



Asian Development Bank & Cambodia

FACT SHEET

Table 1. Cambodia: 2013 Loan, Technical Assistance, and Grant Approvals (\$ million)^a

Loans				
Sovereign	Nonsovereign	Technical Assistance	Grants	Total
70.00	75.00	2.95	3.00	150.95

^a Excludes cofinancing.

Table 2. Cambodia: Cumulative Lending, and Grants Financed by ADB Special Funds, By Sector (1966–2013)^a

Sector	No.	Total Amount (\$ million)	% ^b
Agriculture and Natural Resources	22	377.31	19.68
Education	10	204.60	10.67
Energy	7	165.77	8.65
Finance	12	200.30	10.45
Health and Social Protection	4	59.00	3.08
Industry and Trade	3	46.60	2.43
Multisector	5	205.80	10.74
Public Sector Management	15	162.07	8.45
Transport and ICT	11	373.26	19.47
Water Supply and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	6	122.26	6.38
Total	95	1,916.97	100.00

Total Disbursements \$1,352.3 million

ICT = information and communication technology.

^a Excludes dropped or canceled loans prior to signing. Covers both sovereign and nonsovereign loans, and grants financed by Asian Development Fund and Other Special Funds. Other Special Funds include Asian Tsunami Fund, Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund, Climate Change Fund, and Pakistan Earthquake Fund.

^b Total may not add up because of rounding.

Table 3. Cambodia: Cumulative Nonsovereign Financing by Product

Number of Projects	Amount (\$ million)
Loans	83.00
Equity Investments	-
Guarantees	-
B Loans	-
Total	83.00

- = nil.

Cambodia joined the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 1966. Most of the assistance to Cambodia started when ADB resumed its operations in 1992, shortly after 2 decades of isolation and conflict in the country ended. As of 31 December 2013, Cambodia has received \$1.91 billion for 72 sovereign and nonsovereign projects, including 70 [Asian Development Fund \(ADF\)](#) loans of \$1.57 billion, 2 ordinary capital resources loans of \$0.08 billion, and 21 ADF grants of \$0.26 billion. Cambodia has seen considerable economic and social achievements since, with robust and steady growth over the past 2 decades. Considerable investments have been made by the Government of Cambodia and development partners in rural areas, where more than 80% of all Cambodians live, and the population below the poverty line decreased markedly. ADB's country partnership strategy (CPS), 2011–2013 was developed in close collaboration with the government to serve as a transition strategy between the previous CPS, 2005–2010 and the upcoming planning cycle of the government (2014–2018).

ADB-Supported Projects and Programs

ADB continues to focus on key sectors and thematic areas to assist the country in reducing poverty by promoting inclusive growth and social development, deepening reforms, strengthening capacity building, and optimizing benefits from regional integration.

ADB-supported transport development has contributed to economic growth by reducing travel time and transport costs. The newly rehabilitated 256 kilometer (km) railway line from the capital city of Phnom Penh to the international seaport at Preah Sihanouk is bringing a range of benefits to Cambodia such as improved road safety and lower costs for staple commodities that poor Cambodian families depend on.

The \$55 million Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program, approved in June 2013, is helping transform the rice sector from subsistence into a commercially oriented subsector, to improve national food security and expand rice exports. The Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project (2012–2014) is rehabilitating approximately 25,000 hectares of damaged irrigation schemes in Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, and Battambang.

ADB is one of Cambodia's main partners in improving access to and quality of education. ADB financing helped build 329 lower secondary schools, 25 upper secondary schools, 26 secondary resource centers, 4 food safety testing laboratories in polytechnic institutes and provincial training centers, and 5 upgraded regional training centers. ADB support focuses on children and youth in rural areas and on meeting the needs of the labor market.

Table 4. Cambodia: Project Success Rates

Sector	% ^a	No. of Rated Projects/Programs
Agriculture and Natural Resources	50.0	6
Education	100.0	4
Energy	66.7	3
Finance	66.7	3
Health and Social Protection	100.0	2
Industry and Trade	100.0	1
Multisector	100.0	3
Public Sector Management	100.0	2
Transport and ICT	66.7	3
Water Supply and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	33.3	3
Total	73.3	30
Year of Approval		
1990s	81.8	11
2000s	68.4	19

ICT = information and communication technology.

