

## DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

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

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has played a prominent role in supporting urban sector development in Cambodia through national and Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) projects.<sup>1</sup> ADB and other development partners have supported urban water supply and solid waste management in Phnom Penh and the wastewater management and treatment plant in Seam Reap through cofinancing with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The Cities Development Initiative for Asia assisted the preparation of a pre-feasibility study for urban environment improvements in Battambang. Other partners in the urban development sector include JICA, Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and German development cooperation through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). The World Bank has discontinued its operations in urban land registration since the government terminated the Land Management and Administration Project in 2009. The table highlights a number of projects in the urban development sector.

<b>Major Development Partners</b>			
<b>Development Partner</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Amount (\$ million)</b>
<b>Urban Sector Development</b>			
ADB	Urban Development Strategy Study	1997	0.50
	Provincial Towns Improvement Project (Supplementary)	1999–2007	26.26
	GMS Greater Mekong Tourism Project	2002–2010	15.60
	GMS Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project	2012–	37.00
SPCR PPCR	Flood and drought management in Pursat province (part of GMS Flood and Drought Management Project)		10.00
	Climate proofing infrastructure in the Southern Economic Corridor towns: Battambang, Bavet, Neak Leung, and Poipet (part of GMS Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project )	2012–	10.00
	Climate Proofing of Roads in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Speu (part of the Provincial Roads Improvement Project)		17.00
ADB–OPEC	Phnom Penh Water Supply and Drainage Project (part B: drainage)	1997–2003	8.36
JICA	Study on drainage improvement and flood control in the MPP	1998–1999	(...)
	Study on solid waste management in the MPP	2003–2005	
	Project on the strengthening of solid waste management for the MPP	2006–2007	
	Basin-wide basic irrigation and drainage master plan study in Cambodia	2006	(...)
	Project for flood protection and drainage improvement in the MPP – 1	2002–2004	0.017
	Project for flood protection and drainage improvement in the MPP – 2	2007–2010	0.023
	Solid Waste Management Improvement Project in Phnom Penh	2005–2007	13.90
France	Project for flood protection and drainage improvement in the MPP – 3	2009–2012	37.13
	Phnom Penh Urban Master Plan study to 2020	2002–2005	
	Project for improvement of green spaces in Phnom Penh City	2007–2009	0.22
	Urban development management in Phnom Penh City	2007–2009	0.40
AFD	Phnom Penh Urban Master Plan 2020 update	2008–2009	0.10
	Central Market Rehabilitation Project	2008–2010	4.20
GIZ	Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development	2007–2012	(...)
NORAD	Neighborhood Improvement Program (cofinancing with part B of Phnom Penh Water Supply and Drainage Project)	1997–2002	4.60 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ADB. 1999. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Loan to the Kingdom of Cambodia for the Provincial Towns Improvement Project*. Manila; ADB. 2003. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Supplementary Loan to the Kingdom of Cambodia for the Provincial Towns Improvement Project*. Manila; ADB. 2002. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Loans to the Kingdom of Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the Social Republic of Viet Nam for the Greater Mekong Subregion Mekong Tourism Development Project*. Manila; ADB. 2007. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Loans to the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Social Republic of Viet Nam for the Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Coastal Corridor Project*. Manila.

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount (\$ million)
<b>Part of the Tonle Sap Initiatives (multisector)</b>			
ADB	Tonle Sap Sustainable Livelihoods Project	2005–2010	19.74
	Tonle Sap Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector	2005–2012	18.00
	Tonle Sap Lowlands Rural Development Project	2007–	10.10
	Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project	2009–	3.40
<b>Urban Water Supply and Sanitation</b>			
ADB	Water Supply Project	2014–	37.40
ADB	Loan Phnom Penh Water Supply and Drainage Project: Water Supply	1997–2001	15.90
ADB–OPEC	Phnom Penh Water Supply and Drainage Project: Drainage	1997–2003	(...)
UN-HABITAT	Mekong Water and Sanitation Initiative	2005–	(...)
<b>Governance and Public Sector Management</b>			
ADB	Decentralized Public Service and Financial Management Sector Development Program - Subprogram 1	2013–	38.76
Australia	Support to Piloting Functional Assignments	2012–2013	0.30
GIZ–EU–SIDA	Strengthening Performance, Accountability, and Civic Engagement (EU SPACE)	2010–2014	10.0
SIDA	Support to National Committee for Subnational Democratic Development	2012–2014	20.00
UNDP	ACCESS – Association of Councils Enhanced Services Programme	2012–2013	(...)

Note: The list of projects is not exhaustive and does not include transport projects. A comprehensive list is in ADB. 2012. *Cambodia: Urban Sector Assessment, Strategy, and Road Map* (Appendix 4). Manila.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.

