Japanese activities, experiences (ODA, JICA and others) in Angkor Wat and Tonle Sap

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1. Japanese ODA

Japan’s ODA:
Bilateral Aids, Multilateral Aids, Grants, Loans

Bilateral Aids

Loan Fund Aid: Government loan
Gratis Fund Aid: No obligation of repayment
Technical Cooperation: “Donation”, human resource development,
Technology transfer: Training of employees, Dispatch of experts,
Development studies: The provision of the latest equipment

Multilateral Aids

UN World Food Programme (WFP), UN Development Programme (UNDP),
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), The World Bank (IBRD),
and funding to international organizations such as ADB,
a multilateral implementation assistance.
Japanese government implement multilateral assistance and funding
2. History of Japanese ODA to Cambodia

1959: The economic aid by Japan to Cambodia started

Technical Cooperation, Gratis Fund Aid, Loan Fund Aid:

1959年: Japan-Cambodia Economic and Technical Aid Agreement
1974-1990: Stop the bilateral cooperation for civil war
1991: Re start the disaster emergency aid and grassroots grant aid
1992: Re start the general grant aid
1999: Re start yen loans
## 2. History of Japanese ODA to Cambodia

Table 1 Economic cooperation to Cambodia by countries (In total amounts of expense; in million dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Japan’s share (%)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td><strong>Japan 99.2</strong></td>
<td>Australia 25.7</td>
<td>France 21.5</td>
<td>US 21.5</td>
<td>Germany 19.4</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td><strong>Japan 120.2</strong></td>
<td>US 22.4</td>
<td>France 21.4</td>
<td>Germany 18.7</td>
<td>Sweden 16.9</td>
<td>264.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td><strong>Japan 98.6</strong></td>
<td>US 44.4</td>
<td>France 24.6</td>
<td>Australia 21.6</td>
<td>Germany 18.4</td>
<td>272.8</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td><strong>Japan 125.9</strong></td>
<td>US 51.2</td>
<td>France 25.8</td>
<td>Germany 22.0</td>
<td>Australia 19.9</td>
<td>319.2</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td><strong>Japan 86.4</strong></td>
<td>US 48.1</td>
<td>France 25.6</td>
<td>Australia 25.0</td>
<td>Sweden 22.6</td>
<td>297.8</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td><strong>Japan 100.6</strong></td>
<td>US 70.4</td>
<td>France 29.3</td>
<td>Australia 28.4</td>
<td>Germany 24.8</td>
<td>364.2</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td><strong>Japan 106.3</strong></td>
<td>US 57.9</td>
<td>Australia 33.1</td>
<td>France 29.8</td>
<td>Germany 27.6</td>
<td>361.3</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td><strong>Japan 113.6</strong></td>
<td>US 87.2</td>
<td>Australia 37.6</td>
<td>Korea 35.3</td>
<td>France 35.0</td>
<td>452.23</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td><strong>Japan 114.8</strong></td>
<td>US 71.48</td>
<td>Australia 39.0</td>
<td>France 35.2</td>
<td>Korea 34.7</td>
<td>461.7</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td><strong>Japan 128.5</strong></td>
<td>US 70.3</td>
<td>Australia 48.5</td>
<td>Germany 37.9</td>
<td>UK 32.7</td>
<td>479.7</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td><strong>Japan 149.6</strong></td>
<td>US 86.4</td>
<td>Australia 53.9</td>
<td>Germany 41.3</td>
<td>Korea 37.3</td>
<td>522.6</td>
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<td><strong>Japan 136.5</strong></td>
<td>US 75.5</td>
<td>Australia 71.6</td>
<td>Korea 62.2</td>
<td>Germany 49.2</td>
<td>539.6</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td><strong>Japan 184.8</strong></td>
<td>Australia 100.9</td>
<td>US 88.3</td>
<td>Korea 58.1</td>
<td>Germany 46.4</td>
<td>640.5</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td><strong>Japan 143.4</strong></td>
<td>US 76.9</td>
<td>Australia 71.9</td>
<td>Korea 63.8</td>
<td>Germany 40.9</td>
<td>550.3</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD/DAC
3. Typical cooperation projects and results

Development of steady and sustainable economic growth

**Priority areas**

- Reinforcement of economic infrastructure
- Promotion of the social development
- Reinforcement of the governance

**Development subject**

- Economic infrastructure maintenance
- Third sector reinforcement
- Agriculture, farm village development
- Water and sewage infrastructure maintenance
- Improvement of medical insurance medical care
- Improvement of the quality of the education
- The antipersonnel mine removal
- Administrative function improvement
- Public goods management
3. Typical cooperation projects and results

**Enhancement of transportation network. Reinforce links to the ASEAN network**

1) Improve Sihanoukville port
2) Improve the Southern Economic Corridor
3) Phnom Penh’s urban traffic system
3. Typical cooperation projects and results

Electricity

To remedy the power conditions of the country depending on importation from neighbor countries

1) improve power transmission network
2) development of power sources
3) improve the system and develop human resources

Power transmission line connecting the Kampot and Sihanouk

Hydroelectric power generation in rural areas
3. Typical cooperation projects and results

To improve environment to promote private investment and trades and help development of human resources:

1) Improvement of investment-related legislation
2) Improvement of special economic zones
3) Improvement of higher education and training in engineering fields
4) Development of human resources in business fields
3. Typical cooperation projects and results

Social stability of the Kingdom of Cambodia

Access to safe water

Improvement of the civil code, civil procedure

Reducing the number of victims of landmines

Increase in rice production

Safe water, which is supplied to the Phnom Penh city

Moot court

Shrub removal machine from Japan

Farmers to address the rice production factory
3. Typical cooperation projects and results

○ 2008: First population census

○ 2010: Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA) coverage of water supply is 90%, non-revenue water rate is 6%. PPWSA received a Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2006, Stockholm Industrial Water Award in 2010

○ 2011: First economic census (97% of 500,000 business are small).

○ 2011: Lake Tonle Sap (APPP), increasing rice production by 40% (6,264 in 2006 to 8,780 in 2010)

○ 2011: The civil code was put into operation

○ 2012: Sihanoukville port SEZ was completed
3. Typical cooperation projects and results

Major achievements (in Angkor Wat and Tonle Sap)

(1) Siem Reap water supply improvement project
(2) Restore the approaches of Angkor Wat
(3) Build up environmental preservation infrastructure Lake Tonle Sap
(4) Improve agricultural productivity in areas west of Lake Tonle Sap

Siem Reap: Groundwater research (Groundwater balance and Subsidence, water sources), Survey on power-supply facilities, Improvement of medical equipment in hospitals.
3. Typical cooperation projects and results

Major achievements (in Angkor Wat and Tonle Sap)

(1) Water supply project is called “Miracle of Phnom Penh.” 1993-2004, Water could drink directly from the tap.

(2) 2011: Leakage 5.85%, Bangkok more than 20%

(3) In ASEAN, Singapore, Phnom Penh can Drink from tap

(4) Water Supply ODA project in Siem Reap launched.
4. Direction for future cooperation

<Solving the problems related to water>

(1) Solving Problems of Water:
   Improvement social infrastructure, key of development agriculture

(2) The improvement of water environment:
   Changes in social environment

(3) The management of water resources:
   Build up the country, development of cities, manufacturing, industries, and agriculture.

(4) Together with other ODA-->
   Road traffic infrastructure, Railways, Industrial infrastructures, Water-related technologies: Support future of Cambodia
Thank you!