

## DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

### A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Foci and Key Activities

1. In 2013 flood affected 20 provinces and 377,354 households in Cambodia. Cambodian authorities, nongovernment organizations, and international organizations are actively assisting the affected populations. Action Aid, Caritas International, Cambodian Red Cross, World Vision, Care, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Oxfam are giving relief support to protection; food security; agriculture; education; shelter; health; nonfood items; and water, sanitation, and hygiene.

2. At the request of the government, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) responded immediately and mobilized \$3 million of humanitarian assistance from the Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund to support (i) procurement of rice seed; (ii) temporary repairs of canal embankments, in particular through the procurement of fuel and empty bags; and (iii) families affected by the flood through food or cash-for-work schemes for emergency repairs to flood-damaged rural roads. Through informal meetings with development partners, ADB communicated its plan to mobilize a \$75 million loan to rehabilitate flood-damaged infrastructure and also explored interest in cofinancing the ADB project. The Government of Australia later expressed such interest.

3. ADB is the key development partner supporting Cambodia's flood recovery in the transport and irrigation sectors. ADB took the lead role in flood-damaged emergency reconstruction activities in the aftermath of the 2011 flood, with cofinancing from the Government of Australia.<sup>1</sup> Other main players in the transport and irrigation sectors in Cambodia are the People's Republic of China and Japan. The People's Republic of China supports the rehabilitation of the Kamrieng–Phnom Prik road (National Road 59) and the Sampov Loun–Malay–Kaun Damrey Project. Japan supports the Project for Flood Disaster Rehabilitation and Mitigation that runs from 2012 through 2015.

### Major Development Partners

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount (\$ million)
<b>Road Transport<sup>a</sup></b>			
ADB	GMS: Southern Coastal Corridor	2008–2014	7.00
ADB	Road Asset Management	2008–2014	6.00
ADB	GMS: Cambodia Northwestern Provincial Road Improvement Project	2009–2014	16.26
ADB	Rural Roads Improvement Project	2011–2016	35.00
ADB	Provincial Roads Improvement Project	2012–2017	52.00
ADB	Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project	2012–2015	55.00
Australia	Cambodia Emergency Flood Rehabilitation Project	2012–2015	4.84
Australia	Cambodia Road Asset Maintenance Project	2007–2014	5.81
Australia	Southern Coastal Corridor	2007–2014	10.00
PRC	Construction of National Road 41 from junction NR4 to Thnal Toteung-Chum Kiri (Kampot)	2011–2015	44.99
PRC	Enlargement Project of National Road Number 6 of Cambodia	2011–2015	68.39
PRC	National Road Number 5 of Cambodia	2012–2017	53.31
PRC	National Road Number 61 (Prek Kdam–Thnol Keng National Road 6A)	2011–2014	9.49

<sup>1</sup> The World Bank has not had new operations in Cambodia since 2011.

