

Country Assistance Policy for Cambodia

As of April, 2012

1. Significance of Japan's Assistance to Cambodia

Since the end of the civil war, Cambodia has been enjoying peace, stability and development over a decade. With a population of around 14 million (estimate 2009), the country has achieved steady economic growth and poverty reduction. However, Cambodia's GDP per capita remains at USD 814 (IMF, 2010) and it is still one of the less developed countries in ASEAN. In addition, due to the civil war in the past, there is a serious shortage of human resources in almost all sectors which are essential for nation building. But Cambodia has potentials for further growth. Young population (under 30 years old) that makes up more than half of the total population and that can be the source of abundant labor force is one of these potentials.

Since the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement in 1991, Japan has been actively involved in Cambodia's reconstruction and development including the dispatch of its first Peace Keeping Operation Mission. This makes Cambodia a successful example of Japan's assistances in the field of peace building.

Japanese Government has a policy of expanding Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Cambodia and the whole Mekong Region countries, placing an importance on the regional partnership between Japan and Mekong countries in order to assist ASEAN integration and to narrow the development gap among ASEAN member countries.

Based on this policy, Japanese Government has been providing development assistance for hard and soft infrastructure and promoting public and private partnership in Cambodia. This cooperation and the "Agreement between Japan and the Kingdom of Cambodia for the Liberalization, Promotion and Protection of Investment" in effect since 2008 have assisted Cambodia to develop basic structure for investment leading to an increasing number of Japanese investors in recent years.

Japan has been the biggest bilateral donor to Cambodia since 1992 and Cambodia has supported Japan's positions on various issues in the international arena.

2. Basic Assistance Policy (Overall goal): Steady and Sustainable Economic Growth and Balanced Development

Policy priorities of Japanese Government towards the development of Cambodia are to assist the Cambodian Government to achieve its development goals described in the "Rectangular Strategy-Phase 2", to promote ASEAN integration, to strengthen ASEAN connectivity, to narrow the development gap in the region and to ensure human security and environmental sustainability. Based on this policy, Japan sets three pillars of propriety for its assistance; "Strengthening of Economic Base", "Promotion of Social Development" and "Strengthening of Governance".

3. Pillars of Priority (Goals)

(1) Strengthening of the basis for economic activities

a) Development of Economic Infrastructure

In order to sustain and to further promote economic development in Cambodia and the whole Mekong Region, Japan prioritizes its assistance to the following areas; (i) the development of road network systems centered on the Southern Economic Corridor considering its geographical location as the center of the Mekong Region, high development effects and its important role in economic activities, (ii) the development of the areas around the Sihanoukville Port considering also its important role in economic activities, (iii) the development of stable electricity supply system, (iv) the development of ICT infrastructure and (v) the improvement of logistical systems which are critical factors for attracting foreign direct investment (FDI). Upon implementing above-mentioned assistances, promotion of regional integration and private investment will be also taken into consideration.

b) Strengthening of the Private Sector

In order to promote investment and trade, Japan supports the functional enhancement of the Cambodian Investment Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CIB/CDC) and the human resource development for the industrial sector. Special focus is placed on the human resources in the technical fields (e.g., engineers and technicians) and middle-level management who are required in the expanding manufacturing industries.

c) Agriculture and Rural Development

Recognizing the importance of promoting the agriculture sector which is the country's main industry absorbing a large part of the working population and assisting the livelihood of underprivileged farmers, in order to improve the productivity and quality of rice as the Cambodia's main agricultural product, Japan supports the rehabilitation and development of irrigation facilities, the improvement of irrigation skills and rice production skills in the western and southern parts of Cambodia. In addition, Japan supports the improvement and diversification of the farming industry in order to improve the livelihood of underprivileged farmers.

