmental state, the researchers explore how reforms have affected the state's ability to support economic growth. Results show that (1) the Cambodian state does not take clear actions to promote economic transformation, and the effort is limited to policy rhetoric; and (2) the state is not able to act as entrepreneur of last resort in the sense of a developmental state, but facilitates private relations characteristic of the distant role of the typical neoliberal state. The paper concludes that the Cambodian state has been neither a developmental nor a neoliberal state, but has mixed developmental, neoliberal and neo-patrimonial characteristics.

WP 96 English, 44 pp. Aug 2014: \$2.00

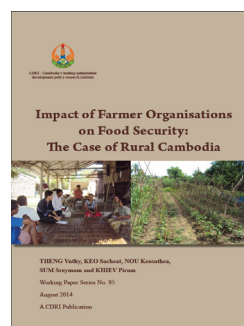


**WP 95: Impact of Farmer Organisations on Food Security:
The Case of Rural Cambodia**

Theng Vuthy, Keo Socheat, Nou Keosothea, Sum Sreymom and Khiev Pirom

This study set out to (1) examine the roles, operations and challenges of farmer organisations (FOs) in improving household food security; (2) analyse household characteristics that determine participation in FOs; (3) assess FOs' impact on rural food security and livelihoods; and (4) provide recommendations for changes in the legal and regulatory framework for FOs. Due to their predominance, the focus falls on three FO types: farmer group (informal with 10-30 members), farmer association (more than 30 members, either informal or formal), and agricultural cooperative (business-oriented, generally with more than 30 members). Participation in an agricultural cooperative is positively associated with rural household food security through improved rice and livestock productivity. Overall, however, FOs in Cambodia have not evolved sufficiently to improve members' access to markets.

WP 95 English, 84 pp. Aug 2014: \$3.00



WP 94: The Enduring Gap: Decentralisation Reform and Youth Participation in Local Rural Governance

Heng Seiba, Vong Mun and Chheat Sreang with Chhuon Nareth

To understand the contribution of decentralisation reform to youth participation in local rural governance, this empirical review looks at how youth have utilised the participatory opportunities enabled by decentralisation reform along three key themes: civic, political and electoral. The findings suggest that after more than a decade of decentralisation, youth participation in local rural governance remains limited. When youth do engage, their activities are often triggered or facilitated by intermediaries such as youth association leaders, commune councillors and village chiefs. Given this reliance, the paper argues that youth still lack courage and remain passive without the role of intermediaries.

WP 94 English, 52 pp. Jul 2014: \$2.50

WP 93: Adaptation Capacity of Rural People in the Main Agro-Ecological Zones in Cambodia

Nang Phirun, Sam Sreymom, Lonn Pichdara and Ouch Chhuong

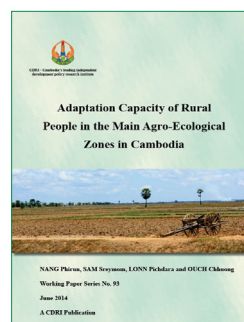
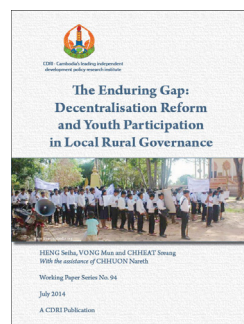
This study examines climate change impacts and identifies measures for strengthening the capacity of individuals and communities to cope with these effects and manage their livelihoods. Adaptive capacities, particularly of the poor and marginalised population groups, are moderately low. This is because (1) the majority of rural people depend on climate-sensitive resources for their livelihoods, and (2) they have limited access to assets or other livelihood options to help cope with climate-related hazards. Actions to minimise the impacts of climate change and weather variability must be strengthened at all levels. Availability of, and access to, livelihood assets, institutions and entitlements are key in supporting local adaptive capacities.

WP 93 English, 60 pp. Jun 2014: \$2.00

WP 92: Links between Employment and Poverty in Cambodia

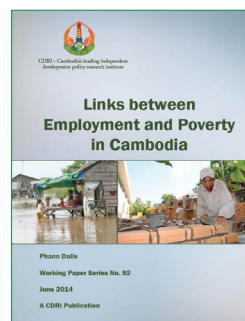
Phann Dalis

This descriptive analysis combines macro and micro data. Data from the Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey (CSSES) 2007-11 is used for probit estimation. Results show



that agriculture, albeit with a slow growth rate, absorbs a large share of the labour force, while the sector's growth is driven mainly by productivity increases, as is that of services. Industry has grown rapidly, but its capacity to employ labour is relatively small and growth depends on employment levels within the sector rather than on productivity gains. The study suggests that macro policy should seek to make farmland more accessible to farmers, and that investment in education be increased to achieve universal lower secondary education and thereby augment workers' capabilities and productivities.

WP 92 English, 36 pp. Jun 2014: \$2.00

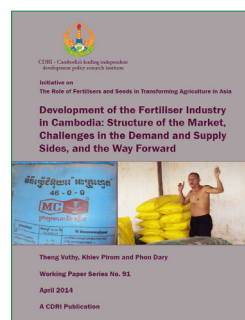


WP 91: Development of the Fertiliser Industry in Cambodia: Structure of the Market, Challenges in the Demand and Supply Sides, and the Way Forward

Theng Vuthy, Khiev Pirom and Phon Dary

Crop production growth over the last decade has been driven by higher yields due mainly to increased use of farm inputs, notably fertilisers, improved seeds and irrigation. The fertiliser market in Cambodia is a free market, led by a competitive private sector. Yet government policy and trade regulations through licensing and tonnage quota-systems restrict the free market economy and increase trade transaction costs. Further, poor regulation of fertiliser quality undermines confidence in the market to the point that some farmers limit or abstain from applying fertiliser altogether. Future gains in crop production will have to come mostly from increased farm yields. Fertilisers will therefore remain essential to meet the demands of crop intensification. These factors alone emphasise the importance of easing the constraints restricting the fertiliser market.

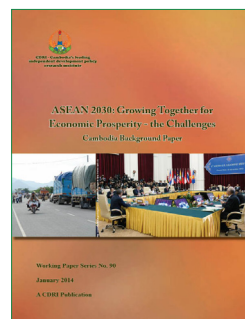
WP 91 English, 56 pp. Apr 2014: \$2.00



WP 90: ASEAN 2030: Growing Together for Economic Prosperity – the Challenges

Cambodia Background Paper

Despite its characterisation in international development literature as a “post-conflict, aid-dependent, least developed country”, over the past two decades, Cambodia has experienced sustained peace and stability, high levels of



growth and remarkable socioeconomic development. This background paper analyses Cambodia's current economic and development conditions, defines a positive scenario for the country in 2030 and identifies the factors that will determine whether this scenario can be achieved. It uses SWOT (strengths-weaknesses-opportunities-threats) analysis to gain insights into the major challenges Cambodia faces in achieving its aspirations and identify priority policy options.

WP 90 English, 36 pp. Jan 2014: \$1.50

WP 89: Gender and Water Governance: Women's Roles in Irrigation Management and Development in the Context of Climate Change

Nang Phirun and Ouch Chhuong

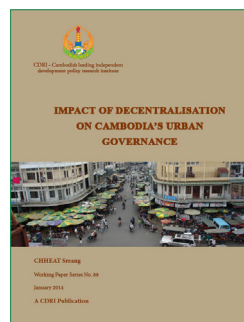
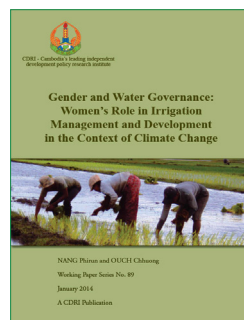
In the last 15 years, Cambodia has experienced increasingly frequent floods, windstorms and droughts that have severely harmed agriculture, property and human life. Women have gradually participated more in village and community water management, since the introduction of integrated water resource management (IWRM) and participatory irrigation management and development (PIMD). With a focus on climate change, this study aims to establish women's roles and constraints in irrigation, water management and agricultural development, analyse their priority needs and raise awareness of the major challenges they face. It also seeks realistic recommendations for reducing or eliminating barriers to women's greater engagement in water resource management, environmental protection and climate change resilience.

WP 89 English, 60 pp. Jan 2014: \$2.50

WP 88: Impact of Decentralisation on Cambodia's Urban Governance

Chheat Sreang

Locally elected government has been instituted in Cambodia since the first council elections in 2002, yet little is known about how sangkats (local urban authorities) conduct public affairs. This study provides a picture of urban governance in Cambodia through sangkat councillors' perceptions of their strengths and weaknesses in the exercise of their roles as local representatives. Their current powers and human and financial resources do not correspond to the scope of work, outputs and services expected of them. Without vested authority and adequate resources, civic participation in local policymaking and thus the legitimacy of sangkats will



be weakened. The current challenge is intrinsically linked to, and will be addressed by, the ongoing debate about functional assignments to various subnational governments including the sangkat.

WP 88 English, 40 pp. Jan 2014: \$2.50

WP 87: Gatekeepers in Local Politics: Political Parties in Cambodia and their Gender Policy

Kim Sedara and Joakim Öjendal with Chboun Nareth

Gender issues have become a part of mainstream Cambodian politics over the last decade, and gender-neutral electoral systems have been developed. Political parties are the key determining forces in shaping gendered local political representation. This report comes up with two main findings. First, women are underrepresented in local politics despite marked progress in the last decade and strong policies from all main actors. It appears that there are major and elusive impediments to a more thorough change towards gender-equal political representation. Second, while local politics may be the most accessible political arena for women, experience from other countries in a similar predicament suggests that the party system constitutes a conservative bloc of patriarchal resistance to greater gender equality.

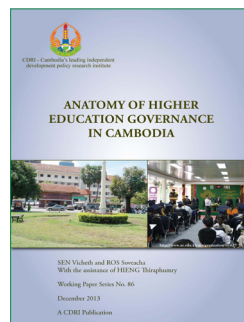
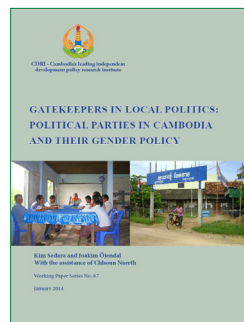
WP 87 English, 44 pp. Jan 2014: \$2.50

WP 86: Anatomy of Higher Education Governance in Cambodia

Sen Vicheth and Ros Soveacha with Hieng Thiraphumry

Higher education plays a fundamental role in enhancing the intellectual capacity essential to creative leadership and in providing a skilled workforce able to respond to changing labour market demands. Countries around the world now face similar challenges in establishing and sustaining governance to ensure quality in rapidly growing education systems. Cambodia's situation is unique in that it is dealing with these challenges without the support of a previous generation of graduates, who were dispersed and in many cases annihilated by a generation-long internal conflict. This study aims to contribute to and inform existing efforts to improve higher education management and administration by mapping the governance structure of Cambodia's current system and identifying core issues.

WP 86 English, 36 pp. Dec 2013: \$2.00

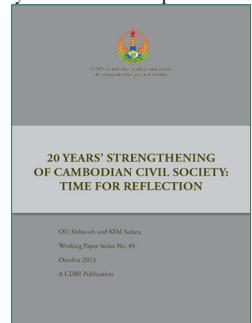


WP 85: 20 Years' Strengthening of Cambodian Civil Society: Time for Reflection

Ou Sivhuoch and Kim Sedara

In the 1980s and 1990s a large number of NGOs emerged in Cambodia, primarily in response to donors' agendas on strengthening civil society to curb repressive developing country governments and support a broad democratisation process. Over the last 20 years, donor money has been concentrated on funding a small group of NGOs, mostly located in the country's centre. While it is not argued that NGOs have no influence, they have not demonstrated basic civil society features. More recently, however, some local organisations have surfaced across the country, giving rise to optimism that donors, while they have built national level civil society only to a limited degree, have gradually triggered forms of genuine grassroots civil society.

WP 85 English, 32 pp. Oct 2013: \$2.00

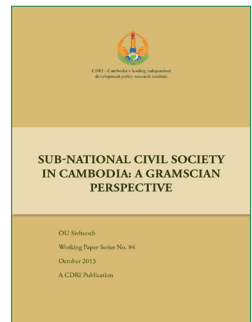


WP 84: Sub-National Civil Society in Cambodia: A Gramscian Perspective

Ou Sivhuoch

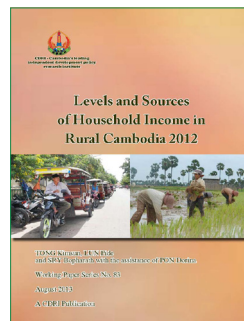
Several authors label Cambodian national civil society as a sphere that is neither apolitical nor autonomous, but influenced or co-opted by and blurred with the state. This paper suggests that the application of a Gramscian perspective also proves relevant to subnational civil society. The subnational state has recently politicised and co-opted village development committees, and imposed restrictions on civil society. Further, the latter has compromised its autonomy, and memberships have blurred as the state joined in. Also relevant is civil society's insistence on and ability to retain its independence and achieve its objectives, leaving the subnational state's hegemonic project incomplete, as Gramsci argued. Even so, Gramsci's concept does not apply to some cases where the subnational state and civil society could cooperate on a win-win basis.

WP 84 English, 28 pp. Oct 2013: \$2.00

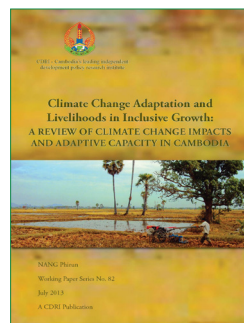


WP 83: Levels and Sources of Household Income in Rural Cambodia 2012*Tong Kimsun, Lun Pide and Sry Bopharath with Pon Dorina*

Households in Phnom Penh and other urban areas seem to depend on only two primary sources of income – self-employment and wage labour, while rural households rely mostly on agriculture. The study found that female-headed households had lower incomes than male-headed households. This was likely due to capital constraints, lack of agricultural land and low education. Income disparity in rural areas seemed to be higher than at the national level. However, income inequality between rural and urban areas started to decline in 2009 and reached its lowest level in 2011, due mostly to the sharp drop of incomes in Phnom Penh while incomes in rural areas remained unchanged. These findings suggest that broad-based growth strategies are needed so that poor rural households can benefit more from overall economic growth.

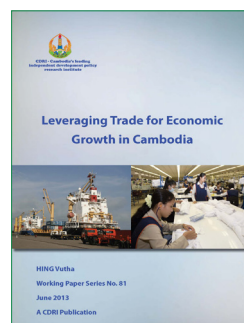
WP 83 English, 48 pp. Aug 2013: available online only**WP 82: Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihoods in Inclusive Growth: A Review of Climate Change Impacts and Adaptive Capacity in Cambodia***Nang Phirun*

This paper summaries existing knowledge on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and assesses the strengths and weaknesses of different frameworks and approaches applied by various initiatives in Cambodia. It starts by outlining the climate and the state of agricultural development, then looks at the impacts of climate change on livelihoods, agriculture and natural resources, and discusses climate vulnerabilities, existing adaptation strategies and measures, gender issues and national policies related to sustainable development and inclusive growth. It concludes by identifying knowledge gaps, policy issues and future directions for research and action to mitigate climate change impacts and strengthen adaptive capacity in the country.

WP 82 English, 68 pp. Jul 2013: \$2.00

WP 81: Leveraging Trade for Economic Growth in Cambodia*Hing Vutha*

Trade is vital for Cambodia's growth, and the key to enhancing its role is to remove obstacles. To this end, policy priorities should consider investing in trade-related infrastructure, improving logistics, upgrading customs procedures, strengthening regional cooperation and connectivity, stepping up export market information services, and improving standard management systems. These measures should come with complementary policies including for macroeconomic stability and financial sector development, improved investment and business climate, investment in general infrastructure, education and health, and technology and knowledge transfer. Further trade policy liberalisation and reforms should gain political support from the leadership, receive momentum and impetus from key stakeholders, and be supported by effective and responsive institutions.