<b>Development Partner</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Amount (\$ million)</b>
PRC	Project of Design–Build New Chroy Changvar Bridge in Phnom Penh	2011–2015	26.75
PRC	Project Extension of National Road 76	2012–2017	89.27
PRC	Project of National Road 214 of Cambodia and Construction of Across the Mekong River Bridge	2012–2015	113.44
PRC	Project of Reconstruction of National Road 6 of Cambodia (the section from Thnal Kaeng to Ang Kroeung)	2012–2017	242.27
PRC	Project of Rehabilitation of National Road 44	2012–2017	78.19
PRC	Project of Takhmao Bridge over Tonle Bassac River and its Connecting Roads	2011–2015	31.99
PRC	Rehabilitation of National Road 57B Project	2010–2014	102.15
PRC	The Rehabilitation of National Road 59 Project – Kamrieng–Phnom Prik; Sampov Loun–Malay–Kaun Damrey Project	2011–2014	82.75
Japan	National Road 5 Improvement Project (Battambang–Sri Sophorn Section)	....	91.95
Japan	Project for Comprehensive Urban Transport Plan in Phnom Penh Capital City	2012–2014	2.85
Japan	The Project for Capacity Development on Container Terminal Management and Operation in Sihanoukville Port	2013–2016	3.11
Japan	The Project for Construction of Neak Leoung Bridge	2010–2016	124.03
Japan	The Project for Flood Disaster Rehabilitation and Mitigation	2012–2015	15.68
Republic of Korea	GMS Cambodia Northwestern Provincial Road Improvement Project	2009–2014	29.94
Republic of Korea	Improvement of National Road 21	2012–2016	52.54
Republic of Korea	Improvement of National Road 31 and 33, Provincial Road 117 and Kampot Bypass Project	2009–2014	35.37
Republic of Korea	Project for Feasibility Study of Cambodia Mekong River Water Road Dredging	2014–2015	5.50
Republic of Korea	Rural Improvement Project	2011–2014	21.00
World Bank	Road Asset Management Project	2008–2014	45.25
<b>Irrigation</b>			
ADB	GMS Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project	2012–2019	35.00
ADB	Water Resources Management Sector Development Program	2010–2017	
ADB	Tonle Sap Lowlands Rural Development Project	2009–2015	
PRC	Development Project of Design–Build Stung Pursat Dam	2011–2015	63.13
PRC	Kampong Trabek River Flood Control Project in Prey Veng Province	2010–2014	31.01
PRC	Kanghot Irrigation Development Project – Phase II	2012–2016	33.93
PRC	Kanghot Irrigation Development Project in Battambang Province	2010–2014	49.91
PRC	Multipurpose Dam Development Project in Battambang Province	2012–2017	99.28
PRC	Prek Stung Keo Water Resources Development Project in Kampot Province Project	2011–2015	47.25
PRC	Sreng River Water Resource Development Project	2011–2015	52.04
PRC	Vaico Irrigation Development Project – Phase I	2012–2017	99.30
Japan	The Improvement of Agricultural River Basin Management and Development Project	2019–2014	6.49
Japan	West Tonle Sap Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	2011–2016	44.34

ADB = Asian Development Bank, PRC = People's Republic of China, GMS = Greater Mekong Sub-region

Source: Asian Development Bank and [http://cdc.khmer.biz/OwnReport/own\\_report\\_result.asp?ActionQuery=Search](http://cdc.khmer.biz/OwnReport/own_report_result.asp?ActionQuery=Search).

## **B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination**

4. ADB has been in close communication with the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF), a network of the United Nations, nongovernment organizations, and international organizations engaged in emergency preparedness and humanitarian and early recovery response in Cambodia. The HRF produces a Cambodia floods report regularly, providing updates on the flood situation, humanitarian needs and responses, funding, and general flood coordination.

5. In 2013 the government took strong ownership of relief and rehabilitation efforts. The National Committee on Disaster Management, with support from the United Nations Development Programme, conducted an early recovery and multi-sector assessment of the 2013 flood, measuring the extent of the damage and providing a framework for recovery. The Ministry of Education, with support from UNICEF, trained 300 Cambodia Red Cross trainers to deliver essential care for pregnant women and children under 5 years. The Ministry of Social Affairs assessed 188 cases of drowning, and the findings will be used to develop information, education, and communication materials to raise awareness and prevent drowning. The government's immediate budget response to the crisis in 2013–2014 was \$24 million, and it expects to cover the rest of the longer-term infrastructure construction expenses.

## **C. Achievements and Issues**

6. The existing Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project is performing well. Projected outputs and outcomes have been achieved without major delay. Project performance is on track with strong contract awards and disbursement. The executing agency, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, has demonstrated strong coordination and implementation capacity and has successfully implemented a risk assessment and mitigation plan.

## **D. Summary and Recommendations**

7. Throughout the processing of the project, the project team maintained close dialogue with stakeholders to ensure synergy and avoid overlaps. It is recommended that ADB, in coordination with development partners and other stakeholders, supports the government's post-flood recovery efforts.