(2) Promotion of Social Development

a) Development of Water Supply and Sewage Systems

In cooperation with the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority which has obtained high level management and technical know-how through Japan's assistances, Japan supports the development of water supply systems in major local cities for improving the access to safe water. Japan also supports the sewage treatment in Phnom Penh in order to tackle with the deteriorating urban environment caused by growing population.

b) Enhancement of Health and Medical Care

Japan has been supporting the maternal and child health care in Cambodia and it is reported that both child and maternal mortality rate has been improved in recent years. However, as both mortality rates remains relatively high compared with the figures of neighboring countries, Japan continues to support the health

sector focusing on the maternal and child health care taking into account a viewpoint of strengthening health care system.

c) Improvement of Education Quality

In order to develop theoretical and critical thinking of students as well as to nurture the human resources who sustain the national development with long term viewpoint, Japan supports the education quality improvement placing an importance on the quality improvement of the elementary and lower secondary teachers' training through science and mathematics education in which Japan has extensive knowledge and experiences.

d) Demining of Anti-personnel Mines

Japan assists Cambodia's efforts to achieve the targets stated in the "National Mine Action Strategy 2010-2019" so that Cambodia could observe the demining deadline of 2019 obliged under the Ottawa Convention. Japan requests the Cambodian Government to make further efforts to secure budget for operational cost of demining activities required for achieving the targets.

(3) Strengthening of Governance

In order to facilitate the dissemination and appropriate use of the Civil Code and the Civil Procedure Code of which Japan assisted the drafting, Japan supports the development of related laws and regulations and the strengthening of capacity of personnel engaging in judicial activities. Furthermore, Japan supports public financial management and the policy making, system improvement and human resource development in the fields of national tax and customs in order to improve transparency of public finance, strengthen capacity of tax collection and promote measures for regional integration.

4. Points to be taken into consideration¹:

- (1) This Country Assistance Policy will be reviewed in accordance with the new National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) which is deemed to be revised after the general election in 2013.
- (2) Japan takes account of the coordination and the division of roles with other bilateral donors, international organizations and NGOs.
- (3) Based on the Action Plan for "A Decade toward the Green Mekong" Initiative, Japan considers the necessity of achieving both environmental protection and economic growth, sustainable development and climate change.

Annex: Rolling Plan

¹Country Assistance Evaluation (2006) , Available at:
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/index.html>