WP 81 English, 52 pp. Jun 2013: \$1.50**WP 80: Binding Constraints on Economic Growth in Cambodia: A Growth Diagnostic Approach***Saing Chan Hang*

The study applies the growth diagnostic approach to identify binding constraints on Cambodia's growth after the crises in 2008 and 2009. Garments, tourism, construction and agriculture, particularly paddy rice, have retained their status as key drivers of growth. Cost of finance and access to international finance do not appear to be constraints, nor do the corporate tax rates and land rights. But corruption, lack of dispute settlement mechanisms, limited law enforcement and tax administration, inadequate road transport and high cost of electricity are likely to be constraints on growth. The problem of limited self-discovery was also evident, but it was not an apparent problem as the survival rate of new exported products in 2000-09 was 39.9 percent.

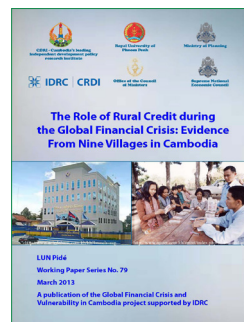
WP 80 English, 60 pp. Mar 2013: available online only

WP 79: The Role of Rural Credit during the Global Financial Crisis: Evidence From Nine Villages in Cambodia

Lun Pidé

The paper reviews rural credit in Cambodia in 2008, just as the global financial and economic crisis was gaining momentum, to analyse rural households' formal and informal credit demand and propose policy options. The results suggest that household demand for credit increased during the crisis. The higher demand for formal as opposed to informal loans indicates the important role of the formal rural credit market in times of economic downturn. There was no evidence of a positive relationship between the crisis and loans to smooth consumption; instead, loans were used for farming investment and debt repayment.

WP 79 English, 32 pp. Mar 2013: available online only



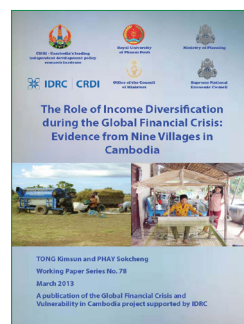
WP 78: The Role of Income Diversification during the Global Financial Crisis: Evidence from Nine Villages in Cambodia

Tong Kimsun and Phay Sokchheng

In rural Cambodia, where households' diversification behaviour is mainly motivated by the desire to accumulate assets rather than by survival concerns, the key determinants of income diversification are the number of male household members aged 15–64, household head primarily engaged in agriculture, durable assets, agricultural land endowment, health shock, and crop failure. Desirable policies, therefore, are those that reduce constraints on diversification, such as risk reduction strategies, microcredit provision, rural services, rural non-farm enterprise development, infrastructure and education improvements.

The study confirms that income diversification is strongly and positively associated with per capita consumption but is unlikely to help smooth consumption during a crisis. It shows the need for well-designed public safety nets as a risk-reducing and coping strategy.

WP 78 English, 36 pp. Mar 2013: available online only



WP 77: Households' Vulnerability to Global Financial Crisis and Risk Coping Strategies: Evidence from Nine Rural Villages in Cambodia

Saing Chan Hang

Although economic growth started to show signs of recovery in early 2010, a pervasive consumption shortfall reflected the protracted effect of the global financial crisis. Population groups particularly vulnerable to the global financial crisis include larger households and households with older heads, while better insulated groups include households with better educated heads, female head of household and households with married heads. There was also evidence of child labour as households with more children were better protected. Households that had access to common property resources could protect themselves from economic crisis. But there was no evidence to support the effectiveness of risk-coping mechanisms, namely selling assets, selling livestock, borrowing and the use of transfers or social networks.

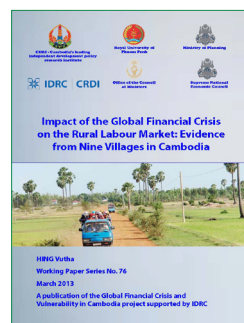
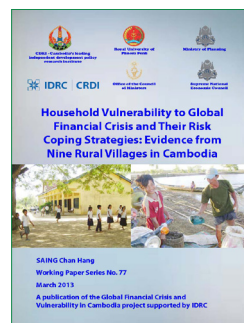
WP 77 English, 36 pp. Mar 2013: available online only

WP 76: Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on the Rural Labour Market: Evidence from Nine Villages in Cambodia

Hing Vutha

The study uses a combination of descriptive statistics and econometric modelling with data from household surveys to track labour market changes before, during and after the crisis. It finds that employment participation in rural Cambodia increased, employment structure shifted towards agriculture and informal sectors, real wages decreased, and migration reversed from overseas and urban areas to rural villages. The rural labour market is the last resort for returning migrants and laid-off urban workers in difficult economic times. This could imply that rural areas served as a vital safety net for a highly vulnerable workforce affected by the crisis.

WP 76 English, 28 pp. Mar 2013: available online only

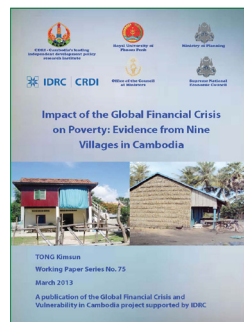


WP 75: Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Poverty: Evidence from Nine Villages in Cambodia

Tong Kimsun

Focussing on trends in household consumption and poverty, i.e. poverty headcount ratio, poverty gap and squared poverty gap, using four-period panel data for 2001, 2004, 2008 and 2011, this comprehensive econometric analysis demonstrates that all study villages except Andoung Trach experienced a sharp drop in consumption per capita between 2008 and 2011. The study confirms that the global financial and economic crisis is likely to have increased the poverty headcount ratio from 37 to 44 percent. As the food and oil price increases and the global financial crisis hit Cambodia's economy hardest in 2009, the increase in the poverty rate could be even higher.

WP 75 English, 36 pp. Mar 2013: available online only

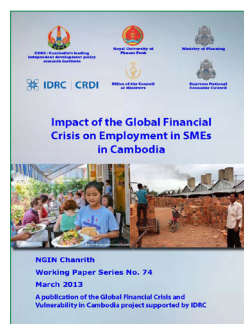


WP 74: Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Employment in SMEs in Cambodia

Ngjin Chanrith

This assessment of how the global economic and financial crisis has affected employment in small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) focuses on the construction and tourism sectors in Phnom Penh municipality and Siem Reap province. It found that the number of unpaid family workers in tourism SMEs went down and the number of paid employees declined across the two industries, yet there was no significant change in wages. The SMEs applied cost-saving strategies like laying off staff and cutting expenses to cope. Very few enterprises received assistance to revitalise their business, and the aid was informal (i.e. money loaned by friends and relatives) and nominal. A small number of enterprises sought business support services, mostly from specialised private firms.

WP 74 English, 40 pp. Mar 2013: available online only

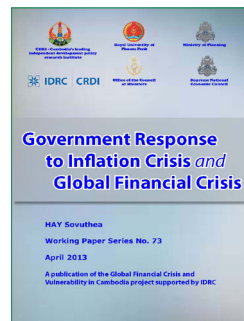


WP 73: Government Response to Inflation Crisis and Global Financial Crisis

Hay Sovuthea

This paper takes stock of the domestic macroeconomic policy deployed in mitigating the highest inflation and lowest growth Cambodia had experienced since 1994. Fiscal and monetary policies were well coordinated alongside a package of administrative measures to tackle soaring inflation resultant of the 2007/08 oil and food price hikes and the 2008/09 economic slowdown. The current export-oriented private sector-led growth strategy remains valid. Fiscal tightening will replenish government deposits, and stronger budget institutions will improve revenue administration and expenditure efficiency. Sectoral policy such as the Policy Paper on the Promotion of Paddy Production and Rice Export, the National Social Protection Strategy, the Tourism Strategic Development Plan 2012–20 and the policy and financing mix to promote industrial development will lay comprehensive foundations for better macroeconomic intervention in the future.

WP 73 English, 28 pp. Apr 2013: available online only



WP 72: Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Cambodian Economy at Macro and Sectoral Levels

Hem Sochet

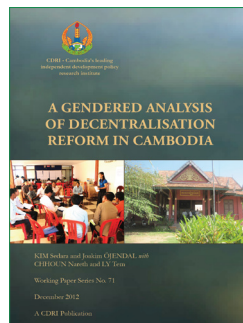
Cambodia still depends on a narrow growth base of just four sectors: garments and textiles, tourism, construction, and agriculture. Agriculture apart, heavy reliance on foreign investment and markets makes these sectors vulnerable to external shocks. The negative impacts fall disproportionately on the employment and income of poor workers who form the majority. Some economists point out that the weak linkage of Cambodia's banking and financial sector to the world financial system has insulated it from the effects of the crisis. The financial crisis was, however, a wake-up call for the Cambodian government to review and rearrange its banking and financial policies to avoid a recurrence of the credit crisis that stalled the construction sector.

WP 72 English, 40 pp. Apr 2013: available online only



WP 71: A Gendered Analysis of Decentralisation Reform in Cambodia*Kim Sedara and Joakim Öjendal with Chboun Nareth and Ly Tem*

Decentralisation is the most significant public sector reform and the politically most important democratic development in Cambodia. The reform rearranges power structures, creates space for a more pluralistic political representation and addresses gender equality in local politics. However, reforms continue to face significant challenges: women's representation in political decision-making bodies remains inadequate, gendered articulation of ideas and priorities has limited resonance, and entrenched gendered power structures are not easily altered. To what extent is there an increased gender balance? How do women manage to articulate and pursue their views in local politics? In answering these questions, this study empirically examines two critical issues: women's representation in the commune council and women's political articulation and influence in local politics.

*WP 71 Khmer, 48pp. Dec 2013: 8,000 riels**WP 71 English, 48 pp. Dec 2012: \$2.50***WP 70: Baseline Survey for Socioeconomic Impact Assessment: Greater Mekong Subregion Transmission Project***Hing Vutha, Saing Chan Hang and Khieng Sothy*

This research project is the first baseline socioeconomic survey conducted by CDRI for the Greater Mekong Subregion Transmission Project of the Asian Development Bank. It was designed to develop a set of comprehensive baseline demographic, social and economic as well as energy consumption indicators for the project. The tools for data collection were village and household surveys in 27 villages, potential project beneficiaries (treatment group) and non-beneficiaries (control group). Propensity score matching was used to predict the probability of household participation in the two groups.

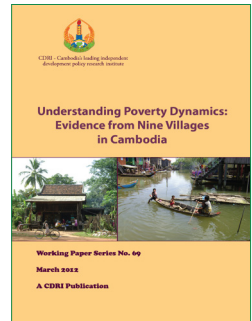
WP 70 English, 86 pp. Aug 2012: available online only

WP 69: Understanding Poverty Dynamics: Evidence from Nine Villages in Cambodia

A CDRI Publication

Poverty in Cambodia is one of the highest in Asia. Despite the country's very impressive GDP growth in the last decade, poverty remains pervasive especially in rural areas. The food and economic crises along with the idiosyncratic shocks of recent years rendered the poor and near-poor more vulnerable. This study sheds light on the extent, determinants and nuances of poverty against the impacts of major macro and micro developments in Cambodia. It shows that addressing poverty remains the top priority of development policies, which should focus on supporting community growth and devising effective responses to both chronic and transient household poverty.

WP 69 English, 114 pp. Mar 2012: \$4.50

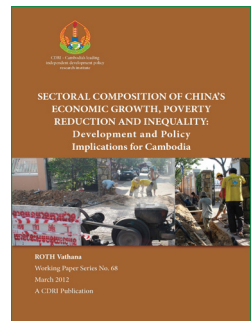


WP 68: Sectoral Composition of China's Economic Growth, Poverty Reduction and Inequality: Development and Policy Implications for Cambodia

Roth Vathana

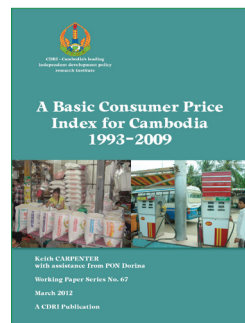
Although country contextual differences and preconditions must be carefully considered when attempting to replicate economic growth and poverty reduction models, Cambodia could consider the experiences of other Asian countries such as China, India, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam to further improve its poverty reduction strategies. Cambodia could also utilise foreign assistance and international cooperation by redirecting resources to support activities that have the highest effects on poverty alleviation. Cambodia can learn from China's development experience and its dual focus on poverty reduction: committed growth-oriented poverty reduction policies by the government with programs that address mechanisms to ensure income redistribution, and pro-poor inclusive economic growth through geographical targeting.

WP 68 English, 56 pp. Mar 2012: \$2.50

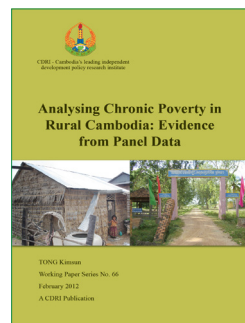


WP 67: A Basic Consumer Price Index for Cambodia 1993–2009*Keith Carpenter with Pon Dorina*

Basic consumer price indices for 1993–2009 are calculated using data gathered in provincial markets and the Phnom Penh Consumer Price Index base periods of 1994, 2000 and 2006 of the Cambodian National Institute of Statistics (NIS). The key output of the paper is a National Basic Consumer Price Index for Cambodia. The paper began as a review of the basic price indices calculated by CDRI using consumer price data collected since 1993 for 12 provincial urban and rural markets. This paper corrects the shortcomings of the original basic price indices, and extends the analysis to calculate a Provincial Basic Consumer Price Index for 1993–2009.

WP 67 English, 84 pp. Mar 2012: \$3.00**WP 66: Analysing Chronic Poverty in Rural Cambodia: Evidence from Panel Data***Tong Kimsun*

This paper tries to measure chronic poverty in rural Cambodia and identify its key determinants. It finds that households experiencing chronic poverty account for only 4–10 percent of the total sample, while transient poverty affects 40–52 percent. Household composition, particularly the number of children aged 7–14 years and females aged 15–64 years, the education of the household head, and agricultural land and livestock, play an important role in reducing the likelihood of chronic poverty, but common property resources do not. It appears that education, agricultural land and livestock could also help reduce transient poverty. Social capital is likely to be strongly correlated with both transient poverty and never being poor

WP 66 English, 40 pp. Feb 2012: \$2.00**WP 65: Agricultural Development and Climate Change: The Case of Cambodia***Ros Bansok, Nang Phirun and Chhim Chhun*

Increasingly frequent natural shocks (drought, flood and cyclones) have devastating consequences for agriculture in Cambodia, especially rice farming. These events tend to hit the most vulnerable rural poor the hardest. Irregular rainfall results in loss of agricultural investment (crops, assets, infrastructure) and human life. Because the

majority of farming still depends on rainfall, most farmers can grow just one crop a year. The combination of low productivity, volatile prices and limited access to credit poses a serious constraint to improving local livelihoods. However, the development of more physical irrigation infrastructure will create more opportunities for intensive farming, which could help accelerate poverty reduction.

WP 65 Khmer, , 88 pp. Oct 2013: 6,000 riels

WP 65 English, 88 pp. Dec 2011: \$3.00

WP 64: Poverty and Environment Links: Case of Rural Cambodia

Tong Kimsun and Sry Bopharath

There is general consensus that the poor in Cambodia, particularly those living in rural areas, are heavily dependent on ecosystem services, notably common property resources. If the environment is degraded, the livelihoods of those people will be severely affected. This study uses the Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey 2007 and other secondary data to examine the impact of environmental income (forestry, hunting) and environmental variables (flood, drought, land erosion) on poverty. It also attempts to examine household risk coping strategies and limitations in response to environmental change, and looks at government mitigation and coping strategies.