(...) = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank, AFD = Agence Française de Développement, EU = European Union, GIZ = Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, Gov't = government, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency, MPP = Municipality of Phnom Penh, NORAD = Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, PPCR = Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, SIDA = Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, SPCR = Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UN-HABITAT = United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

2. JICA has supported infrastructure projects and technical assistance (TA) in urban transport, sanitation, and urban roads and bridges. It is engaged in drainage and flood control improvements in Phnom Penh and Kampong Chhnang. Korea's Export-Import Bank (KEXIM) intends to engage in development of the second wastewater treatment facility for Phnom Penh. AFD's city-to-city program of decentralized cooperation has produced interesting pilot initiatives, including the suggested Phnom Penh Transport Authority. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) has been engaged on issues of secure tenure and shelter for the urban poor, and has assisted the municipality of Phnom Penh with the Urban Poor Development Fund. UN-HABITAT's work has focused on the Mekong Water and Sanitation Initiative, working in Svay Rieng, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, and Pursat provinces.

3. GIZ-supported TA on land titling includes urban areas, as the agency continues to implement its program of assistance through the Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development (LASED project). Through its support for regional economic development in Siem Reap, GIZ could be a partner for strategies for small towns connecting with their hinterland, the private sector, and agricultural producers. The intention of the LASED project is to enhance economic linkages between urban centers and their surrounding rural districts. The German Volunteer Service, part of GIZ, has supported land-use planning in Battambang municipality and in Kampong Chhnang municipality. GIZ has also been assisting the process of functional assignments from the central level of administration to district and municipal levels.

4. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supports decentralization and deconcentration reforms through which local governments gain experience and decision-making power in local planning for capital investments and community development. Pilot projects in Siem

Reap and Battambang in single-window service mark the start of local government responsibility. The United Nations Capital Development Fund commenced drafting a program called Local Development Outlook, comprising a review of local development trends, a close look at policies and regulations for local development, and recommendations for establishing an urban development policy linked with decentralization and deconcentration reforms.

5. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is one of three targeted programs of the Strategic Climate Fund under the Climate Investment Funds. The PPCR in Cambodia provides incentives for scaled-up action and transformational change—integrating consideration of climate resilience in urban development planning and urban development projects. Nonphysical investments include support for capacity development, generation of knowledge and information, and awareness raising. Physical investments include efforts to increase the climate resilience of drainage systems, improved riverbank flood protection facilities, and water and sanitation facilities.

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

6. The project will support development partner coordination through a proposed national task force, chaired by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT). The national urban development task force will facilitate information exchange among government representatives and development partners. It will also provide a link to the GMS Urban Development Task Force, established in 2013, comprising three members—one each from the MPWT; the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC); and the Ministry of Interior. The national urban development task force will mirror the GMS one. The idea for a national task force was shared and supported by development partners during project information consultations in January and June 2014. The national task force may be transformed into a sub-technical working group under The Infrastructure and Regional Integration Technical Working Group, chaired by the MPWT. A project steering committee will provide oversight, with members from the MPWT, MLMUPC, the Ministry of Interior, and other ministries and agencies such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance and Tonle Sap Authority.

## **C. Achievements and Issues**

7. Lessons have been identified from ADB's experience in the urban development sector and incorporated in the project. These resulted in the need for the Tonle Sap Urban Areas Development Framework and individual town urban development strategies. Development of a more comprehensive urban development strategy for the country is being supported by parallel ADB TA to MLMUPC.<sup>2</sup> Investments in urban areas need to go beyond the nation's capital. By developing urban centers through an integrated urban environmental management approach, the government will help support agricultural value-chain development, strengthen rural–urban linkages, generate employment and income, and reduce regional disparities.

## **D. Summary and Recommendations**

8. The Tonle Sap Urban Areas Development Framework and the urban development strategies for Kampong Chhnag and Pursat provide a strategic planning framework for integrated urban environmental management and sustainable urban development. They have been prepared in accordance with ADB's urban sector assessment, strategy, and road map for Cambodia, and ADB's Urban Operational Plan, 2012–2020 under Strategy 2020.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> ADB. 2012. *Capacity Development for Urban Management*. Manila.

<sup>3</sup> ADB. 2014. *Midterm Review of Strategy 2020: Meeting the Challenges of a Transforming Asia and Pacific*. Manila; ADB. 2013. *Urban Operational Plan, 2012–2020*. Manila; ADB. 2012. *Cambodia: Urban Sector Assessment, Strategy, and Road Map*; and ADB. 2008. *Strategy 2020: The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank, 2008–2020*.