Japan's ODA: Rolling Plan for the Royal Government of Cambodia

As of April 2012

Basic Objective (Overall goals)	Steady and Sustainable Economic Growth and Balanced Development
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Priority Areas 1 (Goals)	Strengthening of the Basis for Economic Activities		[Cooperation Policy for the development issue]												
<p>【Current situation and challenges】 Surrounded by Thailand, Laos and Vietnam and situated at the center of Mekong Region, Cambodia is regarded as a transit point among multiple economic corridors including the Southern Economic Corridor, the Southern Coastal Corridor and Central Corridor and recognized as a geographically prominent location for international trade. As a result of these advantages, Cambodia has shown steady economic growth in recent years. In the country, the Southern Economic Corridor and the Southern Coastal Corridor (specifically the route between Sihanoukville Port and Vietnam border) are mainstays of economic activities and the development impact in these corridors is considered high.</p> <p>However, overall level of transport infrastructure remains low and competitiveness of the Sihanoukville ports is limited compared to the ports in the neighboring countries, and accordingly, strengthening of the basis for economic activities including the improvement of human resources, policy and regulatory framework is a priority.</p> <p>In addition, with regarding to electricity sector, lack of supply, unbalanced composition of energy sources and high electricity tariff, etc. are challenges.</p>			<p>In order to sustain and to further promote economic development in Cambodia and the whole Mekong Region, Japan prioritizes its assistance to the following areas: (i) the development of road network systems centered on the Southern Economic Corridor considering its geographical location as the center of the Mekong Region, high development effects and its important role in economic activities, (ii) the development of the areas around the Sihanoukville Port considering also its important role in economic activities, (iii) the development of stable electricity supply system, (iv) the development of ICT infrastructure and (v) the improvement of logistical systems which are critical factors for attracting foreign direct investment (FDI). Upon implementing above-mentioned assistances, promotion of regional integration and private investment will be also taken into consideration.</p>												
	Program	Objective of Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)	Notes			
					FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016					
	<p>【Development Subject】 1-1 Development of Economic Infrastructure</p>	<p>Japan assists (i) the development of the road network systems (Southern Economic Corridor, etc.) which facilitates economic and industrial development through stable and efficient distribution and (ii) the development and maintenance of the facilities in the Sihanoukville Port and surrounding areas.</p> <p>Japan also plans to assist the construction of main electricity supply network and the strengthening of electrical engineers' capacity in order to promote the electricity supply system which is an important factor to attract foreign direct investment.</p>	<p>Program for Improving Transportation System and Electric Power Supply</p>	Transport Policy Advisor	EXP	■									
				Transport Policy Advisor(successor)	EXP		■	■	■						
				The Strengthening of Construction Quality Control	TCP	■	■							4.0	
				Project for Study on the Improvement of Existing Bridges	DS		■								
				The Project for the Improvement of National Road No.1 (Phase 1-3)	GA	■								75.37	
				The Project for the Improvement of National Road No.1 (Phase 4) Preparatory Survey	DS	■									
				The Project for the Improvement of National Road No.5 Preparatory Survey	DS	■									
				Construction of Neak Loeung Bridge	GA	■	■	■	■	■				119.4	
				The Feasibility Study on the Ring Road Project of Phnom Penh Metropolitan Area	DS			■	■						
				The Project for Urban Transport Planning in Municipality of Phnom Penh	DS		■	■	■						
Project on Capacity Enhancement of Environmental and Social Considerations for Resettlement				TCP	■								2.6		
Advisor for Sihanoukville Autonomous Port				EXP	■										
Advisor for Sihanoukville Autonomous Port (successor)				EXP	■	■	■								

		Establishment of National Port Policy and Administration System	TCP	█					2.8		
		Project for Integrated Digital Terrain Model and Electronic Navigational Chart in Kingdom of Cambodia	TCP		█	█	█	█			
		Sihanoukville Port Multipurpose Terminal Development Project	LA	████████████████████					71.76		
		The Project for the Study on Strengthening Competitiveness and Development of Sihanoukville Port	DS	████████							
		The Project for Capacity Development for Transition to the New CNS/ATM Systems in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam	TCP	████████████████████					5.0	Regional Project	
【Development Subject】 1-1 Development of Economic Infrastructure (Continue)	Program for Improving Transportation System and Electric Power Supply (Cont.)	Advisor on Improvement of Civil Services for Municipality of Phnom Penh	EXP	████							
		Siem Reap Urban Management Advisor	EXP	█	█	█	█				
		Capacity and Institutional Building of the Electric Sector (Phase2)	TCP	█	█	█	█				
		Greater Mekong Power Network Development Project (Cambodia Growth Corridor)	LA	████████████████						26.32	Co-financing with ADB
		Greater Mekong Telecommunication Backbone Network Project	LA	████████████████████						30.29	
		ICT Engineer Development Project (Instructor Training Course)	TCP	█	█	█	█				
		Grassroots Human Security (1 project)	GHGA	████						0.09	
		ASEAN-Japan Logistics Project	TCP of MLIT	████████							
		ASEAN-Japan Logistics Partnership	TCP of MLIT	████████████████████							
		ASEAN-Japan Action Plan on Environment Improvement in the Transport Sector	TCP of MLIT	████████████████████							
		Transport Policy Officials Training Program in Japan	TCP of MLIT	████████							
		ASEAN-Japan Transport Information Platform Project	TCP of MLIT	████████							
		ASEAN-Japan Maritime Transport Security Program	TCP of MLIT	████████████████████							
		ASEAN-Japan Port Technology Joint Research Project	TCP of MLIT	████████████████████							
	Issue -based training, etc.	TR	████								
	Others	Preparatory Study on the Project for Flood Disaster Rehabilitation and Mitigation	PS	██							
		Project for Flood Disaster Rehabilitation and Mitigation	GA		████████████████████					15.10	
		Non Project Grant Aid	NPGA	██						6.00	