WP 64 English, 44 pp. Nov 2011: \$2.50

WP 63: Decentralised Governance in a Hybrid Polity: Localisation of Decentralisation Reform in Cambodia

Heng Seiha, Kim Sedara and So Sokebunthoeun

This paper reviews the progress of the decentralisation and deconcentration reform in Cambodia. The two main goals of the reform – promotion of local democracy and improvement of local service delivery – are related to the assumption that decentralisation brings about various social, economic and political benefits through the enhancement of local government accountability and responsiveness, civic participation in local development planning, and improved representation of marginalised people. The findings suggest that the reform has made some good progress. But these achievements are far from being uniform and linear. Instead, possible changes and achievements have been localised in the Cambodian hybrid political context.

WP 63 English, 52 pp. Nov 2011: \$3.00

WP 62: Decentralised Governance of Irrigation Water in Cambodia: Matching Principles to Local Realities

Chea Chou, Nang Phirun, Isabelle Whitehead, Phillip Hirsch and Anna Thompson

The technical design of irrigation projects has improved, but challenges facing irrigation governance hinder their effectiveness. Through three ethnographic case studies, this study investigates (1) the degree of match between governance arrangements and requirements imposed by the physical configuration of the schemes, and (2) the modifications made to stipulated governance arrangements in response to local requirements. Finding that current arrangements deviate from both the requirements imposed by the schemes' physical configuration and the idealised theoretical governance, it suggests that changes need to be made to policy, farmer water user community (FWUC) mandates, and the governance structure to provide more support to FWUCs and to bring them in line with existing governance frameworks.

WP 62 Khmer, 64 pp. Dec 2012: 10,000 riels

WP 62 English, 60 pp. Nov 2011: \$2.50

WP 61: Catchment Governance and Cooperation Dilemmas: A Case Study from Cambodia

Ros Bandeth, Ly Tem and Anna Thompson

Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) is now an integral part of Cambodia's National Strategy on Water Management to ensure better catchment planning and management of water and other related resources. Based on a case study in Kompong Chhnang province, Cambodia clearly has an administrative foundation that supports ICM. The study concludes that stakeholders across different levels still operate independently and have few incentives to cooperate at catchment scale. Several entrenched factors hold back cooperation, including cultural traits, lack of trust, overlapping mandates, centralisation, capacity issues, and lack of information about land demarcation, land tenure and hydrology.

WP 61 English, 74 pp. Sep 2011: \$3.00

WP 60: Foreign Investment in Agriculture in Cambodia

Saing Chan Hang, Hem Socheth and Ouch Chandarany with Phann Dalis and Pon Dorina

Growing interest from foreign investors in Cambodia's agriculture sector, particularly in agro-industrial crops such as rubber, cassava, sugarcane and maize, raises concern about the potential effects of such investments on community livelihoods, the environment and national food security. A preliminary investigation using data from the Council for the Development of Cambodia and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shows that some foreign investment projects have created significant employment for local communities while others have not. Notably, many land conflicts have arisen as a result of a weak land tenure system and limited consultation with local communities before the granting of economic land concession projects.

WP 60 English, 76 pp. Nov 2011: \$3.00

WP 59: Hydrological Analysis in Support of Irrigation Management: A Case Study of Stung Chrey Bak Catchment, Cambodia

Chem Phalla, Philip Hirsch and Someth Paradis

This study examines the possibility of supporting improved catchment irrigation management by evaluating scenarios based on sound hydrological analysis using the Water Evaluation and Planning System (WEAP). In Stung Chrey Bak catchment, rice farming is rapidly shifting from rainfed mono-cropping to irrigated double- or triple-cropping. Growing demand for irrigation has created and intensified competition for water. This has raised much concern about the equity of water allocation and the long-term sustainability of water resources. In a situation of water limitation, harmonising crop planning between upstream and downstream cropping areas is crucial to optimising the use of water resources in agriculture.

WP 59 English, 44 pp. Sep 2011: \$2.50

WP 58: Irregular Migration from Cambodia: Characteristics, Challenges and Regulatory Approach

Hing Vuttha, Lun Pide and Phann Dalis

Migration via irregular channels has been the most popular option for Cambodian workers seeking jobs abroad as it is widely regarded as relatively secure, convenient and cheap. But some migrants face abuse and exploitation while others become victims of human trafficking. Irregular migration raises serious issues about the protection and management of migrant workers in both sending and receiving countries. There is international consensus that irregular migration needs to be addressed in a holistic and comprehensive manner by looking at its causes, responding to its effects and improving international cooperation.

WP 58 Khmer, 60 pp. Oct 2011: 10,000 riels

WP 58 English, 56 pp. Aug 2011: \$2.50

WP 57: The Impact of Irrigation on Household Assets

Tong Kimsun, Hem Socheth and Paulo Santos

This study investigates the relationship between irrigation and household assets such as durable assets, livestock, farm equipment, cows, buffaloes, and draught animals. It shows that irrigation is unlikely to have a positive impact on the amount of durable assets, but human capital does play a critical role in their accumulation. New investment should, therefore, focus more on achieving a balance between

the expansion and improvement of irrigation systems. The study confirms that investment in both human capital and irrigation infrastructure can have a stronger impact than investment in infrastructure development alone.

WP 57 Khmer, 36 pp. Jul 2012: 8,000 riel

WP 57 English, 36 pp. Aug 2011: \$2.00

WP 56: What Limits Agricultural Intensification in Cambodia? The Role of Emigration, Agricultural Extension Services and Credit Constraints

Tong Kimsun, Hem Sochetb and Paulo Santos

This paper attempts to define the factors that determine emigration and rice double-cropping among rural households in Cambodia. The analysis takes into account possible correlation between these decisions and unobserved heterogeneity among farmers. It finds that rice double-cropping and emigration decisions are not closely interrelated. The study concludes that water availability and agricultural land are the key determinants of rice double-cropping. Farm households that rely on animal draught power are unlikely to engage in rice double-cropping. Policies aimed at increasing irrigation and providing socioeconomic land concessions in rural areas could play a critical role in improving agricultural production.

WP 56 English, 36 pp. Jul 2011: \$2.50

WP 55: Policy Coherence in Agricultural and Rural Development: Cambodia

Kem Sothorn, Chhim Chhun, Theng Vuthy and So Sovannarith

This study aims to identify: (1) major problems related to coherence among agriculture and rural development policies; (2) structures and processes used to ensure coherence and their effectiveness; and (3) how different interests in policymaking are reconciled. A number of mechanisms have been put in place to improve policy coherence, enhance aid effectiveness and address coordination issues at various levels. Coherence among agriculture and rural development initiatives is determined by development agencies' efforts and commitment and by the government's action to tailor and direct them as well as improve its internal coordination for better aid utilisation.

WP 55 English, 80 pp. Jul 2011: \$3.00

WP 54: Improving the Governance of Water Resources in Cambodia: A Stakeholder Analysis

Nang Phirun, Khiev Darary, Philip Hirsch and Isabelle Whitehead

Irrigation development and water management present serious governance challenges. Farmers, government agencies, development organisations and the private sector all have a part to play, but their roles and responsibilities are not always well defined. Contemporary ideas on water governance indicate a greater need for participation and ownership of local resources by the communities using them. Water-related issues are handled by several overlapping ministries and committees. So there needs to be some kind of structure to improve coordination at catchment or provincial level which could increase the technical expertise available to support communities, line agencies and other groups without removing their authority to make decisions about their own resources.

WP 54 Khmer, 82 pp. Jul 2011: 12,000 riels

WP 54 English, 78 pp. Jun 2011: \$2.50

WP 53: An Investigation of Land Cover and Land Use Change in Stung Chrey Bak Catchment, Cambodia

Chann Sopheap, Nathan Wales and Tim Frewer

The study focuses on water resource development and local livelihoods in Stung Chrey Bak catchment, Kompong Chhnang province, and investigates the interaction between water resources, local livelihoods and land use over two decades. It finds that land size has changed considerably through forest encroachment, illegal logging and large-scale plantations, and that the expansion of irrigated land for rice production and other water-intensive agriculture challenges effective and fair water allocation within the catchment.

WP 53 English, 70 pp. Jul 2011: \$3.00

WP 52: Assessing China's Impact on Poverty Reduction in the Greater Mekong Subregion: The Case of Cambodia

Ouch Chandarany, Saing Chan Hang and Phann Dalis

This study examines China-Cambodia trade and its implications for poverty reduction in Cambodia through three dimensions: export to China, import from China and export to the third market. Export to China helps reduce poverty through job creation, and the import of cheap Chinese consumer products helps ease some of the poor's expenditure. It appears that competition between the two countries in domestic agriculture markets is unlikely, but rising imports have hindered the development of domestic backward linkage industries in Cambodia. Another important impact on poverty reduction comes from Chinese investment and official development assistance.

WP 52 Khmer, 130 pp. Jun 2011: 10,000 riels

WP 52 English, 120 pp. Jun 2011: \$3.50

WP 51: Irrigation Water Productivity in Cambodian Rice Systems

Christopher Wokker, Paulo Santos, Ros Bansok and Kate Griffiths

Cambodia's economy is largely agrarian. The majority of farmers depend directly or indirectly on the success of the rice crop. Rice production is a significant factor in the national effort to promote food security. But because rice production is mainly rainfed, most farmers can grow only one crop a year. Aware of the importance of water management, the government and its development partners are making efforts to expand the irrigated area. However, there is little quantitative information regarding the value of water at farm level. This paper tries to address this question and discusses some policy implications, particularly the issue of irrigation fees.

WP 51 English, 40 pp. Jun 2011 \$2.50

WP 50: Fiscal Decentralisation in Cambodia: A Review of Progress and Challenges

Pak Kimchoeun

Fiscal decentralisation needs to be comprehensive and coordinated with other reforms. Linking decentralisation to sectoral policy is difficult and the challenges are compounded by the parallel and fragmented nature of donor support through numerous vertical projects. The successful experience with commune reform since 2002 should not hide the fact that it has barely touched on the kinds of tasks expected in the next step, namely functional assignment, revenue assignment, and more systematic inter-governmental transfer. Starting on these tasks will definitely run into resistance from central agencies, a test that will prove how committed the government is to fiscal decentralisation.

WP 50 Khmer, 40 pp. May 2011: 8,000 riels

WP 50 English, 40 pp. May 2011: \$2.50

WP 49: Use of Hydrological Knowledge and Community Participation for Improving Decision-Making on Irrigation Water Allocation

Chem Phalla and Someth Paradis

A growing population requires more food. Many farmers who grow dry season rice lack irrigation, not only because of lack of water in the catchment, but also because of the lack of irrigation infrastructure and a proper water allocation mechanism. This paper reports on research conducted in Stung Chrey Bak catchment in Kompong

Chhnang province to explore the interactions between water use, water policy, physical systems and institutional frameworks for catchment management.

WP 49 Khmer, 64 pp. May 2011: 8,000 riels

WP 49 English, 66 pp. Mar 2011: \$2.50

WP 48: Empirical Evidence of Irrigation Management in the Tonle Sap Basin: Issues and Challenges

A CDRI Publication

Over the last few decades, state agencies, development organisations and private sector agencies have focused efforts not only on developing physical irrigation infrastructure but also on establishing effective management mechanisms. The empirical data compiled in this paper identifies the everyday issues of irrigation water governance at local level, particularly coordination between actors, water allocation within and between schemes, farmer participation, project evaluation and planning, and the emergence of private schemes.

WP 48 English, 56 pp. Aug 2010: \$2.50

WP 47: The Local Governance of Common Pool Resources: The Case of Irrigation Water in Cambodia

Chhea Chou

The study seeks to identify the factors that enable or constrain the good governance of common pool resources in Cambodia using irrigation water as the case for analysis. It found that the decentralised natural resource management approach was not functioning, whereas local implementation of community-based natural resource management to manage irrigation water was working, though unsatisfactorily. The low performance of the latter is due to the difficulty maintaining community commitment to paying irrigation service fees, a lack of local ownership of the managing association, and the limited power of the farmer water-user community.

WP 47 English, 86 pp. Aug 2010: \$2.50

WP 46: Agricultural Trade in the Greater Mekong Subregion: Synthesis of the Case Studies on Cassava and Rubber Production and Trade in GMS Countries

A CDRI Publication

Agriculture creates a sense of commonality and connection among the countries of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS); however, its contribution to regional economies varies, being huge in Laos and Cambodia and much smaller in China, Thailand

and Vietnam. This paper summarises and synthesises the five country case studies, undertaken by the GMS Development Analysis Network (now GMS-Net), which aim to build knowledge on the availability, quality and exchange of information related to agricultural production and trade, particularly in relation to cassava and rubber.

WP 46 English, 22 pp. Dec 2009: \$2.00

**WP 45: Costs and Benefits of Cross-country Labour Migration in the GMS:
Synthesis of the Case Studies in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam**

A CDRI Publication

There is growing interest in promoting cooperation in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), comprising Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and Yunnan province of China, where socioeconomic development varies widely between countries. Job creation in the worse-off countries does not keep pace with increases in the labour force. Due to the higher wages in Thailand and lack of year-round farming in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar, millions of people venture over the border to work in Thailand. This report by the GMS-Development Analysis Network (now GMS-Net) tries to address the information gap regarding economic costs and benefits of migration for individuals, households and sending communities.

WP 45 English, 26 pp. Dec 2009: \$2.00

**WP 44: Costs and Benefits of Cross-country Labour Migration in the GMS:
Cambodia Country Study**

Chan Sophal

Most Cambodian migrants travel by illegal or informal routes, mainly to Thailand, as the legal option is costly and inconvenient. Government agencies face a huge challenge in managing this growing labour migration. Since the creation of productive jobs does not keep pace with the number of new entrants to the labour force, the pressure to emigrate in search of employment is likely to increase. This study, as part of a regional study by the GMS-Development Analysis Network (now GMS-Net), provides an overview of trends and major issues of labour migration in Cambodia with a focus on the financial costs and benefits for individuals, households and communities.

WP 44 Khmer, 92 pp. Dec 2010: 8,000 riels

WP 44 English, 82 pp. Dec 2009: \$3.00

**WP 43: Agricultural Trade in the Greater Mekong Subregion: The Case of
Cassava and Rubber in Cambodia**

Hing Vutha with Thun Vathana

Cambodia's agricultural sector accounted for 27 percent of GDP in 2007 and employed about 56 percent of the total labour force, especially the poor. Aware of the importance of agricultural trade for economic growth and poverty reduction, the government's approach has been to enhance agricultural exports while developing the sector. This study examines how to best promote agricultural trade in the region in order to optimise benefits and minimise negative impacts. Cassava and rubber are the subject of in-depth analysis because of their importance for employment creation and poverty reduction.

WP 43 Khmer, 70 pp. Jan 2010: 6,000 riels

WP 43 English, 62 pp. Dec 2009: \$3.00

WP 42: Leadership in Local Politics of Cambodia: A Study of Leaders in Three Communes of Three Provinces

Thon Vimealea, Ou Sivhuoch, Eng Netra and Ly Tem

Using the state-society gap as its assumption and point of departure, this study seeks to identify different kinds of local leaders (including women leaders) and their characteristics and legitimacy in order to see whether and how they can help bridge this gap. It finds that, resultant of decentralisation and deconcentration reform, the gap between state and society has been bridged, albeit very slowly and unevenly. It then suggests a number of policy implications to support the reform and promote democracy.