^a Based on aggregate results of project/program completion reports (PCRs), PCR validation reports (PVRs), and project/program performance evaluation reports (PPERs) using PVR and PPER ratings in all cases where PCR and PVR/PPER ratings are available.

Sources: PCRs, PVRs, and PPERs containing a rating circulated as of 31 December 2013.

Table 5. Cambodia: Portfolio Performance Quality Indicators for Sovereign Lending and Grants, 2012–2013

Number of Ongoing Loans (as of 31 Dec 2013)	2012 (\$ million)		2013 (\$ million)
	Contract Awards/Commitments ^{a,b}	52.9	39.6
Disbursements ^a	55.1	127.1	127.1
Number of Ongoing Grants (as of 31 Dec 2013) ^c	2012 (\$ million)		2013 (\$ million)
	Contract Awards/Commitments ^{a,b}	29.4	28.4
Disbursements ^a	20.1	39.1	39.1
Actual Problem Projects (%)			15

Note: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

^a Includes closed loans/grants that had contract awards or disbursements during the year.

^b Excludes policy-based lending/grants.

^c Includes only Asian Development Fund and other ADB special funds.

Investments in energy, in both national and regional projects, have provided reliable electricity connections to more than 50,000 rural households and 40,000 new customers in Phnom Penh. Two recently approved energy projects will continue the focus on extending access to grid-quality electricity to large numbers of rural people.

ADB's gender work has focused on building women's capacity for better livelihoods and creating opportunities beyond low-productivity agriculture, largely through fostering equal benefits for women through specific gender action plans in all sectors. Gender gaps in education have closed and more Cambodian girls are making the transition to secondary school. ADB-supported rural road rehabilitation is substantially cutting travel time and giving rural women better access to markets, business opportunities, and social services.

Nonsovereign Operations

As a catalyst for private investments, ADB provides direct financial assistance to nonsovereign public sector and private sector projects in the form of direct loans, equity investments, guarantees, B loans, and trade finance. Since its inception, ADB has approved two private sector projects in Cambodia's energy and finance sectors amounting to \$83 million. Total outstanding balances and commitments

of ADB's private sector transactions in the country as of 31 December 2013 was \$1.5 million, representing 0.02% of ADB's total nonsovereign portfolio.

ADB's Trade Finance Program (TFP) fills market gaps by providing guarantees and loans through partner banks in support of trade. The TFP has done over 8,000 transactions supporting over \$16 billion in trade and over 4,000 small and medium-sized enterprises since 2004. In 2013, the TFP supported \$4 billion in trade through over 2,000 transactions. In Cambodia, the TFP works with one bank and has supported over \$2 million in trade between four transactions. In addition to filling market gaps, the TFP's objective is to mobilize private sector capital/involvement in developing Asia.

Cofinancing

Cofinancing operations enable ADB's financing partners, governments or their agencies, multilateral financing institutions, and commercial organizations, to participate in financing ADB projects. The additional funds are provided in the form of official loans and grants, and commercial financing such as B loans, risk transfer arrangements, parallel loans, and cofinancing for transactions under ADB's TFP.

By the end of 2013, cumulative direct value-added official cofinancing for Cambodia amounted to \$331.8 million for 34 investment projects, and \$44.9 million for 52 technical assistance projects.

In 2013, Cambodia received \$5 million loan cofinancing and \$4.5 million grant cofinancing from the Strategic Climate Fund, and \$14.6 million grant cofinancing from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program for the Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program. The Government of Australia provided \$6.1 million grant cofinancing to Rural Energy.

Table 6. Cambodia: Projects Cofinanced, 1 January 2009–31 December 2013

Cofinancing	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)
Projects ^a	15	215.48
Grants	12	117.86
Official loans	9	97.62
Technical Assistance Grants	13	23.60

^a A project with more than one source of cofinancing is counted once.

A summary of projects with cofinancing from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2013 is available at www.adb.org/countries/cambodia/cofinancing

Partnerships

Cambodia celebrated its 20th year in partnership with ADB in 2012. The aim of the partnership is to reduce poverty by promoting inclusive economic growth and social development. In 2013, ADB supported the preparation of the government's main planning tools—Cambodia Vision 2030, the Rectangular Strategy Phase III, and the National Strategic Development Plan, 2014–2018. These will guide the ongoing preparation of CPS, 2014–2018 and help coordinate inputs from all other development partners. To strengthen coordination of assistance and improve aid effectiveness, ADB engages in technical working groups

with government institutions, development partners, and civil society; and serves as the Lead Development Partner Facilitator to strengthen aid effectiveness. ADB partners with civil society organizations in Cambodia to strengthen the effectiveness, quality, and sustainability of the services it provides. For example, nongovernment organizations were engaged to implement a program of gender capacity development under the ongoing Rural Road Improvement Project.