Program	Objective of Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)	Notes
				FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016		
				[Current situation and challenges]							
[Current situation and challenges]		[Current situation and challenges]		<p>Agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors are the main sectors of Cambodian economy, accounting for 30% of total GDP and 60% of the work force. The rice production, the staple food for Cambodian, is on the increase, however, the low level of agricultural technology, product quality and productivity as well as the improvement of farmers' living standard are still challenges.</p> <p>Recognizing the importance of promoting the agriculture sector which is the country's main industry absorbing a large part of the working population and assisting the livelihood of underprivileged farmers, in order to improve the productivity and quality of rice as the Cambodia's main agricultural product, Japan supports the rehabilitation and development of irrigation facilities, the improvement of irrigation skills and rice production skills in the western and southern parts of Cambodia. In addition, Japan supports the improvement and diversification of the farming industry in order to improve the livelihood of underprivileged farmers. Besides, Japan also pays attention to the countermeasures on transboundary animal diseases upon implementing the projects in this sector.</p>							
<p>1-3 Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>Program for Agricultural Productivity</p>	<p>Japan assists irrigation projects in the priority areas mentioned in the "River-Basin Master Plan". In order to promote productivity and quality of agricultural products, Japan also assists the strengthening of management and maintenance of irrigation facilities, improvement of water management skills of farmers and the strengthening of Water User Community as well as conducts human resources development.</p> <p>Besides, Japan supports the improvement of comprehensive agricultural productivity and farmers' living standard through promotion of rice growing techniques (in the fields of agricultural materials such as seeds and fertilizer, and post-harvest techniques, etc.) and diversification of farming (introduction of fish culturing, livestock, vegetables and fruits, etc.)</p>	Advisor on Water Resources Development and Management for Agriculture	EXP	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2013]							
		Technical Service Center for Irrigation System Project Phase III	TCP	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2014]						3.7	
		Preparatory Survey on Irrigation and Drainage System Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	PS	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2012]							
		West Tonle Sap Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	LA	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2016]						42.69	
		Advisor on Agricultural Policy Planning	EXP	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2012]							
		Agricultural Productivity Promotion Project in West Tonle Sap	TCP	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2014]						4.4	
		Capacity Building for the Quality Standard Control of Agricultural Materials	TCP	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2012]							
		Strengthening of the Organization, Business and Management for Agricultural Cooperation	EXP	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2012]							
		The Project for Underprivileged Farmers (2KR)	GA	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2012]						2.9	
		Project for Strengthening Capacity Building in Agriculture Sector in ASEAN Countries	Multiple	•	•	•					Contribution from ASEAN
		Project on reinforcement to improve food security information in Asia region	Multiple	•							Contribution from ASEAN
		Project on development of mid-long term food supply and demand forecasting in ASEAN +3 region	Multiple		•	•	•				Contribution from ASEAN
		Funding Support for the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve(APTERR) Preparatory Stage	Multiple	•							Contribution from ASEAN
		Funding Support for the establishment of the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) (Tentative)	Multiple		•						Contribution from ASEAN
		National Laboratory: Strengthening of diagnostic capacity of national laboratories on priority animal diseases in collaboration with OIE	Multiple	•	•	•					Contribution from International Epizootic Office
		Contribution to FAO and OIE on SPS related technical assistance for Asian developing countries	Multiple	•	•	•	•	•			Contribution from Food and Agriculture Organization and International Epizootic Office
		Support for Animal Health activities: Support for activities to improve animal health situation in the Region	Multiple		•	•	•	•	•		Contribution from International Epizootic Office
		Pandemic and Avian Influenza control: Prevention and control of pandemic and Avian Influenza at source	Multiple	•	•						Contribution from International Epizootic Office
		Freshwater Aquaculture Improvement and Extension Project (II)	TCP	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2014]						3.6	
		Advisor on Fisheries System Reform (Aquaculture)	EXP	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2012]							
		Freshwater Fish Ecology	CTR	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2012]							long term training(Dr.)
		Short Tem Expert for Health Marine Seed Production at Marine Aquaculture Research and Development Center	EXP		[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2012 to FY 2013]	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2013 to FY 2014]					
		Advanced Hatchery Training for the Establishment of Healthy Marine Seed Production	CTR		[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2012 to FY 2013]	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2013 to FY 2014]					
Grassroots Human Security (3 project)	GHGA	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2012]						0.26			
JICA Partnership Program (3 projects)	Grassroots TC	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2014]									
Issue -based training, etc.	TR	[Bar chart showing activity from FY 2011 to FY 2012]									