WP 42 English, 100 pp. Oct 2009: \$3.00

WP 41: The Environmental Impact of the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement for Countries in the Greater Mekong Subregion

A CDRI Publication

Over the last two decades, the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), comprising Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and the Chinese province of Yunnan, has experienced rapid social and economic change through closer economic cooperation, especially with the signing of the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement. The significant increase in trade between China and the GMS-5 in natural resources such as minerals and wood has raised concerns over their depletion and other environmental problems such as biodiversity loss, land erosion, flooding, landslides and climate change.

WP 41 Khmer, 90 pp. Oct 2009: 8,000 riels

WP 41 English, 70 pp. Apr 2009: \$3.00

WP 40: Accountability and Human Resource Management in Decentralised Cambodia

Eng Netra and David Craig

This study seeks to understand the situation and major issues that affect human resource management accountability, especially at subnational level. It looks at the implications for Cambodia's decentralisation and deconcentration reform, which aims to bring the government closer to the people by providing subnational governments with adequate resources and, in particular, good and capable civil servants who are accountable, motivated and committed, loyal and professional, and responsive regarding service delivery for the poor.

WP 40 English, 134 pp. Mar 2009: \$5.00

WP 39: Accountability and Planning in Decentralised Cambodia

Horng Vuthy and David Craig

This paper aims to understand the major issues that affect the ability of subnational planning to advance accountability and then to draw key lessons for the promotion of subnational accountability and democratic development. The findings suggest that the introduction and implementation of many important reform initiatives has improved accountability, but subnational planning still faces a number of constraints including (1) high degree of centralisation in governance, (2) overriding strength of neo-patrimonial networks, (3) lack of consistent progress in major related reforms, and (4) complex and fragmented external aid delivery.

WP 39 English, 136 pp. Jul 2008: \$5.00

WP 38: Accountability and Public Expenditure Management in Decentralised Cambodia

Pak Kimchoeun and David Craig

Public sector accountability has moved to the forefront of both government and development agencies' concerns in recent years. This paper sets out to understand accountability as it currently exists in subnational public expenditure management, and to suggest what needs to be done to enhance it.

WP 38 English, 86 pp. Jul 2008: \$5.00

WP 37: Framing Research on Water Resources Management and Governance in Cambodia: A Literature Review

Chem Phalla, Philip Hirsch, Kim Sean Somatra, So Sovannarith, Suon Vanny, Khiev Daravy, Melissa Neave, Kate Griffiths, Nathan Wales, Jo Gillespie, Ham Kimkong, Lic Vuthy, Nong Keamony, Chea Phallika and Chann Sopheap

This literature review provides a preliminary assessment of the status of water resources management in Cambodia in terms of its physical basis, governance,

institutional arrangements and legal frameworks, and draws on experience at international, regional and in-country levels.

WP 37 English, 62 pp. May 2008: \$5.00

WP 36: Youth Migration and Urbanisation in Cambodia

Lim Sovannara

Migration is always risky, especially for young workers. There are pressing reasons for the huge movement of young people from rural to urban areas. The study has five objectives: (1) understand the socioeconomic background of young migrants' households; (2) identify the factors that promote youth migration; (3) examine the role of social networks in facilitating youth migration; (4) identify the types of employment in urban areas for young migrants and their integration into the urban setting; and (5) understand young migrants' relations with the sending household and the impact of youth migration on poverty in the sending household and community.

WP 36 Khmer, 76 pp. May 2010: 6,000 riels

WP 36 English, 60 pp. Nov 2007: \$3.50

WP 35: Where Decentralisation Meets Democracy: Civil Society, Local Government and Accountability in Cambodia

Kim Sedara and Joakim Öjendal with the assistance of Ann Sovatha

Cambodia's national and subnational governance reforms are at an important stage. The government and its international development partners are involved in complex negotiations and processes to determine how to best deploy international development assistance to support the governance, decentralisation and deconcentration reform agenda, how to build the capacity of institutions and individuals at the subnational level to achieve democratic development outcomes, and how to promote constructive engagement between civil society and government.

WP 35 English, 70 pp. May 2007: \$4.00

WP 34: Accountability and Neo-patrimonialism in Cambodia: A Critical Literature Review

Pak Kimchoeun, Horng Vuthy, Eng Netra, Ann Sovatha, Kim Sedara, Jenny Knowles and David Craig

CDRI's research shows that the concepts of accountability in Cambodia are understood in many different ways. Because the conceptualisation and operationalisation of accountability is largely driven by Western public administration experience and thinking, the application of this concept in Cambodia creates many

difficulties for reform agendas and for development outcomes. Therefore, both the concept of accountability and its potential application need to be contextualised to reflect the Cambodian situation, and to improve its inclusion and potential pro-poor impacts in institutional reform efforts.

WP 34 English, 94 pp. Mar 2007: \$6.00

WP 33: Natural Forest Benefits and Economic Analysis of Natural Forest Conversion in Cambodia

Kasper K. Hansen and Top Neth

This paper aims to inform policymaking on sustainable development, natural resource management and poverty reduction in Cambodia. It reflects on important policy challenges and decisions facing the Cambodian government related to the future management of large forest areas left standing in a post-concession management vacuum. The study analyses policies promoting large-scale conversion of natural forests for agricultural development, and discusses options for different forest management systems to meet the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals on forest conservation and poverty reduction.

WP 33 English, 120 pp. Dec 2006: \$8.00

WP 32: The Cross-border Economy of Cambodia: An Exploratory Study

K.A.S. Murshid and Tuot Sokphally

This study focuses on Cambodia's trade environment, trade policy and cross-border trade, particularly the role and impact of supply-side factors. Through case studies in two areas, one adjacent to Thailand and the other to Vietnam, on the export of ready-made garments to Thailand and import of shoes, vegetables and processed foods from Vietnam, this paper studies the implications of cross-border trade for household welfare, particularly for the poor.

WP 32 Khmer, 68 pp. May 2005: 8,000 riels

WP 32 English, 66 pp. Mar 2005: \$5.00

WP 31: Law Harmonisation in Relation to the Decentralisation Process in Cambodia

Robert B. Oberndorf, J.D.

Decentralisation and deconcentration are integral to government reforms to promote democracy, reduce poverty and ensure sustainable development. Decentralisation reform aims to devolve power to semi-autonomous elected governments at commune level, and to move towards enhanced roles for provinces and municipalities. In support of this effort, a large body of rules and regulations has been formulated.

How these new rules and regulations fit with each other and with existing legislation, and how the ongoing efforts towards decentralisation fit within these structures, are the focus of this report.

WP 31 Khmer, 68 pp. Jul 2004: 5,000 riels

WP 31 English, 60 pp. May 2004: \$6.50

WP 30: The Evolution of Democratic Process and Conflict Management in Cambodia: A Comparative Study of Three Cambodian Elections

Caroline Hughes and Kim Sedara with the assistance of Ann Sovatba

This study examines the evolution of mechanisms for conflict management since 1998 and their effectiveness in preventing conflict escalation during the general elections of 2003, the development of civil society programs for conflict management and the changes in electoral procedures, especially complaints procedure and voter registration. It also assesses the impact of key developments on the technical capacity and political legitimacy of institutions responsible for conflict management and the types of conflicts that are most easily managed by existing mechanisms.

WP 30 Khmer, 148 pp. Jun 2004: 10,000 riels

WP 30 English, 130 pp. Apr 2004: \$13.5

WP 29: Domestic Fish Trade: A Case Study of Fish Marketing From the Great Lake to Phnom Penh

Yim Chea and Bruce McKenney

This paper assesses the conditions under which freshwater fish are marketed from two major landing sites on the Great Lake to retail markets in Phnom Penh – the largest domestic fish trading route. It examines the market structure for trade, the role of financing and credit, and major marketing transactions and constraints. It then provides policy recommendations to promote greater competition in fish distribution, reduce fish value losses, and improve marketing efficiency.

WP 29 Khmer, 42 pp. Dec 2003: 20,000 riels

WP 29 English, 38 pp. Nov 2003: \$5.00

WP 28: Trading Forest Products in Cambodia: Challenges, Threats and Opportunities For Resin

Prom Tola and Bruce McKenney

Forests support rural livelihoods in Cambodia in many important ways. Almost all rural Cambodians use forest resources for cooking fuel and construction materials. Many also collect forest products for household use and income generation. To

explore the conditions under which forest product trade is conducted and how such conditions affect rural livelihoods, this study focuses on resin, which is a common income source for forest communities across Cambodia.

WP 28 Khmer, 86 pp. Dec 2003: 7,000 riels;

WP 28 English, 78 pp. Nov 2003: \$10.00

WP 27: Fish Exports From the Great Lake to Thailand: An Analysis of Trade Constraints, Governance, and the Climate for Growth

Yim Chea and Bruce McKenney

This paper looks at the current conditions under which fish are exported from the Great Lake to Thailand, including the typical market structure, credit and financing arrangements, analysis of key trade and export constraints, quantification of transaction costs, and assessment of official regulatory framework in comparison with actual practices. It provides a number of policy recommendations to support improvements in trade efficiency, governance, and the climate for economic growth.

WP 27 Khmer, 88 pp. Nov 2003: 7,000 riels

WP 27 English, 72 pp. Oct 2003: \$10.00

WP 26: Off-farm and Non-farm Employment: A Perspective on Job Creation in Cambodia

Sarathi Acharya, Kim Sedara, Chap Sotharith and Meach Yady

Despite rapid economic growth during the last decade, Cambodia still has a narrow occupational base and jobs created outside subsistence agriculture have remained low. This study arises from the imperative to diversify and create more jobs in the country's transitional economy, with a view to alleviating poverty, unemployment and underemployment.

WP 26 Khmer, 90 pp. Sep 2003: 7,000 riels

WP 26 English, 80 pp. Feb 2003: \$5.00

WP 25: Facing the Challenge of Rural Livelihoods: A Perspective From Nine Villages in Cambodia

Chan Sophal and Sarathi Acharya

The research looks at the relationships between land holdings and landlessness and between farm size productivity and profitability within the context of food security, the nature and availability of agricultural credit, access to common property resources and other non-farm incomes, the nature of rural poverty and labour markets, and the strategies adopted by rural households to maintain livelihoods.

WP 25 Khmer, 150 pp. Aug 2003: 8,000 riels

WP 25 English, 134 pp. Dec 2002: \$10.00

WP 24: Land, Rural Livelihoods and Food Security in Cambodia: A Perspective From Field Reconnaissance

Kim Sedara, Chan Sophal and Sarthi Acharya

The study attempts to understand the difficult situation facing many rural communities as population growth outstrips the supply of natural resources to meet livelihood demands, land inequality increases, and farms are subdivided to the point where they are no longer sustainable. The paper examines the market and shows how the prices paid for agricultural produce inadequately benefit small farmers. It also discusses various policy options, including the modernisation and diversification of agriculture, security of land tenure, natural resource management, labour market reform and the expansion of non-agricultural activities.

WP 24 Khmer, 72 pp. Dec 2002: 6,000 riels

WP 24 English, 68 pp. Oct 2002: \$7.00

WP 23: Natural Resources and Rural Livelihoods in Cambodia: A Baseline Assessment

Bruce McKenney and Prom Tola

This paper assesses the status and related issues of natural resources and rural livelihoods in three key sectors – agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. It examines production and harvest information, management challenges and opportunities, cross-sector impacts, and marketing and trade issues to identify gaps and further research.

WP 23 Khmer, 152 pp. Sep 2002: 10,000 riels

WP 23 English, 124 pp. Jul 2002: \$10.00

WP 22: Land Transactions in Cambodia: An Analysis of Transfers and Transaction Records

Chan Sophal and Sarthi Acharya

When Cambodia decollectivised land in 1989, plots were evenly distributed among people. Throughout the 1990s, however, a number of plots changed hands, causing both inequality and landlessness, which might be partly responsible for poverty and food insecurity in Cambodia. By examining official records on land transactions, this paper analyses issues related to land and food security to help effective policy formulation.

WP 22 *Khmer*, 70 pp. Jul 2002: 8,000 riels

WP 22 *English*, 62 pp. Jul 2002: \$8.00

WP 21: Cambodia 1999-2000: Land, Labour and Rural Livelihoods in Focus

Bhargavi Ramamurthy, Sik Boreak, Per Ronnås and Sok Hach

This report comprises three chapters. The first presents an assessment of the prevailing macroeconomic situation; the second analyses the extent of land ownership, access to land, land inequality and landlessness; and the third looks at the possessions, entitlements and livelihoods of the landless and the near landless.

WP 21 *Khmer*, 78 pp. Mar 2002: 8,000 riels

WP 21 *English*, 68 pp. Dec 2001: \$8.00

WP 20: Social Assessment of Land in Cambodia: A Field Study

So Sovannarith, Real Sopheap, Uch Utey, Brett Ballard and Sarthi Acharya

This report presents the findings of a social assessment commissioned by the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction prior to undertaking a comprehensive program of land measurement, titling and registration. The purpose of the assessment was to collect data in order to facilitate proper targeting of land titles and registration, ensure a fair deal to vulnerable sectors of society, highlight socio-cultural and gender factors requiring special consideration, and assess the institutional feasibility of a land titling and registration project.

WP 20 *Khmer*, 114 pp. Mar 2002: 8,000 riels

WP 20 *English*, 104 pp. Nov 2001: \$10.00

WP 19: Land Tenure in Cambodia: A Data Update

Chan Sophal, Tep Saravy and Sarthi Acharya

This paper looks at the allocation of land for different uses, examines data on land and fisheries concessions, and land registration and titling. Analysis is based on data from eight socioeconomic surveys recently conducted in Cambodia which was retabulated to provide information on land. It attempts to count the number of land parcels in the country, calculate the average size of land parcels, estimate landlessness and land inequality, and estimate the relationship between poverty and landlessness.

WP 19 *Khmer*, 86 pp. Dec 2001: 8,000 riels

WP 19 *English*, 74 pp. Oct 2001: \$10.00

WP 18: A Study of the Cambodian Labour Market: Reference to Poverty Reduction, Growth and Adjustment to Crisis

Martin Godfrey, So Sovannarith, Tep Saravy, Pon Dorina, Claude Katz, Sarthi Acharya, Sisowath D. Chanto and Hing Thoraxy

This paper explores the nature and trajectory of Cambodia's labour market, analysing both its structure and trends. It discusses the country's factor endowment, analyses the labour market structure, studies distortions in the labour market, looks at the nature and extent of migration, and examines labour market trends. In particular, it focuses on links between the labour market and poverty reduction, links between the labour market and economic growth, and labour market adjustment to crises. It discusses current policy, with specific reference to labour and poverty alleviation, and presents some recommendations.

WP 18 Khmer, 74 pp. Oct 2001: 8,000 riels

WP 18 English, 66 p. Aug 2001: \$7.00

WP 17: Technical Assistance and Capacity Development at the School of Agriculture Prek Leap

Chan Sophal, So Sovannarith and Pon Dorina

This case study provides an in-depth look at what technical assistance has achieved at the School of Agriculture Prek Leap (SAPL) in terms of capacity development, and the reasons behind success or failure. To this end, the paper summarises the history of SAPL and the technical assistance provided to it, assesses the impact of technical assistance on capacity development, and discusses the constraints limiting the success of technical assistance at SAPL. Along with policy recommendations, the paper also provides data on individual projects.

WP 17 Khmer, 74 pp. Jul 2001: 8,000 riels

WP 17 English, 64 pp. Dec 2000: \$8.00

WP 16: Land Ownership, Sales and Concentration in Cambodia

Sik Boreak

Within 10 years of the reintroduction of private ownership and the redistribution of land, landlessness has become one of the most critical issues in Cambodia. This study extensively analyses secondary and primary data from four large-scale surveys to shed light on patterns of land acquisition, land tenure and land ownership, magnitude of land transactions, trends in the availability of benefits derived from common property resources, the incidence of land concentration and landlessness, the relationship between gender- and land-related issues, and implications for future policy.