Procurement

From 1 January 1966 to 31 December 2013, contractors and suppliers were involved in 188,780 contracts for ADB loan projects worth \$122.11 billion. During the same period, contractors and suppliers from Cambodia were involved in 1,883 contracts for ADB loan projects worth \$533.95 million.

From 1 January 1966 to 31 December 2013, consultants were involved in 12,432 contracts for ADB loan projects worth \$5.28 billion. During the same period, consultants from Cambodia were involved in 107 contracts for ADB loan projects worth \$19.13 million.

From 1 January 1966 to 31 December 2013, contractors and suppliers were involved in 8,894 contracts for ADB grant projects worth \$4.54 billion. During the same period, contractors and suppliers from Cambodia were involved in 661 contracts for ADB grant projects worth \$174.72 million.

Table 7. Cambodia: Share of Procurement Contracts

Item	2012		2013		Cumulative (as of 31 Dec 2013)	
	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total
Goods, Works, and Related Services	59.65	0.79	82.39	1.25	708.67	0.56
Consulting Services	5.85	1.00	6.37	1.26	41.87	0.45

Table 8. Cambodia: Top Consultants (Individual Consultants and Consulting Firms) Involved in ADB Loan Projects, 1 January 2009–31 December 2013

Consultant	Number of Times Contracted	Contract Amount (\$ million)
Community Development Organization of Cambodia	1	0.50
SBK Research and Development Co., Ltd.	1	0.31
Swiss Red Cross Cambodia	1	0.14
Save the Children Cambodia	1	0.12
CARE International Cambodia	1	0.12

Table 9. Cambodia: Contractors/Suppliers Involved in ADB Grant Projects, 1 January 2009–31 December 2013

Contractor/Supplier	Sector	Contract Amount (\$ million)
Kuy Leang Ky Construction Trading Group Co., Lt.	Transport and ICT	2.70
Publishing and Distribution House	Education	2.30
Sayamex Co., Ltd.	Agriculture and Natural Resources	1.92
Seaboard Cambodian Development Construction Co., Ltd.	Multisector	1.80
Narita Distribution Cambodia Co. Ltd.	Education	1.78

ICT= information and communication technology.

Table 10. Cambodia: Top Consultants Involved in ADB Grant Projects, 1 January 2009–31 December 2013

Consultant	Number of Times Contracted	Contract Amount (\$ million)
Plan International Cambodia	1	3.96
Lao Consulting Group Ltd.	1	2.60
Peace and Development Aid Organization	1	0.75
SBK Research and Development Co., Ltd.	4	0.48
Cambodian Centre for Study & Development in Agriculture	2	0.41

Table 11. Cambodia: Top Consultants (Individual Consultants and Consulting Firms) Involved in ADB Technical Assistance Projects, 1 January 2009–31 December 2013

Consultant	Number of Times Contracted	Contract Amount (\$ million)
Green Goal Ltd.	1	0.62
Crossroads to Development	1	0.15
Emerging Markets Consulting	2	0.13
Cambodia Development Resource Institute	1	0.12
CARE Cambodia	1	0.10
Individual consultants	115	2.08

From 1 January 1966 to 31 December 2013, consultants were involved in 2,433 contracts for ADB grant projects worth \$826.5 million. During the same period, consultants from Cambodia were involved in 144 contracts for ADB grant projects worth \$14.87 million.

From 1 January 1966 to 31 December 2013, consultants were involved in 28,709 contracts for ADB technical assistance projects worth \$3.3 billion. During the same period, consultants from Cambodia were involved in 326 contracts for ADB technical assistance projects worth \$7.87 million.