Priority Areas 2
(Goals)

Promotion of Social Development

【Development Subject】 2-1 Development of Water Supply and Sewage Systems	【Current situation and challenges】		【Current situation and challenges】									
	<p>On the Water Supply sector, Japan has been assisting in drafting the development plan and the hard and soft components of water supply system in Phnom Penh City for many years, and as a result of these cooperation, access to safe water has been improving in Phnom Penh in recent years. However, access rates to clean water remains low in provincial towns and rural areas and the development of this sector is delayed compared to the neighboring countries including Thailand, Vietnam and Myanmar. With regard to the sewerage sector, no development plan has been compiled and there exist no sewerage facilities even in Phnom Penh City, thus, it is concerned that rapid urbanization will negatively impact to rivers and ecosystem.</p>		<p>In cooperation with the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority which has obtained high level management and technical know-how through Japan's assistances, Japan supports the development of water supply systems in major local cities for improving the access to safe water. Japan also supports the sewage treatment in Phnom Penh in order to tackle with the deteriorating urban environment caused by growing population.</p>									
	Program	Objective of Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule	Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)	Notes					
				FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016			
Program for Water Supply and Sewage System	<p>With regard to the water supply sector, Japan prioritizes its assistance on construction and improvement of water supply facilities in provincial towns as well as human resource development of engineers. In particular, Japan focuses on eight (8) provinces where WB and ADB supported the construction of water treatment plants, and assist to increase the population having access to safe water through the operational improvement of existing water treatment facilities.</p> <p>On the sewage sector, Japan supports the planning of sewage system in Phnom Penh City in order to tackle the environment deterioration caused by rapidly increasing population. In addition, Japan supports the prevention of flood damage which frequently occurs during the rainy season by installing drainage systems in Phnom Penh.</p>	Capacity Building for Water Supply System in Cambodia (Phase 2)	TCP	■						4.6		
		Capacity Building for Water Supply System in Cambodia (Phase 3)	TCP		■	■	■	■	■	■		
		The Project for Replacement and Expansion of Water Distribution Systems in Provincial Capitals	GA	■	■	■	■				27.6	
		Siem Reap Water Supply Expansion Project	LA		■	■	■	■	■	■	71.76	
		Niroth Water Supply Project	LA	■	■	■					35.13	Co finance with AFD
		Preparatory Survey on the Project for Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement in the Municipality of Phnom Penh (Phase III)	GA	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	37	
		Provincial Water Supply Expansion Project	PS		■	■						
		Study on Urban Drainage and Sewerage Improvement in Phnom Penh	DS		■	■	■					
		Issue -based training, etc.	TR	■								
		Grassroots Human Security (1 project)	GHGA		■	■					0.97	
		Project for Groundwater Development in Northeastern Cambodia	TCDP		■	■	■					