WP 16 Khmer, 70 pp. Dec 2000: 8,000 riels

WP 16 English, 58 pp. Sep 2000: \$7.00

WP 15: Technical Assistance and Capacity Development in an Aid-dependent Economy: The Experience of Cambodia

Martin Godfrey, Toshiyasu Kato, Chan Sophal, Long Vou Piseth, Pon Dorina, Tep Saravy, Tia Savora and So Sovannarith

This report presents the results of a comprehensive study on the impact of technical assistance (TA) on capacity development. Topics covered include the scale of and recent trends in TA in Cambodia, the views of donor agencies and government on the achievements of TA, factors determining relative success and failure of projects; plans for post-project financial sustainability, and the impact TA has on counterparts. The report ends by making recommendations to both government and donors for improving capacity development.

WP 15 Khmer, 174 pp. Dec 2000: 10,000 riels

WP 15 English, 154 pp. Sep 2000: \$10.00

WP 14: Cambodia: Enhancing Governance For Sustainable Development

Toshiyasu Kato, Jeffrey A. Kaplan, Chan Sophal and Real Sopheap

This independent study considers how to promote good governance for sustainable development in Cambodia. It entailed extensive consultations and interviews with many representatives from the government, the National Assembly, the Senate, the judiciary, the media, businesses, civil society organisations and donor agencies. It recommends strengthening accountability institutions in the public sector, building partnerships between government and non-government sectors and building government capacity for local governance.

WP 14 Khmer, 66 pp. Aug 2000: 6,000 riels

WP 14 English, 58 pp. May 2000: \$6.00

WP 13: Seasonality in the Cambodian Consumer Price Index

Ung Bunleng

Preliminary results from a seasonal adjustment of Cambodia's official consumer price index indicate significant seasonality. Seasonal factors mirror the country's main food production cycle. The original series has itself been volatile in recent years, and because of procedures used in its compilation, it is particularly sensitive to exchange rate fluctuations. Inflationary momentum abated in 1999, with inflation towards the end of the year running at a quarterly annualised rate of 6.6 percent, compared to 17.2 percent in the same period of the previous year.

WP 13 English, 21 pp. Jan 2000: \$3.00

WP 12: Impact of the Asian Financial Crisis on the South East Asian Transitional Economies (SEATEs)

Chan Sophal, Toshiyasu Kato, Long Vou Piseth, So Sovannarith, Tia Savora, Hang Chhun Naron, Kao Kim Hourn and Chea Vuthna

This paper examines the impact of the Asian financial crisis on Cambodia. Cambodia's neighbours, particularly Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore, have also been its largest trading and investment partners in recent years. Thus the financial crisis, which dramatically changed the external economic environment surrounding Cambodia, raised concerns about the extent to which Cambodia's economy was affected, and the extent to which the crisis had an adverse impact on the livelihoods of the Cambodian people.

WP 12 Khmer, 68 pp. Oct 1999: 4,500 riels

WP 12 English, 48 pp. Sep 1999: \$4.50

WP 11: Cambodian Labour Migration to Thailand

Chan Sophal and So Sovannarith

The Asian financial crisis resulted in a sharp rise in unemployment in Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. As part of a larger study, this report assesses the impact of the Thai economic downturn on Cambodians who migrate to Thailand in search of employment. Before the crisis, an estimated 12 percent of the total labour force in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap provinces were working in Thailand.

WP 11 Khmer, 24 pp. Sep 1999: 3,000 riels

WP 11 English, 17 pp. Jun 1999: \$3.00

WP 10: Gender And Development in Cambodia: An Overview

Siobhan Gorman with Pon Dorina and Sok Kheng

This paper highlights gender gaps in contemporary Cambodian society and discusses constraints and underlying attitudes that determine women's disadvantaged position. It provides an overview of gender and development, drawing together key issues from both theoretical literature and recent research. The paper also identifies gender gaps in the latest statistics and provides an analysis of gender constraints which lead to women's disadvantage in accessing material and non-material resources in contemporary society.

WP 10 Khmer, 109 pp. Aug 1999: 4,500 riels

WP 10 English, 75 pp. Jun 1999: \$6.00

WP 9: The UNICEF/Community Action For Social Development Experience: Learning From Rural Development Programs

Teng You Ky, Pon Dorina, So Sovannarith and John McAndrew

This paper compares the UNICEF/CASD case study findings with those of CDRI WP No. 4, “Learning from Rural Development Programs in Cambodia”. The UNICEF/CASD experience broadens the contribution of, and compares favourably to, the six development organisations studied previously, and thus makes for a worthy complement to the original study.

WP 9 Khmer, 29 pp. Aug 1999: 4,500 riels

WP 9 English, 18 pp. Mar 1999: \$4.50

WP 8: Cambodia: The Challenge of Productive Employment Creation

Chan Sophal, Martin Godfrey, Toshiyasu Kato, Long Piseth, Nina Orlova,

A fundamental development challenge facing Cambodia is the rapid increase in the labour force. A major weakness in economic development has been its narrow base. The twin goals of productive employment generation and poverty alleviation will require more dynamic development of agriculture and the rural economy. Access to productive assets – land, physical and human capital – and insecurity arising from the absence of the rule of law, are identified as factors with the strongest bearing on poverty.

WP 8 Khmer, 93 pp. Aug 1999: 6,000 riels

WP 8 English, 65 pp. Jan 1999: \$9.00

WP 7: Interdependence in Household Livelihood Strategies in Two Cambodian Villages

John P. McAndrew

This paper presents the results of qualitative research conducted in two village communities. One village was located in a rice-surplus area, and the other in a rice-deficit area. The study focused on individual households, particularly vulnerable households. Rice productivity, rice self-sufficiency, pursuit of diverse livelihoods, broad trends in the transition to a market economy, mutual assistance, gender well-being and policy implications are all discussed.

WP 7 Khmer, 139 pp. Aug 1999: 7,500 riels

WP 7 English, 98 pp. Dec 1998: \$10.00

WP 6: Food Security in an Asian Transitional Economy: The Cambodian Experience

K. A. S. Murshid

This paper details the results of a household study carried out in three villages selected for their contrasting characteristics. It covers a range of agroecological and socioeconomic conditions representative of Cambodia. The study found high rice dependence, rural poverty and widespread mild-to-moderate

malnutrition. Particularly disturbing was the precarious situation of the rural poor compared with people in many other Asian countries. Recommendations include a phased approach to policy implementation, policies concerning land and common property resources and suitable development institutions at the local level.

WP 6 Khmer, 111 pp. Aug 1999: 7,500 riels

WP 6 English, 86 pp. Dec 1998: \$9.00

WP 5: Regional Economic Integration For Sustainable Development in Cambodia

Toshiyasu Kato, Chan Sophal and Long Von Piseth

This paper discusses the implications of regional economic integration for Cambodia's sustainable development. Questions asked concern the nature of regional economic integration, the effect of joining AFTA on sustainable development, the challenges of translating benefits of regional economic integration into sustainable development, and policy options for these challenges. The main contention is that establishment of policy coherence and coordination within the Cambodian government, is the critical factor for success.

WP 5 Khmer, 45 pp. Sep 1998: 9,000 riels

WP 5 English, 34 pp. Sep 1998: \$6.00

WP 4: Learning From Rural Development Programmes in Cambodia

Chim Charya, Srun Pitbou, So Sovannarith, John McAndrew, Nguon Sokunthea, Pon Dorina and Robin Biddulph

This paper presents a comparative analysis of six rural development programs in order to inform the debate about rural development in Cambodia and provide insights on best practices. The paper is structured around benefit distribution, community ownership, sustainability, and organisational structure and approach. The study highlights the strengths and weaknesses of various approaches: large-scale versus small-scale, government versus non-government, relief versus development, and output versus process.

WP 4 Khmer, 102 pp. Jun 1998: 9,000 riels

WP 4 English, 72 pp. Jun 1998: \$7.50

WP 3: Economic Reform, Structural Adjustment and Development in Cambodia

K. P. Kannan

This paper deals with the Structural Adjustment Program under implementation in Cambodia. The discussion is set in the context of a legacy of war and the imperatives

of long-term development. It argues that the content of adjustment should be judged by its impact on the majority of poor people and cautions against uncritical acceptance of the notion that a market economy, dominated by a private sector, will solve all economic problems. Evidence is cited of growing inequality between urban and rural areas and between richer and poor sections of the population.

WP 3 Khmer, 49 pp. Jan 1997: 4,000 riels

WP 3 English, 42 pp. Jan 1997: \$5.00

WP 2: Aid Infusions, Aid Illusions: Bilateral and Multilateral Emergency and Development Assistance in Cambodia, 1992–1995

John P. McAndrew

This paper explores broad trends in development assistance, with focus given to areas such as aid pledges and disbursements, aid coordination, and aid policy framework and its implications for NGOs. Study findings indicate a lack of participatory approaches, restriction of Cambodian access to funds, and inadequate capacity development. Recommendations are made for increased government leadership, consideration of the “aid market”, more detailed and participatory planning and formulation of a long-term anti-poverty strategy.

WP 2 Khmer, 49 pp. Jan 1996: 4,000 riels

WP 2 English, 42 pp. Jan 1996: \$5.00

WP 1: Construction of a Consumer Price Index For Cambodia: A Review of Current Practices and Suggestions For Improvement

K. P. Kannan, with Be Kalyanna, Long Vou Piseth and Chao Kimthy

This paper is an evaluation of current practices in the construction of a consumer price index in Cambodia, and it offers some suggestions for improvement. It finds that most Cambodian consumer price indices are limited because they are based on data from Phnom Penh only. Using data collected by CDRI through a network of NGOs, this paper constructs consumer price indices for selected provinces and uses these to construct a consumer price index for the country as a whole.

WP 1 Khmer, 55 pp. Nov 1995: 4,000 riels

WP 1 English, 58 pp. Nov 1995: \$5.00

SPECIAL REPORTS

SR 17: Country Report: Scaling up Home Gardens for Food and Nutrition Security in Cambodia

Sharada Keats, Sokcheng Sim, Dary Phon

This report reviews a project funded under the research program called “Scale up of Homestead Food Production for Improved Nutrition in Cambodia”, also known as “Family Farms for the Future (FF4F)”. The project tries to capture FF4F’s immediate and potential contribution to food security.

FF4F aims to help three main groups: large-scale producers of fish fingerlings, home gardeners and village model farmers, and consumers in the project areas.

The study finds that home gardeners and village model farmers have benefited from technical assistance. More farmers are producing more varieties of vegetables over more seasons. More rural producers are raising fish at home in ponds. These changes have improved the availability of and people’s access to wholesome micronutrient-rich foods, and have boosted dietary diversity.

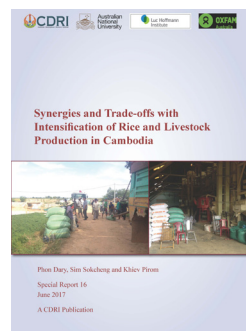
On the question of sustainability, the early findings are promising. Only a small fraction of home gardeners have dropped out. The majority of farmers plan to continue applying the new practices after the project has ended and are keen to produce crops using fewer agrochemicals

SR 17 English, 39 pp. Dec 2018: available online only

SR 16: Synergies and Trade-offs with Intensification of Rice and Livestock Production in Cambodia

Phon Dary, Sim Sokcheng and Khiev Pirom

This study examines the benefits, risks and costs of changing from flood recession to intensive irrigated agriculture in Cambodia. Methods used include food supply calculation, nutritional supply estimation, potential production area projection, water use estimation, and energy consumption estimation. Three scenarios were designed to model current food supply and projected food production (in terms of



protein, calories and lysine), water use and energy consumption in the potential production area. Scenario 1 was double rice cropping (wet-season rice and dry-season rice). Scenario 2 was wet-season rice / ricefield fish / other aquatic animals / bovines. Scenario 3 was wet-season rice / ricefield fish / other aquatic animals / vegetables. The researchers also compared the three scenarios coupled with training, best practices and technology adoption such as community fish refuges and system of rice intensification.

SR 16 English, 96 pp. Jun 2017: available online only

SR 15: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change: Governance and Best Practices for Local People and Subnational Institutions (an illustrated handbook)

Sam Sreymom

This handbook is designed for small farmers and local smallholders. Using understandable terms and clear, attractive pictures, it sets out some of the best farming practices for enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change. It explains:

- How climate change and human activities affect water resources and local livelihoods;
- What can be done to strengthen water governance for more effective water use and management in response to climate change;
- Easily applicable field and water management practices for adaptation;
- How to market small farm products;
- What local communities can do to improve their adaptive capacity.



In view of its popularity among local people, this illustrated handbook is clearly very useful.

SR 15 Khmer, 48 pp. Mar 2016: available on request

SR 14: Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment: Methods and Tools Applied in Cambodia

Kim Sour and Chem Phalla

This short paper examines existing methods and tools used to understand climate change impacts, local vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities, with a focus on water governance and water use, in three target areas in the Tonle Sap Basin. Assessment of

the effects of climate change requires an integrated framework approach. That framework is made up of (1) country climate data downscaled to catchment level for use in distributed hydrological models, including the Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT), Integrated Water Quantity and Quality (IQQM) river basin simulation model, and river modelling Integrated Software for Imagers and Spectrometers (ISIS); and (2) participatory tools including climate vulnerability and capacity analysis (CVCA), community-based adaptation (CBA), and participatory capacity and vulnerability assessment (PCVA).

SR 14 Khmer, 6 pp. Jun 2014: available on request

SR 14 English, 6 pp. Jun 2014: available on request

SR 13: The Roles of TVET and Higher Education in Economic Development in Cambodia

Un Leang, Chuon Rumreasey and Ngin Chanrith

During the last decades, Cambodia's economic structure has gradually shifted from agriculture to industry and services. This change, coupled with deepened ASEAN integration, has posed new challenges for transforming and technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and higher education to ensure that the economy is competitive regionally and globally. This paper discusses the rapidly changing Cambodian economy through the lens of labour force requirements to identify how TVET and higher education can better contribute to supporting these changes. A particular focus is on the skills demanded by the growth sectors of the economy.

SR 13 Khmer, 4 pp. Aug 2013: available on request

SR 13 English, 4 pp. Aug 2013: available on request



SR 12: A Baseline Survey of Subnational Governments: Towards a Better Understanding of Decentralisation and Deconcentration in Cambodia

Chheat Sreang, Lun Pide, Kim Sedara, Heng Seiba, Sok Sethea and Chhoun Nareth

The district and provincial council elections in May 2009, for the first time, offered communes the opportunity to choose councillors from whom they can demand accountability, and introduced a new relationship between commune councillors and higher councils. The main goal of this survey is to gauge the view of commune and district councillors and district boards of governors on accountability, fiscal assignment, service delivery, division of labour between the commune and district, gender issues, unified administration and the reform in general. Despite some divergence, there is now strong consensus that the reforms have improved local livelihoods, strengthened local leadership and changed the way local and subnational public business is conducted.

