

Ex-Ante Evaluation

1. Name of the Project

Country: Kingdom of Cambodia

Project: Emergency Life Saving Center Development Project

Loan Agreement: June 25, 2015

Borrower: Sunrise Healthcare Service Co., Ltd

2. Background and Necessity of the Project

In Cambodia, over 20 year-conflict since 1970 devastated the healthcare system of the country, healthcare professionals such as doctors and nurses became the target of massacre as intellectuals, and medical facilities and equipment were also destroyed and abandoned. After the peace accords in 1991, Cambodia regained political stability under Hun Sen administration and achieved about 8% of annual economic growth in the decade of 2003 to 2012. Due to the rapid economic growth in the recent years, the structure of diseases in the society is changing. In 2012, the proportion of non-infectious diseases including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, respiratory diseases and diabetes surpassed other diseases, it accounted 52% (63% including wounds caused by accidents and injury), while infectious, perinatal and nutrition-related diseases accounted 37%. Cambodia is facing a turning point of the structure of diseases due to changes in lifestyles and social environment. Therefore, not only infectious and maternal and child health, but also non-infectious disease including lifestyle diseases should be addressed.

In National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018, the Government of Cambodia highlights capacity building and human resource development as priority areas to improve healthcare services. In addition, the Government of Cambodia published Health Strategic Plan 2008-2015, and emphasizes on addressing 1) maternal and child healthcare, 2) infectious disease and 3) non-infectious diseases including reduction of number of death caused by traffic accidents as priority area.

Japan's "Country Assistance Policy for the Kingdom of Cambodia" puts an emphasis on "promotion of social development" to support Cambodia's stable and sustainable economic development, and regards "development of healthcare services" as one of development challenges. Furthermore, JICA's Country Analysis Paper for the Kingdom of Cambodia analyzes healthcare as a target area of technical cooperation. Since Cambodia's development challenges

and policies are in line with Japan and JICA's assistance policy, it is highly necessary for JICA to implement this project.

3. Project Description

(1) Project Objective

The objective of this project is to provide medical services including disease prevention, treatment as well as rehabilitation based on Japanese technology and expertise by establishing a private hospital equipped with an emergency life saving center in Phnom Penh city, thereby contributing to improvement of disease status in the country.

(2) Project Site/Target Area: Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

(3) Project outline

Establishment of an emergency life saving center, provision of consultation and rehabilitation of inpatients and outpatients, mainly targeted to middle income groups (department of emergency medical care, trauma surgery, infectious disease, general medicine, general surgery, digestive organs, cardiovascular internal medicine, neurosurgery, cerebrovascular treatment, neurosurgery, rehabilitation, and pediatric department), and health examination as well as development of Cambodian healthcare professionals.

(4) Schedule

Construction period: December 2014 - August 2016, execution of loan agreement: June 2015, start of commercial operation: October 2016.

(5) Environmental and Social Consideration

1) Category: C

2) Reason for Categorization: under the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April, 2010), potential adverse impacts on the environment caused by the project are not likely to be significant.

(6) Other Important Issues: None

4. Targeted Outcomes

(1) Quantitative effects

- 1) Number of inpatients per year
- 2) Number of outpatients per year

(2) Qualitative effects

Improvement of the level of emergency medical care as well as reduction and early detection of non-infectious diseases by establishment of emergency life saving center are expected.

5. Lessons Learned from Past Projects

In the ex-post evaluation report of a ODA project for Thailand about construction of healthcare facilities in rural area (approved in September, 1996), it is indicated that improving hospital's management capacity is quite important for effective use of provided equipment, and thus capacity building through technical cooperation such as human resource development is useful in case such skills are insufficient. Since the borrower participates in hospital management in this project, a higher management ability compared to the national hospital is expected, moreover, development of Cambodian healthcare professionals, who are essential for the hospital, is planned.

6 . Plan for Future Evaluation

Timing: 3 years after the hospital being opened

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