Program	Objective of Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)	Notes	
				FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016			
				<p>【Current situation and challenges】 Japan has supported the health sector in Cambodia focusing on mother and child health care and countermeasures for tuberculosis through grant aid (facility construction) and technical cooperation (development of human resources and systems). As a result of long-term cooperation which disseminated technologies to rural areas, many of health indicators have been improving. However, Cambodia is still faced with challenges such as lack of medical professionals both in quality and in quantity, lack of access to medical services in rural areas and accordingly, the level of health and medical care remains still low compared to the neighboring countries.</p>		<p>【Current situation and challenges】 Japan has been supporting the maternal and child health care in Cambodia and it is reported that both child and maternal mortality rate has been improved in recent years. However, as both mortality rates remains relatively high compared with the figures of neighboring countries, Japan continues to support the health sector focusing on the maternal and child health care taking into account a viewpoint of strengthening health care system. Japan also contributes to achieving health related MDGs through realizing the assistance model in maternal and child health called "EMBRACE" (Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care) which recommended in the "New Global Health Policy".</p>						
<p>【Development Subject】 2-2 Enhancement of Health and Medical Care</p> <p>Program for Strengthen Health System</p>	<p>Japan supports human resources development (in particular, training for medical professionals) and organizational and system development in the fields of Mother and Child Health Care and countermeasures for Tuberculosis. In addition, Japan assists the improvement of administrative capacity in provincial medical bases and the construction of hospitals and provision of equipment in provincial hospitals in order to contribute to improving and achieving health related indicators in CMDGs.</p>	The Project for Improving Maternal and Newborn Care through Midwifery Capacity Development	TCP	■	■	■	■			4.2		
		The Project for Strengthening Medical Equipment Management in Referral Hospitals	TCP	■	■	■	■				4.3	
		The Project for Improving the Capacity of the National TB Control program through Implementation of the 2nd National Prevalence survey	TCP	■	■						3.5	
		The Project for Strengthening Human Resource Development System of Co-medicals	TCP	■	■	■	■				3.8	
		Dispatching Laboratory Technician in Referral Hospitals	JOCV	■	■	■						
		Medical Equipment Provision for Improving Public Health Service at National Municipal and Provincial Referral Hospital	GA		■	■	■	■			3.74	
		Grassroots Human Security (4 project)	GHGA		■	■					0.28	
		Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (1 project)	JNGA	■	■						0.1	
		JICA Partnership Program (2 projects)	Grassroots TC	■	■	■						
		Issue -based training, etc.	TR	■	■							
		Increasing Access to Integrated Sexual Health and HIV Services for Men who have Sex with Men(MSM)	Multiple	■	■					0.17 (million USD)	International Planned Parenthood Federation(IPP)	