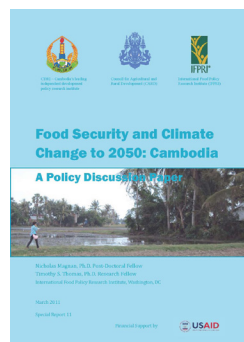
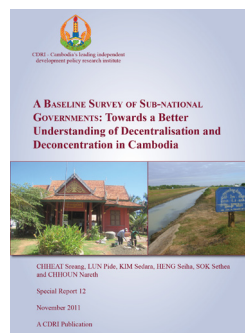
SR12 English, 88 pp. Dec 2011: \$3.00

SR 11: Food Security and Climate Change to 2050: Cambodia

Nicholas Magnan and Timothy S. Thomas

In Cambodia, two thirds of the population are economically dependent on agriculture and most farmers are poorly equipped to adapt to climate change. Because of international linkages through trade and prices, any complete analysis of the potential domestic effects of climate change must consider impacts on a global scale. This paper highlights a set of model projections for global food prices and production, and trade and food security outcomes for mainland Southeast Asia, and reports projections of global rice and maize prices, commodities critical to Cambodia's food security and agricultural trade. In all cases examined, climate change will negatively impact on food security outcomes in the region.

SR11 Khmer and English combined, 46 pp. Mar 2011: available on request

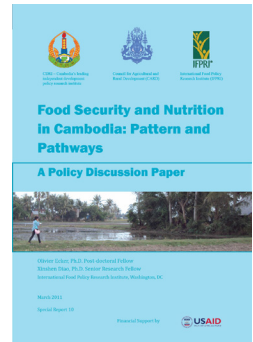


SR 10: Food Security and Nutrition in Cambodia: Patterns and Pathways*Olivier Ecker and Xinsben Diao*

Through comparison with other countries in Asia, this paper analyses the patterns of hunger and malnutrition in Cambodia and possible pathways to ensure the country's future food security. In the face of increased inequality and high population growth, Cambodia has managed to make considerable progress in reducing hunger and malnutrition especially in rural areas.

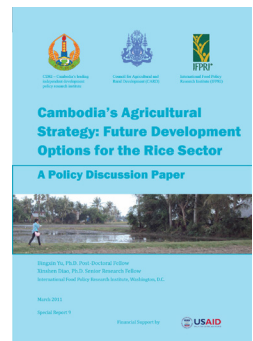
Since 1993, staple food production has more than doubled and poverty has dropped by more than one third. The prevalence of child malnutrition has declined at a similar rate and the percentage of undernourished people has dropped even faster. The paper suggests also a number of key questions that need more research.

SR 10 Khmer and English combined, 54 pp. Mar 2011: available on request

**SR 9: Cambodia's Agricultural Strategy: Future Development Options for the Rice Sector***Bingxin Yu and Xinsben Diao*

This paper first reviews the performance of the rice sector and rice-related government policies and interventions and then explores a possible development path for rice by comparing the current situation in Cambodia with the early development stages of Thailand and Vietnam. With strong government support, rice production has grown rapidly since 2003, but only a small portion goes to foreign markets. As Cambodian rice varieties are fetching a premium price due to superior taste and quality, Thailand's experience suggests that Cambodia's rice strategy should focus more on increasing competitiveness by exploring export opportunities and cultivating different varieties for different types of consumers in foreign markets.

SR 9 Khmer and English combined, 70 pp. Mar 2011: available on request



SR 8: Natural Resource Governance and Food Security in Cambodia*Blake D. Ratner*

Cambodia experienced a decade of rapid economic growth until 2007, but that growth depended significantly on exploiting its natural resource base and was marked by an unusually rapid rise in inequality. While investments in health, education, rural infrastructure and microcredit are essential to improving the asset portfolio of vulnerable households, one of the most pressing needs is to improve security of access to the natural resources that underpin rural livelihoods. This report tries to outline the critical role of natural resource governance in Cambodia's prospects for sustained economic growth, poverty reduction and food security, and a range of challenges to improving natural resource governance.

*SR 8 Khmer and English combined, 26 pp. Mar 2011: available on request***SR 7: Policy Options for Vulnerable Groups: Income Growth and Social Protection***Kem Sothorn*

Two decades of civil war caused extensive damage to Cambodia's physical, social and human capital and left the populace, especially rural people, in a state of chronic poverty and vulnerability. Despite pro-poor targeting and massive efforts by the government and its development partners, a large proportion of the population in need of support does not benefit from social protection programs, the effectiveness of which is undermined by limited resources, lack of coherent strategies and appropriate targeting. The paper proposes focusing on several areas that would ensure more effective social protection.

*SR 7 Khmer and English combined, 72 pp. Mar 2011: available on request*

SR 6: Review of Agricultural Policy and Policy Research

Dr Theng Vuthy and Dr Koy Ra

The Cambodian government articulates its agriculture policy in the Rectangular Strategy: “To improve agricultural productivity and diversification, thereby enabling the agriculture sector to serve as the dynamic driving force for economic growth and poverty reduction.” To this end, it developed the National Strategy for Agriculture and Water, which involves five major programs:

institutional capacity building, food security, agriculture and agribusiness, water resources management, agricultural research and development. Line ministries have since adopted specific policies relevant to their own sectors. This paper examines these policies, constraints in their implementation, and raises a number of questions for future research.

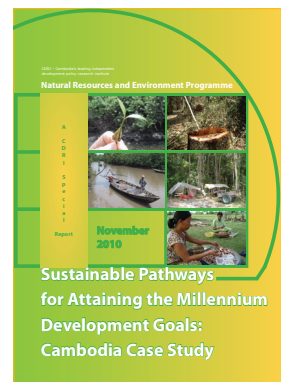


SR 6 Khmer and English combined, 90 pp. Mar 2011: available on request

SR 5b: Sustainable Pathways for Attaining the Millennium Development Goals: Cambodia Case Study

A CDRI Publication

The National Strategic Development Plan (NSPD) 2006–10, in line with the Global Millennium Development Goals (GMDGs), prioritises the protection and conservation of the environment, natural resource base and ecosystem services to support local community livelihoods. The report suggests that authorities should pay more attention to stopping activities that cause the degradation of natural resources and should regularly monitor the performance of economic land concessionaires to ensure compliance with Cambodia’s forestry regulations.



SR5b Khmer, 64 pp. Jan 2012: 10,000 riels

SR5b English, 64 pp. Nov 2010: \$2.50

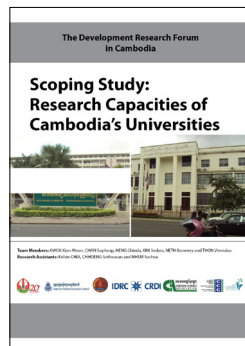
SR 5a: **Scoping Study: Research Capacities of Cambodia's Universities**

Knok Kian-Woon, Chan Sopheap, Heng Chinda, Kim Sedara, Neth Baromey and Thon Vimealea

This study tries to map the current state of research in selected Cambodian universities, with special focus on research capacities – the factors that facilitate (or hinder) research, especially applied research with a direct relevance to Cambodia's development challenges. It seeks also to identify opportunities to seed development research through modest financial support and to improve research and research capacity in universities. It aims to provide baseline data that can inform conversation on how to support public universities so that they are on track to develop on par with standards achieved at reputable regional universities in Southeast Asia.

SR 5a Khmer, 70 pp. Aug 2010: available on request

SR 5a English, 66 pp. Aug 2010: available on request

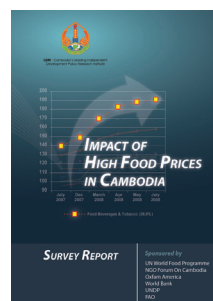


SR 4c: **Impact of High Food Prices in Cambodia**

A CDRI Publication

The rising fuel and food prices Cambodia experienced in 2008 pushed year on year inflation above 20 percent in March – August. Although high food prices negatively affect everyone, they impact more severely on the poor, especially net food buyers. In Cambodia, the poorest 40 percent of the population spend 70 percent of their income on food. Most of these food-insecure households live in poor rural areas, particularly the Tonle Sap and Mekong Plain regions. The urban poor were also badly affected, though there have been adequate income opportunities for them.

SR 4c English, 118 pp. Nov 2008: \$6.00



SR 4b: The Early Harvest Programme: Implications for Cambodian Agriculture*Hing Vutha and Non Keosothea*

This study examines the development, features and implications of the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (FTA) on regional economies. It focuses on the economic benefits of the ASEAN-China FTA from the perspective of Cambodia, the potential impacts of the Early Harvest Program (EHP) on its agricultural sector, and recommended policy responses for Cambodia to derive the greatest benefits from EHP. Analysis is based on in-depth consultation with stakeholders, and secondary data on China-Cambodia trade patterns with some references to trade between China and Thailand and Vietnam.

*SR 4b Khmer, 58 pp. May 2006: 8,000 riels;**SR 4b English, 46 pp. May 2006: \$2.50***SR 4a: Trade Research Institutions in Asia-Pacific: Capacity-Building Needs in Developing Countries***Hing Vutha, Larry Strange and K.A.S. Mursbid*

The informal meeting of core Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT) research institutions in 2004 highlighted the need for building the capacity of research institutions from least developed countries (LDCs) in the region. However, little research or information is available on what the needs of these research institutions are, their existing trade research capacity and how this varies across countries. This study sets out to address the following key issues: What are the existing trade research capacities of research institutions in LDCs and low-income developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region? What are their capacity-building needs in trade policy research?

*SR 4a English, 58 pp. Apr 2006: available on request***SR 3: Focusing on Cambodia's High Value Forests: Livelihoods and Management***Bruce McKenney, Yim Chea, Prom Tola and Tom Evans*

High value forests (evergreen and semi-evergreen) are one of Cambodia's most important assets. Given their commercial value, it is not surprising that they face a greater threat than other forest types. Indeed, commercial logging has sharply reduced the amount and quality of these forests across much of Southeast Asia. Focusing on high value forest areas in Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom and Mondulkiri provinces, this study examines the magnitude and characteristics of forest dependence, the status of key forest resources and competition for these resources, and the relationship

between actual local use and management and official rules and regulations.

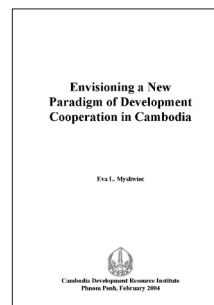
SR 3 English, 130 pp. Nov 2004: \$10.00

**SR 2: Envisioning a New Paradigm of Development
Cooperation in Cambodia**

Eva Mysliniec

This is a reprint of a paper originally published under the title “The Case of Cambodia” in the Dialogue in Pursuit of Development, where more than 20 practitioners with long experience of working in development cooperation in Cambodia, Laos, Uganda, Mauritius, India and Tanzania among others, share their reflections and ideas about the concepts and processes of dialogue, capacity development, ownership and partnership. This latest edition, in a bilingual Khmer and English volume, is to encourage further reflection between development partners and their Cambodian counterparts, and to contribute to more effective development partnership and practice in Cambodia.

SR 2 Khmer and English combined, 94 pp. Feb 2004: available on request



GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION SERIES

The GMS Development Series is an initiative of the Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) to help disseminate more widely a selection of the most outstanding research findings on the GMS region.

The Greater Mekong Subregion Research Network (GMS-Net, the former GMS-DAN) is a collaborative research network of leading development policy research institutions in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam and Yunnan province of China.

GMS-Net 10: Job Prospects for Youth, Low-skilled and Women Workers in the Greater Mekong Subregion

A GMS-Net Publication

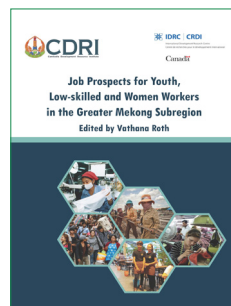
This publication is a collection of 11 original research papers on six themes: earnings inequality; labour market regulation and wage setting; safety nets for low-income, low-skilled workers; private sector engagement in skills development; implications for labour market policies and institutions of the ASEAN Economic Community; and strategies to scale up investment in programs that support decent job creation and skills training for young people. These themes cover crucial aspects of the labour market in the region and for the target groups.

The research projects explored and documented trends and policy reforms affecting low-skilled and young workers' wage or job prospects in terms of labour force participation, wages, gender wage gaps and women's engagement in wage labour. The action research projects included evaluation of labour standards compliance, innovative business programs, and new business practices.

This collection of research studies provides detailed and comprehensive findings which have important implications for research, policy and practice in the region.

GMS-Net 10 English, 328 pp. Jan 2019: available on request

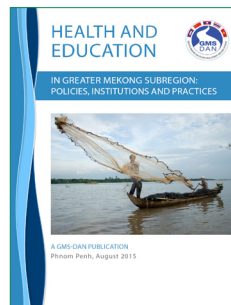
GMS-Net 10 English (a summary), 56 pp. Jan 2019: available on request



GMS-Net 9b: **Health and Education in the Greater Mekong Subregion: Policies, Institutions and Practices**

A GMS-Net publication

Health and education sectors hold centre stage in ensuring that the benefits of economic growth and development are distributed more inclusively. GMS countries, in their development strategies and plans, give high priority to providing equitable access to health and education services at affordable prices. Policies and institutional frameworks for health and education are broadly similar across GMS countries. Resource commitments and functioning of institutional frameworks vary a great deal, however. Most health and education systems in the GMS are mixed hybrid systems, with the state playing a dominant role in services provision and the private sector complementing that role. As a result, non-state actors play only a limited role in policymaking and implementation. External development partners, especially multilateral institutions, fill this gap to a large extent. Some of the bilateral donors also play a notable but largely complementary knowledge-provision role. And, for various reasons, the research priorities of development partners are not always aligned to the priorities of the recipient-countries.



GMS-Net 9b English, 260 pp. Apr 2015: available online only

GMS-Net 9: **Inclusive Development in the Greater Mekong Subregion: An Assessment**

A GMS-Net publication

This multi-country study from renowned research institutes in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam and Yunnan province of China shows that to make growth and development more inclusive in the region, GMS countries need to recognise the nexus between poverty, health and education. Global development experience shows that the problems of poverty are magnified by the poor's lack of access to healthcare and quality education. Similarly, increasing educational opportunities should go hand in hand with better access to healthcare at affordable prices. While many GMS countries need to step up public spending on health, education and other basic services such as water and sanitation, they should also pay more attention to increasing the efficiency of these expenditures through better governance and institutional reforms.



GMS-Net 9 English, 266 pp. Feb 2014: available on request

GMS-Net 8: Assessing China's Impact on Poverty Reduction in the Greater Mekong Subregion

A CDRI Publication

Since the dawn of the industrial revolution, and the ushering in of an era of global economic relations, the United States and Europe have been the poles of economic power. However, China and India are increasingly challenging the traditional economic hegemony. An issue of great importance is how this shift in the global economic balance of power will affect the developing and the transition economies of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), which are located in China's backyard and deeply integrated into its economy through regional supply chains. This volume examines the relationship between transition economies and the rise of China through presenting empirical case studies from the GMS. In so doing, it offers insights into the effect of China on developing countries in general, and offers practical policy directions for the place-specific interactions of economic and social processes in the GMS.

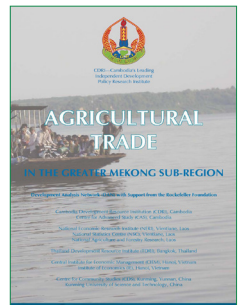
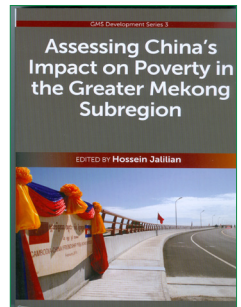
Version in English, 468 pp. 2013: published by ISEAS

GMS-Net 7: Agricultural Trade in the Greater Mekong Subregion

A CDRI Publication

The five country case studies help fill the gaps in the availability, quality and exchange of information on agricultural production and trade in the GMS particularly of cassava and rubber. The importance of these two crops to individual GMS countries and individual agricultural sectors may differ, but there are common reasons underlying the value of cassava and rubber to their economies and the households dependent on them. Cassava is a good substitute for rice and an affordable feed for livestock. It has become a profitable cash crop as demand for cassava in the biofuel, paper and food-processing industries has shot up. In contrast, rubber production has heightened over time. Both commodities play a central role in employment creation and poverty reduction.