Operational Challenges

Challenges to sustainable growth and poverty reduction in Cambodia include a narrowly based economic structure; high costs and shortages of infrastructure; limited access to social services; inadequate access to land, natural resources, and affordable finance; human capital and skills shortages; and poor governance. However, the Anti-Corruption Law adopted in April 2010 provides sanctions against conflicts of interest. Given the wide range of development issues that need to be addressed with limited resources, ADB will continue to exercise greater sector selectivity in its CPS 2014–2018, focusing on enhancing rural productivity and incomes. In terms of portfolio challenges, the joint country portfolio performance review (JCPR) identified a number of weaknesses: implementation capacity of executing agencies, particularly in project management, procurement, and financial management; lack of delegation of authority to project management units; project implementation startup delays; and poor project preparation. The application of the JCPR process and related capacity building activities will be intensified to address these issues, complemented by closer collaboration with executing and implementing agencies.

Future Directions

ADB's CPS, 2011–2013 for Cambodia prioritized five sectors—transport (rural and provincial roads); water supply, sanitation, and urban development (with an increasing focus on secondary towns); agriculture and natural resources (agriculture commercialization and irrigation support); education (lower secondary schools and vocational training); and finance (banking regulation, small and medium-sized enterprise finance, microfinance, and insurance). The CPS identified public sector management as a facilitating sector, covering public financial management, decentralization

and deconcentration, anticorruption, and capacity development. It incorporates five crosscutting themes—private sector development, governance, gender equity, knowledge solutions, and partnerships. The Cambodia CPS 2014–2018, under preparation for ADB Board approval in 2014, is reconsidering these priorities in line with the policy priorities of the new government elected in 2013, and taking into account the findings of the mid-term review of Strategy 2020. The main focus activities of the country operations business plan, 2014–2016 are likely to remain similar to those of the CPS, 2011–2013 with ADF loan financing amounting to \$602 million over 3 years.

About Cambodia and ADB

ADB Membership

Joined 1966

Shareholding and Voting Power

Number of shares held:	5,250 (0.050% of total shares)
Votes:	44,697 (0.338% of total membership, 0.519% of total regional membership)
Overall capital subscription:	\$80.85 million
Paid-in capital subscription:	\$6.75 million

Anthony Baker is the Director and **Richard Sisson** is the Alternate Director Representing Cambodia on the ADB Board of Directors.

Eric Sidgwick is the ADB Country Director for Cambodia. The Cambodia Resident Mission was opened in 1996, and provides the primary operational link between ADB and the government, the private sector, and civil society stakeholders in its activities. The resident mission engages in policy dialogue, and acts as a knowledge base on development issues in Cambodia.

The Cambodia government agency handling ADB affairs is the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

About the Asian Development Bank

ADB is a multilateral development bank owned by 67 members, 48 from the region and 19 from other parts of the world. ADB's main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance (TA). In 2013, lending volume was \$13.19 billion (101 projects), with TA at \$155.61 million (248 projects) and grant-financed projects at \$849.02 million (23 projects). In addition, \$6.65 billion was generated in direct value-added cofinancing in the form of official loans and grants and commercial cofinancing such as B loans, risk transfer arrangements, parallel loans, and cofinancing for transactions under ADB's Trade Finance Program. From 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2013, ADB's annual lending volume averaged \$12.19 billion. In addition, investment grants and TA funded by ADB and special funds resources averaged \$801.70 million and \$165.66 million in TA over the same period. As of 31 December 2013, the cumulative totals excluding cofinancing were \$203.41 billion in loans for 2,629 projects in 44 countries, \$6.46 billion in 239 grants, and \$4.25 billion in TA grants, including regional TA grants.

Contacts

Cambodia Resident Mission

29 Suramarit Boulevard (268/19)
Sangkat Chaktomuk, Khan Daun Penh
P.O.Box 2436, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel +855 23 215805/215806/216417
Fax +855 23 215807

ADB Headquarters

6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City
1550 Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel +63 2 632 4444
Fax +63 2 636 2444

Ministry of Economy and Finance

Street 92, Sangkat Wat Phnom
Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel +855 23 724664/430702
Fax +855 23 427798/428424
www.mef.gov.kh

Useful ADB websites

Asian Development Bank
www.adb.org

Asian Development Outlook
www.adb.org/publications/series/asian-development-outlook

Annual Report
www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-annual-reports

Depository Libraries
www.adb.org/publications/depositories/cam

To access a complete list of development and economic indicators, visit:

Statistics and Databases
www.adb.org/data/statistics