<p>【Development Subject】 2-3</p> <p>Improvement of Education Quality</p>	<p>【Current situation and challenges】</p> <p>Although primary schools enrolment rates are relatively high, their completion rates are still low. Besides, lower secondary schools enrolment rates are also low. This is due to the poverty and the fact that students are not able to understand the lessons due to the poor education quality at schools and as a result, students cannot catch up with lessons. Accordingly, improvement of teachers' knowledge level and teaching capacity is a pressing issue. In particular, level of science and mathematics education is low and which has become a disturbing factor for developing logical thinking and nurturing human resources necessary to industries.</p>			<p>【Current situation and challenges】</p> <p>Japan assist the education sector in Cambodia in line with the "Education Strategic Plan 2009-2013". In order to develop theoretical and critical thinking of students as well as to nurture the human resources who sustain the national development with long term viewpoint, Japan supports the education quality improvement placing an importance on the quality improvement of the elementary and lower secondary teachers' training through science and mathematics education in which Japan has extensive knowledge and experiences.</p>						<p>Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)</p>	<p>Notes</p>			
	Program	Objective of Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule									
					FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015			FY 2016		
	<p>Program for Improving Science and Mathematics Education</p>	<p>Japan continues focusing on science and mathematics education in which Japan has comparative advantage and has a track record of supports. In particular, Japan assists the training of teachers in science and mathematics education at primary and lower secondary levels (including trainers of teachers' training colleges) in order to improve their teaching quality. Through these cooperation Japan improves the completion rates for elementary and lower secondary schools and contributes to improving and achieving education related indicators in CMDGs.</p>	Science Teacher Education Project (STEPSAM2)	TCP	■								3.8	
			Science and Mathematics Teacher Education Project (STEPSAM3)	TCP		■	■	■	■			■		
			Regional Teacher Training Center	Grassroots TC・JOCV	■									
			Education Planning Advisor	EXP	■									
			The Project for Construction of Primary Schools in Phnom Penh (Phase III)	GA	■									5.3
			Human Resource Development Scholarship	GA	■	■	■	■	■			■		5.43
			Grassroots Human Security (8 project)	GHGA		■								0.48
Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (2 project)			JNGA	■							0.2			
JICA Partnership Program (5 projects)			Grassroots TC	■	■	■	■	■	■					
Others		Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid (1 Project)	GCGA	■						0.07				
<p>【Development Subject】 2-4</p> <p>Demining of Anti-Personnel Mines</p>	<p>【Current situation and challenges】</p> <p>As a result of 20 years of civil war, Cambodia became one of the most landmine contaminated countries in the world. However, since 1990's after the end of civil war, Japan and other donors have supported the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) for its demining activities, and accordingly, the number of landmine casualties in Cambodia have decreased year by year. Yet, the percentage of the cleared area remains 45% of the total contaminated land, and landmines still pose a threat to lives and property of Cambodians and disturb the economic development.</p>			<p>【Current situation and challenges】</p> <p>Japan assists Cambodia's efforts to achieve the targets stated in the "National Mine Action Strategy 2010-2019" so that Cambodia could observe the demining deadline of 2019 obliged under the Ottawa Convention. Japan requests the Cambodian Government to make further efforts to secure budget for operational cost of demining activities required for achieving the targets.</p>						<p>Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)</p>	<p>Notes</p>			
	Program	Objective of Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule									
					FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015			FY 2016		
	<p>Program for Anti-Personnel Mines</p>	<p>Japan provides equipments necessary for safe and efficient demining activities and also assists operational costs for mine and UXO clearance.</p>	The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Demining Activities (Phase VI)	GA	■	■								12.98
The Program me for Integrated Mine Clearance and Landmine Victim Assistance			GA	■	■							10.98		
Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (2 project)			JNGA	■								1.4		
											1 Disposal for land mine 1 Disposal for unexploded bomb			