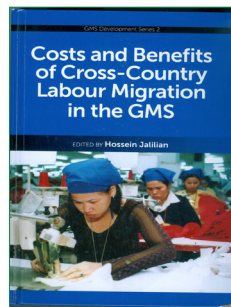
GMS-Net 7 English, 242 pp. Jun 2009: available online only



GMS-Net 6: **Cost and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion**

A CDRI Publication

International labour migration can be characterised in three ways – as human aspiration, tradition, and necessity. For some people, working overseas is a dream. For others, international labour mobility is a tradition. For a great number of people however, international labour migration is an economic necessity. It is the only viable solution to realise their basic human right to a decent life. GMS worker movements to Thailand typify all three characterisations of international labour mobility. While this book focuses on the economic dimensions of international labour migration, principally from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam to Thailand, it recognises at the outset the equal standing of the non-economic motivations for migration.

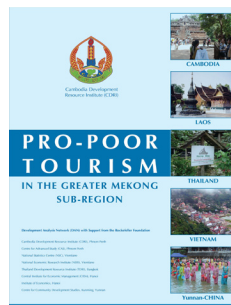


Version in English, 448 pp. Jul 2012: published by ISEAS

GMS-Net 5: **Pro-Poor Tourism in the Greater Mekong Subregion**

A CDRI Publication

Tourism has become a significant driver of economic growth and development in the Greater Mekong Subregion. The governments of the less developed GMS countries, in partnership with their international development partners, the private sector and other development stakeholders, are working together to achieve more effective poverty reduction outcomes.

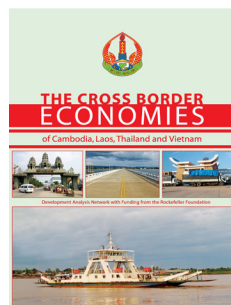


GMS-Net 5 English, 270 pp. Jul 2007: \$20.00

GMS-Net 4: **The Cross-Border Economies of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam**

A CDRI Publication

The theme focuses on regional and cross-border trade and trade-facilitation policy, structure and conduct of both formal and informal trade and the impact on household welfare, especially of those living along the border zones.



GMS-Net 4 English, 264 pp. Mar 2005: \$18.00

GMS-Net 3: **Off-farm and Non-farm Employment in Southeast Asian Transitional Economies and Thailand**

A CDRI Publication

This study examines the status and growth of non-farm and off-farm activities in Southeast Asia and their potential to provide employment in rural areas. Based on country-specific field studies, each country team looks at the scope and diversity of small and medium-scale off-farm and non-farm activities and their market linkages, and puts forward policy recommendations.

GMS-Net 3 English, 306 pp. Feb 2003: \$15.00



GMS-Net 2: **Labour Markets in Transitional Economies in Southeast Asia and Thailand: A Study in Four Countries**

A CDRI Publication

The research examines links between the labour market, economic growth and poverty reduction; assesses the impact of internal and external crises on the labour market; and reviews existing policies that affect the labour market.

GMS-Net 2 English, 258 pp. Mar 2001: \$17.00



GMS-Net 1: **Impact of the Asian Financial Crisis On the Southeast Asian Transitional Economies**

A CDRI Publication

The study examines the causes of the crisis in each of the four member countries of the research network, considers the impact on various sectors of the economy, as well as individual households, and draws lessons for policy.

GMS-Net 1 English, 190 pp. Aug 1999: \$6.00

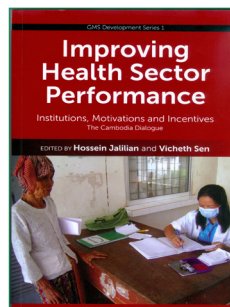


GMS-Dev 1: **Improving Health Sector Performance**

A CDRI Publication

There is growing international evidence that the effectiveness of healthcare services stems primarily from the extent to which the incentives facing providers and consumers are aligned with “better health” objectives. Efficiency in healthcare service provision requires that providers and consumers have incentives to use healthcare resources in ways that generate maximum health gains. Equity in one sense requires that consumers requiring the same care are treated equally, irrespective of their ability to pay. Efficiency in the use of healthcare services requires that consumers are knowledgeable about the services on offer and which are most appropriate to their needs. Although these principles are enshrined in the design of every healthcare system in the world, they have proved extremely difficult to apply in practice. Healthcare providers have financial obligations to their families as well as professional obligations to their patients. Health service consumers generally lack information about both their health and healthcare services so that they under consume or over consume healthcare.

GMS-Dev 1 English, 452 pp. 2011: published by ISEAS

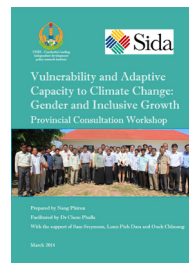


CONFERENCE PAPERS

CP 5: Vulnerability and Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change: Gender and Inclusive Growth

Nang Phirun with Chem Phalla, Sam Sreymom, Lonn Pich Dara and Ouch Chhuong

Climate change and other weather-related natural disasters (floods, storms, droughts) in Cambodia have increased in frequency and intensity, and have serious implications for agriculture, natural resources, food and water security. Rural women and other vulnerable groups are especially vulnerable because they are highly dependent on local natural resources for their livelihoods, while socioeconomic constraints can limit their adaptive capacity. Effective responses to climate change impacts require collaboration and coordination among all stakeholders. The workshop brought together a wide range of stakeholders from government agencies, research institutions and local communities to discuss and share strategies and experiences, especially the importance of women's greater participation at commune level.



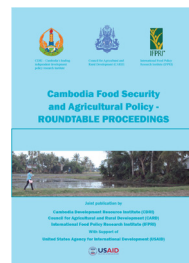
CP 5 Khmer, 35 pp. Mar 2014: available online only

CP 5 English, 35 pp. Mar 2014: available online only

CP 4: Cambodia Food Security and Agricultural Policy

A joint publication by CDRI, Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

The paper summarises the conclusions of a stocktaking exercise conducted by IFPRI and CDRI, and the recommendations of the Cambodia Food Security and Agricultural Policy Stocktaking Roundtable held in Phnom Penh in November 2010. It highlights the following priorities for future policy research and capacity building:



- Rethink Cambodia's comparative advantages in rice production
- Assess options for agricultural diversification
- Analyse the causes of food insecurity and nutritional deficiencies

- Analyse the advantages and risks of large-scale concessions versus smallholder production systems
- Research on strategic options for management of common pool resources
- Research on alternative strategies for helping farmers cope with climate change.

CP 4 Khmer and English combined, 70 pp. Jul 2011: available on request

CP 3c: 2007 Commune Election Conference: Experiences, Challenges and Ways Forward

A CDRI publication

Since the 1993 UN-supervised national election, Cambodia has directed electoral proceedings itself and made huge progress in the process. The 2007 commune council elections, for instance, were widely lauded as another success story. There were serious problems at all phases of this election, however, and these need to be addressed in respect of the 2008 national election. In this regard, CDRI's Conflict Prevention in the Cambodian Elections (COPCEL) program organised a national conference in May 2007 to provide a neutral public forum to review the lessons learned from the recent commune elections and to consider proposals for further improvement to the administration and conduct of elections in Cambodia.



CP 3c Khmer and English combined, 174 pp. May 2007: available on request

CP 3b: Enhancing Rural Livelihoods: Strategies and Policies that Work for the Poor

A CDRI publication

The fourth annual development seminar for provincial governors was organised by CDRI in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior. The aim of the seminar was to facilitate dialogue and knowledge exchange between provincial and municipal leaders, national policymakers and development practitioners, and to develop policy options that can help reduce poverty and speed up socioeconomic development. Researchers presented the findings of CDRI's latest research on key economic sectors such as fish and resin trade, competitiveness



in agriculture markets, and policy developments that can improve the living standards of the rural poor. Other topics included updates on the revised investment law, decentralisation reform, and prevention of conflict in the national election.

At the request of provincial leaders, one day was devoted to dialogue between provincial and municipal leaders and NGO representatives to explore ways to strengthen their cooperation.

CP 3b Khmer, 121 pp. May 2003: available online only

CP 3b English, 88 pp. May 2007: available on request

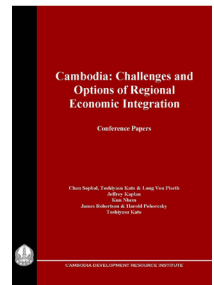
CP 3a: Cambodia: Challenges and Options of Regional Economic Integration

Chan Sophal, Toshiyasu Kato, Long Vou Piseth, Jeffrey Kaplan, Kun Nhem, James Robertson and Harold Pohoresky

Cambodia's membership of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations attracted keen interest on its official application to become a full member in April 1996. Questions raised include impact on the Cambodian economy, challenges to policymaking and options for government. The study contributes to knowledge and information, and policy debate regarding Cambodia's economic integration.

CP 3a Khmer, 164 pp. Feb 1999: 9,000 riels

CP 3a English, 116 pp. Oct 1998: \$9.00



CP 2: Interdependence in Household Livelihood Strategies in Two Cambodian Villages: Draft Paper Prepared For a Conference on Rural Food Security

John P. McAndrew

This paper presents the results of qualitative research undertaken in two villages, one in a rice surplus area and the other in a rice deficit area, as part of a larger study on household food security. Consideration was given to household livelihood strategies from each of the two communities. It is hoped that a discussion of these limited, though detailed accounts, will help to deepen appreciation of livelihood security and coping strategies in rural Cambodia.

CP 2 Khmer, 36 pp. Oct 1997: 4,000 riels

CP 2 English, 106 pp. Oct 1997: \$5.00

CP 1: The Status of Food Security: Draft Paper Prepared for a Conference on Rural Food Security

K. A. S. Murshid

This paper focuses on food consumption, particularly of rice and food grains, which is considered the most direct indicator of well-being and the basis of poverty measures. The author examines the status of rice and food consumption across villages, class categories and seasons, and the importance of rice produced by villagers themselves versus rice they buy, what is meant by adequate food calories, and issues relating to poverty.

CP 1 Khmer, 40 p. Feb 1997: 4,000 riels

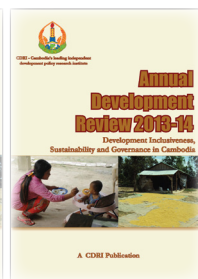
CP 1 English, 42 p. Feb 1997: \$5.00

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

ADR 9: Annual Development Review 2013–14

A CDRI Publication

- Development Inclusiveness, Sustainability and Governance in Cambodia
- Cambodia and the Region
- Pro-Poorness of Growth, Healthcare and Education
- Complementary Feeding Communication Campaign on Child Nutrition
- Inclusiveness of Public Spending on Education
- Policy Priorities for Raising Rice Yield and Output
- Cambodia's Fertiliser Industry: Trends, Challenges and Opportunities
- Impact of Agricultural Extension Services on Rice Production
- Climate Change: Vulnerability, Adaptive Capacity and Water Governance in the Tonle Sap Basin
- Greening Cambodia's Tourism
- Effect of D&D Reforms on Local Democracy: A Case Study
- Interrelationship between District and Commune Councils



ADR 9 Khmer (a summary), 136 pp. Feb 2014: 8,000 riels

ADR 9 English, 192 pp. Feb 2014: \$20.00

ADR 8: Annual Development Review 2012–13

A CDRI Publication

- Economic Outlook and Development Challenges
- Citizens' Perceptions of their Responsibilities: Preliminary Analysis of D&D's Contribution to Reciprocal State-Society Relations
- Cambodia's Higher Education Structure and Implications of the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community



- Contracting Arrangements in the Health Sector
- Rising Food Prices: Causes, Impacts and Policy Responses
- The Global Financial Crisis and its Impact on Rural Labour Markets
- Impact Assessment of Farmer Organisations on Agricultural Productivity

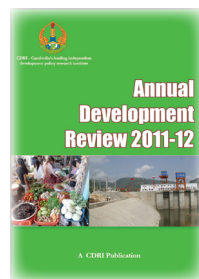
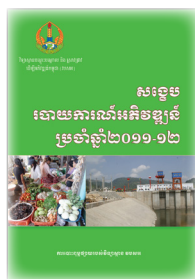
ADR 8 Khmer (a summary), 76 pp. Feb 2013: 8,000 riels

ADR 8 English, 98 pp. Feb 2013: \$20.00

ADR 7: Annual Development Review 2011–12

A CDRI Publication

- Searching for Binding Constraints on Growth
- China's Sectoral Composition of Economic Growth, Poverty Reduction and Inequality: Developmental and Policy Implications for Cambodia
- Trends in Cambodia's Agroecological Zones and Climate Change
- Experiences and Lessons from the Water Resources Management Research Capacity Development Programme
- Health Financing and Human Resources for Health
- Health Workforce Development and Policies
- Gender in Local Politics: The Case of Decentralisation Reform in Cambodia
- Gender in Climate Change Adaptation
- Empowering Women's Greater Participation in the Labour Market



ADR 7 Khmer (a summary), 156 pp. Feb 2012: 8,000 riels

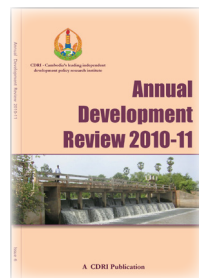
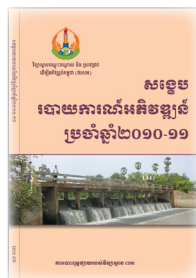
ADR 7 English, 186 pp. Feb 2012: \$20.00

ADR 6: Annual Development Review 2010–11

A CDRI Publication

- Review of Cambodia's Industrial Policy
- Assessing China's Impact on Poverty Reduction in Cambodia
- Using Propensity Score Matching in Baseline Survey: The GMS Transmission Line Project

- Labour Migration Situation and Policy Framework in Cambodia
- Policy Options for Vulnerable Groups: Income Growth and Social Protection
- Transient and Chronic Poverty in Nine Villages in Cambodia
- Land Tenure and Paddy Productivity
- Participatory Learning and Action Research for Improving Irrigation Management
- Accountability in Public Expenditure Management at Subnational Level
- Assessment of One Window Service Offices and District Ombudsmen Pilot Projects
- Incentives and the Retention of Health Workers in Disadvantaged Areas
- Assessing Household “Catastrophic” Payments for Health Care



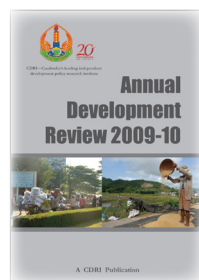
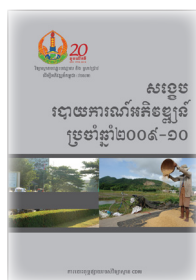
ADR 6 Khmer (a summary), 166 pp. Mar 2011: 8,000 riels

ADR 6 English, 266 pp. Mar 2011: \$20.00

ADR 5: Annual Development Review 2009–10

A CDRI Publication

- Cambodia in the Sweep of the Global Financial and Economic Crisis
- Cambodia’s Food Security in the Face of Food and Economic Shocks
- How did Rural Households Cope with Shocks from Food and Oil Price Increases?
- Informal Risk Management and Safety Net Practices in Economic Crises
- How Managers Manage in the Cambodian Health Sector
- Searching for an Improved Path to Civil Society-Parliamentarian Interactions
- Chinese Investment in Cambodia
- Service Trade Liberalisation and Growth in Cambodia: The Case of Finance and Telecom Sectors



- Political Economy of Regional Integration in the Greater Mekong Subregion
- Farmer Participation and the Success of Farmer-managed Irrigation Systems

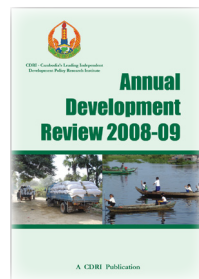
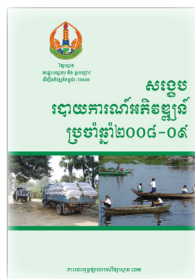
ADR 5 Khmer (a summary), 124 pp. Mar 2010: 8,000 riels

ADR 5 English, 294 pp. Mar 2010: \$20.00

ADR 4: Annual Development Review 2008–09

A CDRI Publication

- Food Price Changes and their Consequences for the Vulnerable Groups
- Impact of High Food Prices in Cambodia
- Impacts of Rising Prices on Poverty in the Nine Study Villages
- Global Financial Crisis: Local and Regional Impacts
- Leadership in Cambodian Local Politics
- Rubber Plantation Development in Cambodia: At What Cost?
- Hours Worked and Children's Health in Rural Agriculture



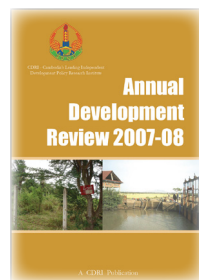
ADR 4 Khmer (a summary), 76 pp. Mar 2009: 8,000 riels

ADR 4 English, 190 pp. Mar 2009: \$20.00

ADR 3: Annual Development Review 2007–08

A CDRI Publication

- Macroeconomic Performance
- Irrigation Water Use in Takeo Province: Problems, Conflicts and Solutions
- Defining Participation in Irrigation Development and Management
- From Informal to Formal Land Markets: Navigating Land Tenure in Cambodia
- Political Economy of Managing Labour Migration.

