

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Foci and Key Activities

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a key development partner (DP) in the transport and irrigation sectors¹, as well as taking a prominent role in the Emergency Flood Rehabilitation project in 2000. The United Nations (UN) agencies and the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) have been actively engaged in the relief activities following the 2011 floods as well as several international nongovernment organizations, such as ActionAid, Oxfam, Save the Children International, Plan International, and World Vision International. Several bilateral DPs have also contributed, such as Australia, Germany, the People's Republic of China (PRC), Japan, the US, and the European Union (EU).

2. The transport sector has received assistance from several other DPs, including the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the World Bank since the 1990s. The PRC, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, and Viet Nam have, since 2000, provided assistance to rehabilitate national and provincial roads; and Germany provides assistance to rehabilitate rural roads. In the irrigation sector, the Agence Française de Développement has been cofinancing ADB projects to rehabilitate irrigation facilities. The European Union has facilitated rural development in six provinces around Phnom Penh through rice seed improvement, irrigation development, microfinance, and rural infrastructure development. In 2005, the European Union began a multi-component program in northwestern Cambodia and provided a grant to the livestock subsector. The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) supports capacity development at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' (MAFF's) Department of Agricultural Extension and the Cambodia Agricultural Research and Development Institute, and is engaged in improving rice seed quality and post-harvest handling of rice through its agricultural quality improvement project. The US, in 2012, provided assistance to improve food security through enhanced agricultural development and rational management of natural resources.

Major Development Partners

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount (\$ million)
Road Transport			
ADB, OFID	Road Rehabilitation	1993–1993	67.7
ADB	GMS Phnom Penh to Ho Chi Minh City Highway	1998–2006	40.0
ADB	Emergency Flood Rehabilitation	2000–2004	67.5
ADB, Australia	Primary Roads Restoration	1999–2006	68.0
ADB, OFID	GMS Cambodia Road Improvement	2002–2010	77.5
ADB, Australia	GMS Southern Coastal Corridor	2008–2013	18.7
ADB, Australia	Road Asset Management	2009–2013	10.8
ADB, Republic of Korea	GMS Northwest Provincial Road Improvement	2009–2014	47.9
ADB, Republic of Korea, Norway	Rural Roads Improvement	2010–2016	68.6
PRC	Rehabilitation of NR76	2008–2012	52.0
PRC	Rehabilitation of NR62	2009–2012	52.6

¹ The project is being implemented as an emergency intervention, and will focus on the reconstruction of roads and irrigation facilities. Accordingly, this linked document focuses on the activities of other development partners in these two “sectors”.

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount (\$ million)
PRC	Rehabilitation of NR57	2008–2012	42.0
PRC	Rehabilitation of NR62 and PR210	2009–2012	57.0
PRC	Construction of NR8	2007–2011	77.5
PRC	Reconstruction of NR78	2008–2011	55.0
PRC	Construction of Prek Tamaek Bridge	2007–2010	43.5
PRC	Construction of Prek Kdam Bridge	2007–2010	29.0
PRC	Construction of 2nd Chroy Changvar Bridge	2011–2014	27.5
PRC	Construction of Ta Khmao Bridge	2011–2015	32.9
Germany	Tertiary Roads Improvement	2005–2008	12.0
Germany	Roads Improvement	2008–2011	7.8
Japan	Construction of Kizuna bridge	1998–2001	53.2
Japan	Rehabilitation of NR6, Kampong Cham-Chub	2001–2003	19.0
Japan	Improvement of NR1, Phnom Penh–Neak Loeung	2003–2012	80.0
Japan	Construction of Neak Loeung Bridge	2011–2015	134.0
Republic of Korea	Rehabilitation of NR31, NR33, and PR117	2009–2012	35.0
Thailand	Rehabilitation of NR57	2007–2010	32.5
Viet Nam	Improvement of NR78	2007–2009	25.8
Viet Nam	Construction of Chrey Thom Bridge	2009–2011	22.7
World Bank	Provincial and Rural Infrastructure	2004–2011	16.6
World Bank	Road Asset Management	2009–2013	30.0
World Bank	Ketsana Emergency Reconstruction and Rehabilitation	2010–2014	40.0
Irrigation (water resources)			
ADB	Emergency Flood Rehabilitation (rural infrastructure, irrigation and flood control components)	2001–2003	\$10.8
ADB, AFD	Stung Chinit Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure	2001–2006	\$23.8
ADB, AFD	Northwest Irrigation Sector	2005–2010	\$22.6
Australia	Cambodia Agriculture Value Chain Program	2007–2012	A\$45.0
Republic of Korea	Krang Ponley Water Resources Development Project	2006–2010	\$27.0
US	Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability	2010–2015	\$56.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AFD = Agence Française de Développement, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, NR = national road, OFID = OPEC Fund for International Development, PRC = People's Republic of China, PR = provincial road, US = United States.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

3. The Government took firm leadership in the immediate relief and emergency response operations, coordinated by the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and its decentralized committees at the provincial, districts and communes level in the affected areas. Moreover, a large number of institutions, such as the Cambodian Red Cross, numerous NGOs, and international DPs provided emergency relief assistance to satisfy the most immediate needs of the affected population.

4. ADB has been in close contact with the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT), development partners (Japan, Australia, and Republic of Korea and others), and selected NGOs. With support from UNDMT, meetings were regularly held in Phnom Penh to coordinate the humanitarian and early recovery assistance by UN agencies, DPs, and civil society. The UNDMT has established seven key sectors to monitor the assistance efforts: WASH (water, sanitation and health), Food, Agriculture, Health, Education, Shelter and Child

Protection, and Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. The Reconstruction and Rehabilitation sector is designed for longer-term response, and ADB is expected to take the lead coordinating role in this area

5. The project team has maintained a close dialogue with major DPs, such as JICA, AusAID, the EU, the World Bank, and the Republic of Korea since the reconnaissance mission in mid-December 2011, to explore potential cofinancing and to ensure coordination and synergy with the project's proposed interventions.

C. Achievements and Issues

6. Responses by ADB and other DPs have been widely recognized by the government, particularly through the first Government-DPs-NGOs dialogues, chaired by the Prime Minister, which discussed lesson learned from 2011 floods responses and recommendations for improvement. The ADB Emergency Flood Rehabilitation Project² in response to the 2000 flooding was considered a major success in protecting the capital Phnom Penh and quickly restoring connectivity in major national roads, such as national roads 1 and 11. However, it is generally agreed by the government, DPs, and the NGO community that the following key areas related to disaster management need to be strengthened: (i) policy and legal environment; (ii) disaster preparedness and emergency response; (iii) disaster management information system (DMIS); (iv) public awareness and early warning system; and (v) comprehensive disaster management strategy.

D. Summary and Recommendations

7. Throughout the processing of the project, the project team has maintained a close dialogue with all relevant development partners and line ministries/agencies to ensure synergy and no overlaps.³ It is recommended that ADB, in close coordination with other DPs, provides support to strengthen NCDM's capacity to effectively harness the resources and expertise of the relevant line ministries and other organizations, and provide a cohesive and robust approach for prevention, mitigation, and preparedness to deal with future floods.

² ADB. 2000. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Loan to the Kingdom of Cambodia for the Emergency Flood Rehabilitation Project for Cambodia*. Manila (Loan 34541-CAM, for \$55 million, approved on 28 November 2000).

³ More information on development partner activities in flood response is in Preliminary Damage and Loss Assessment (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2), and on flood management is in Emergency Management during Natural Disasters in Cambodia (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2).