Priority Areas 3 (Goals)		Strengthening Governance												
【Development Subject】	【Current Situation and Challenges】 Good governance is the basis for all development issues and the Cambodian Government is pressing ahead with various reforms including anti-corruption, legal and judicial reforms, public financial management reforms and administrative reforms (including decentralization and deconcentration). Yet, lack of human resources for planning and implementation in the fields of laws, policy and systems has become an obstacle and a risk in order to facilitate and consolidate various reforms.			【Current situation and challenges】 In order to facilitate the dissemination and appropriate use of the Civil Code and the Civil Procedure Code of which Japan assisted the drafting, Japan supports the development of related laws and regulations and the strengthening of capacity of personnel engaging in judicial activities. Furthermore, Japan supports public financial management and the policy making, system improvement and human resource development in the fields of national tax and customs in order to improve transparency of public finance, strengthen capacity of tax collection and promote measures for regional integration.										
	Program	Objective of Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)	Notes		
					FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016				
	Program for Supporting Public Finance Management	Japan supports capacity development of taxation and customs officials and the strengthening of organizational management capacity in order to increase the revenue level. In addition, Japan aims at strengthening capacity of overall public finance management by assisting the improvement of policy and systems which contribute to the strengthening of budget planning and execution.	Capacity Development of General Department of taxation (GDT) under the Framework of PFM Reform	TCP	■	■	■	■				2.6		
			Advisor on Customs Policy and Administration	EXP	■	■	■							
			Advisor for Customs Risk Management Database System (Short-term Expert)	EXP		■	■							
			Public Investment Policy and Aid Management Advisor	EXP		■	■	■						
			Issue -based training, etc.	TR	■									
	Program for Legal and Judicial Reform and Improving Function of the Pubic administration		Legal and Judicial Development Project (Phase 3)	TCP	■							3.9		
			The Project for the Improvement of the Training on Civil Matters at the Royal School for Judges and Prosecutors of the Royal Academy for Judicial Professions (Phase2)	TCP	■								2.8	
Legal and Judicial Development Project (Phase 4)			TCP		■	■	■	■				5.5		
Capacity Development for Implementing the Organic Law at Capital and Provincial Level			TCP	■	■	■	■					4.2		
Project on Improving Official Statistics in Cambodia (Phase3)			TCP	■	■	■	■					5.3		
Project on Gender Mainstreaming Phase 2			TCP	■	■	■	■					5.3		
Advisor on Aid Coordination and Effectiveness			EXP	■										
Advisor on Aid Policy			EXP		■	■	■	■						
Issue -based training, etc.			TR	■										
Others		Community Empowerment Through Access to Land	Multiple	●	●						1.48 (million USD)	World Bank/ Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)		
		Strengthening Civil Society-Government Partnership to Deliver Land Tenure Security	Multiple	●	●						0.41 (million USD)	World Bank/ Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)		
		Strengthening Good Governance in Land Distribution	Multiple	●	●						0.47 (million USD)	World Bank/ Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)		

Other Issues												
Environmental Protection	<p>【Current situation and challenges】 The momentum of environmental protection is increasingly attracting global attention and the international rules on the countermeasures for climate change (especially REDD) and biodiversity conservation are being formulated. Against this background, the strengthening of implementing systems and the improvement of implementing capacity are pressing issues under the new international rules in order to protect vast forest areas and the wide variety of creature living there. In addition, it is also important to improve Cambodia's adaptive capacity against ongoing climate change.</p>			<p>【Current situation and challenges】 Based on "A Decade Toward the Green Mekong" Initiative, Japan pays attention to achieve both environmental protection and economic growth, and necessity for sustainable development and countermeasures for climate change.</p>								
	Program	Objective of Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)	Notes
					FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016		
		In order to contribute to the environmental protection, Japan supports strengthening organizational and implementation capacity to steadily carry out countermeasures for climate change and conservation of biodiversity.	Adviser on Forestry Policy and Administration	EXP	■							
			Adviser on Forestry Policy and Administration (extension)	EXP		■	■	■				
			The Forest Preservation Programme	GA	■	■						9
			Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	GA	■							7.2
			Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	GA	■	■						10
			Project for facilitating the implementation of REDD+ Strategy and Policy REDD+	TCP		■	■	■	■			5.3
			Project for Tran boundary Biodiversity Conservation of Mekong Protected Forest Area	GA(Cooperate with International Organization)	■	■	■					1.06
	Issue -based training, etc.		TR	■								

【Legend】 [PS]=Preparatory Survey, [TCP]=Technical Cooperation Project, [DS]=Development Study, [EXP]=Expert, [CTR]=Training in Japan, [TR]= Issue-based Training/Area-focused Training/Training Program for Young Leaders,[JOCV]=Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [TT]=Training in Third Country,[SV]=Senior Volunteers, [XX-TA]= Technical Assistance implemented by Organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [GA]=Grant Aid (other than specific grant aid schemes listed below), [CF]= Counterpart Fund, [NPGA]=Non-Project Grant Aid, [GHGA]=Grassroots and Human Security Grant Aid, [JNGA]=Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO's Projects, [GCCGA]=Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid, [Grassroots TC]=JICA Partnership Program, [LA]=Loan Aid (Yen-Loan)