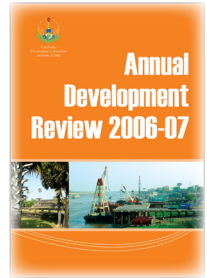


ADR 3 Khmer (a summary), 60 pp. Feb 2008: 8,000 riels

ADR 3 English, 186 pp. Feb 2008: \$20.00

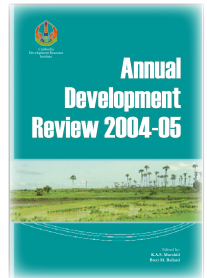
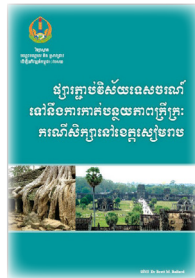
ADR 2: Annual Development Review 2006–07*Brett M. Ballard (ed)*

- Major Development Trends
- Macroeconomic Performance
- Foreign Direct Investment and Poverty Reduction in Cambodia
- Windfall Revenue from Oil and Gas in Cambodia: A Development Blessing or a Curse?
- Livestock Production and Veterinary Services in Cambodia
- Rural Poverty and the Use of Natural Resources
- Labour Migration in Rural Livelihoods: Challenges and Opportunities
- Conceptualising Accountability: The Cambodian Case

*ADR 2 Khmer (a summary), 52 pp. Feb 2007: 8,000 riels**ADR 2 English, 208 pp. Feb 2007: \$20.00***ADR 1: Annual Development Review 2004–05***K.A.S. Murshid and Brett M. Ballard (eds)*

The Annual Development Review replaces Cambodia's Annual Economic Review. The main contents of this first issue are:

- Macroeconomic Performance
- Cambodia's Garment Industry Post-2005
- Linking Tourism to Poverty Reduction—Siem Reap Case Study
- Natural Resources and Environment: Issues, Constraints and Challenges
- Competitiveness of Cambodian Agriculture: Case Study of Maize, Soybeans and Cassava
- Decentralisation and Deconcentration Reforms in Cambodia
- Moving Out of Poverty: Findings from Two Villages

*ADR 1 Khmer ("Linking Tourism to Poverty Reduction" only), 40pp. Jul 2006: 10,000 riels**ADR 1 English, 204 pp. Dec 2005: \$20.00*

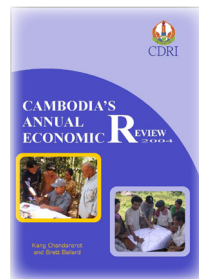
CAER 4: Cambodia's Annual Economic Review 2004

Kang Chandararot, Dannel Lin, Brett Ballard and So Sovannarith

Part 1 of this review provides an overview of economic performance in 2003, followed by GDP estimates by sector and by demand. It then examines changes in money, prices, interest rates and exchange rates before exploring the balance of payments and the balance of trade. Part 2 presents the findings of a recent study on land titling conducted by CDRI.

CAER 4 Khmer, 136 pp. Dec 2004: 10,000 riels;

CAER 4 English, 94 pp. Dec 2004: \$15.00



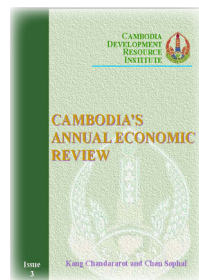
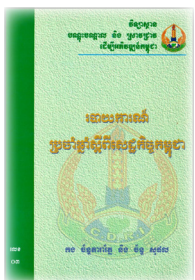
CAER 3: Cambodia's Annual Economic Review, 2003

Kang Chandararot and Chan Sophal

This publication aims to provide a comprehensive review of the Cambodian economy and an analysis of its performance in 2002. It looks at the question of agricultural competitiveness, particularly in the non-rice crop sector. By taking four crops as case studies (soybean, maize, cassava and cashew), it shows the constraints facing non-rice crop production in Cambodia. It focuses also on trade and marketing costs and distortions that result in low farm-gate prices and poor producer incentives.

CAER 3 Khmer, 150 pp. Dec 2003: 10,000 riels

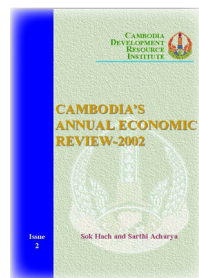
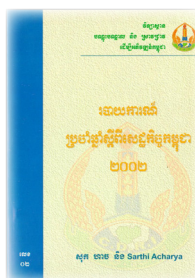
CAER 3 English, 108 pp. Sep 2003: \$10.00



CAER 2: Cambodia's Annual Economic Review, 2002

Sok Hach and Sarthi Acharya

This issue starts with an overview of the broad developments in the Cambodian economy in 2001, along with a brief short-term forecast



for 2002 and 2003. It then presents a detailed report on Cambodia's economy, examining economic performance, prices and money, public finance, balance of payments, investments and capital accumulation, employment and earnings, poverty and decentralised development.

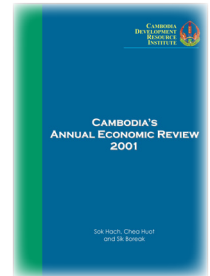
CAER 2 Khmer, 166 pp. Dec 2002: 10,000 riels

CAER 2 English, 116 pp. Aug 2002: \$20.00

CAER 1: Cambodia's Annual Economic Review, 2001

Sok Hach, Chea Huot and Sik Boreak

This review, published in English and Khmer editions, includes analysis of economic performance in Cambodia and neighbouring countries, short- and medium-term projections, feature articles on major sectors of the economy, and indicators of economic performance.



CAER 1 Khmer, 128 pp. Dec 2001: 10,000 riels

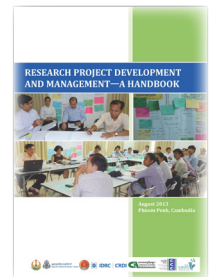
CAER 1 English, 108 pp. Aug 2001: \$25.00

HB 1: Research Project Development and Management – A Handbook

A CDRI-DRF Publication

From March to August 2011, CDRI and the Cambodia Development Research Forum (DRF) ran a training course on Research Project Development and Management. The contents of the course have been organised and refined into this handbook to serve as a reference guide and tool for research managers at CDRI and the DRF in the effective development and management of their respective research programs and projects. This handbook comprises two parts:

- Part 1 provides the background and purpose of the handbook and introduces its contents.
- Part 2 discusses the concepts, principles and processes that will guide the research managers as they develop and manage research projects for their research institutions.



HB 1 English, 195 pp. Aug 2013: \$15.00

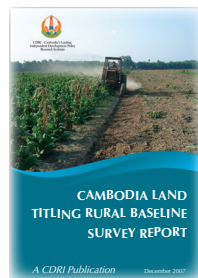
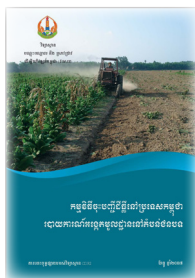
RLT: Cambodia Land Titling: Rural Baseline Survey Report

A CDRI Publication

The Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), with support from international donors, is implementing a Land Management and Administration Project (LMAP) to improve land tenure security and strengthen land administration systems. This project has established a systematic land titling program to help increase farmer access to formal credit; stimulate agricultural and commercial investments in rural and urban areas; promote more efficient land markets; and promote the use of the official registry to facilitate land transactions and transfers.

RLT Khmer, 150 pp. Dec 2007: available on request

RLT English, 132 pp. Dec 2007: available on request



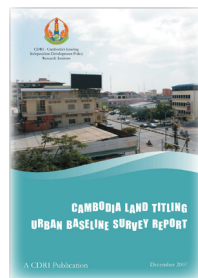
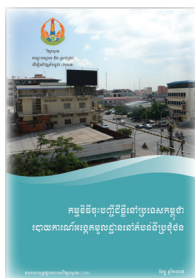
ULT: Cambodia Land Titling: Urban Baseline Survey Report

A CDRI Publication

In collaboration with the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Construction and Planning, CDRI collected baseline survey data in and around Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Serei Saophoan (i.e. Banteay Meanchey) to create a basis for systematic comparative evaluation of the economic and social impact of the land-titling program after three years. Expected benefits of land titles in urban areas include increased investment in residential and commercial property, improved access to formal credit, more efficient land markets and better land administration services.

ULT Khmer, 188 pp. Dec 2007: available on request

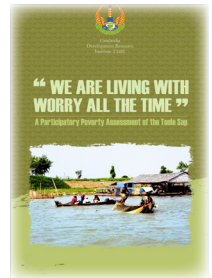
ULT English, 134 pp. Dec 2007: available on request



PPA: 'We Are Living with Worry All the Time' A Participatory Poverty Assessment of the Tonle Sap

Brett M. Ballard, Christian Sloth, David Wharton, Ingrid FitzGerald, K.A.S Murshid, Kasper Hansen, Phim Rounsarith and Lim Sovannara

Undertaken by CDRI in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics and the Asian Development Bank, the study focuses on deepening the understanding of the relationship between poor people's livelihood strategies and their use and the management of natural resources, the gender dimensions of poverty, and the role of local governance in poverty reduction. It shows that many of the poor in the Tonle Sap region appear to be beyond the reach of public policy and are not benefiting from Cambodia's rapid economic growth.

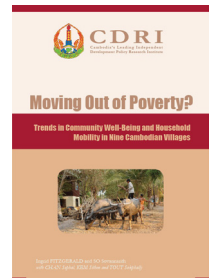


PPA English, 302pp. Apr 2007: \$18.00

MOPS: Moving Out of Poverty? Trends in Community Well-being and Household Mobility in Nine Cambodian Villages

Ingrid FitzGerald and So Sovannarith, with Chan Sopha, Kem Sithen and Tuot Sokphally

The study revisits the nine rural villages where CDRI conducted research in 2001. It examines which communities or groups move out of poverty and which remain trapped and why, whether people experience mobility differently in different economic conditions, how and why governance and social networks matter in mobility, what factors explain household and community progress and mobility or decline and stagnation, and the interaction between household and community factors.

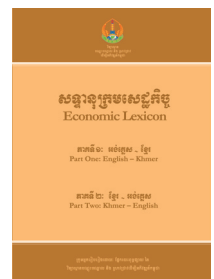


MOPS English, 334pp. Sep 2007: \$20.00

Lexicon 3: Economic Lexicon

A CDRI Publication

CDRI's Economic Lexicon is an English-Khmer and Khmer-English guide to technical terms in economics and related fields such as accounting, banking, finance and development. CDRI's experience of publishing and contributing to a range of publications, conferences, seminars and workshops has shown that there is a real need for such a resource to assist stakeholders in Cambodia's development to use more



standard and easily understood terms in Khmer and English when writing about development issues.

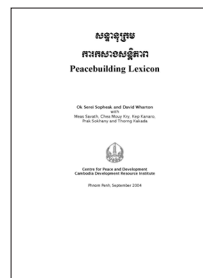
LEX 3 English-Khmer and Khmer-English, 234 pp. Oct 2006: 10,000 riels

Lexicon 2: Peacebuilding Lexicon

Ok Serei Sopheak and David Wharton with Meas Savath, Chea Mouy Kry, Kep Kanaro, Prak Sokhany and Thorng Kakada

This lexicon is testimony to the remarkable steps being taken at all levels of Cambodian society to build a culture of peace. The demographic, economic and cultural transitions demand new ways for Cambodians to communicate and work together. As a result, many organisations are incorporating aspects of peacebuilding into their programs and offering training in conflict management, nonviolence, human rights and related fields, and a new vocabulary is being developed in Cambodia.

LEX 2 English-Khmer and Khmer-English, 186 pp. Sep 2004: \$5.00

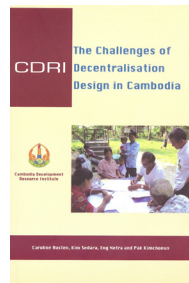


Mono 1: The Challenges of Decentralisation Design in Cambodia (Monograph)

Caroline Rusten, Kim Sedara, Eng Netra and Pak Kimchoenn

Cambodia embarked on decentralisation reform with the enactment of two laws in 2001, the Law on the Administration and Management of Communes and the Law on Commune Elections, and held its first commune elections in 2002. This study sets out to identify the major challenges to achieving poverty reduction and building and improving good governance within the current political and institutional environment and reform.

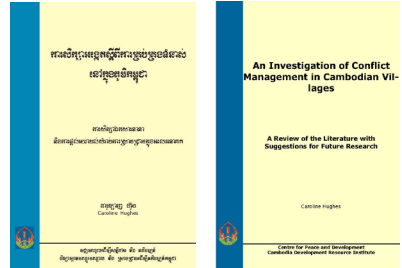
Mono 1 English, 248 pp. Oct 2004: \$15.00



CPD 2: An Investigation of Conflict Management in Cambodian Villages: A Review of the Literature with Suggestions for Future Research

Caroline Hughes

This literature review sets out a conceptual framework for the investigation of conflict management in Cambodian villages, and gives suggestions for further research. It places the study of conflict and conflict management in the framework of a “culture of peace”, and argues that this requires examining questions of both active procedures (agency) and their context (structure) in response to conflict.



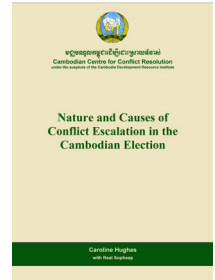
CPD 2 Khmer, 44 pp. May 2001: 5,000 riels

CPD 2 English, 38 pp. Oct 2001: \$10.00

CPD 1: The Nature and Causes of Conflict Escalation in the 1998 National Election

Caroline Hughes with Real Sopheap

This study examines the conflicts and escalation of conflicts surrounding the 1998 national election to draw lessons to help improve the electoral process in future elections. It attempts to compare various perspectives as a means of gaining a deeper understanding of the conflicts that arose. Particular emphasis is placed on factors and perceptions which reduced the authority of political processes to resolve or mediate conflict, or which also caused conflicts to escalate.



CPD 1 English, 112 pp. Jan 2000: \$7.50

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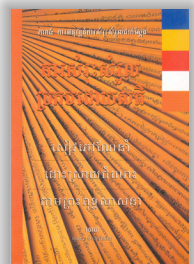
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MM 1 in Khmer, 44 pp. Feb 1999: 1,500 riels

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