

JICA

JICA

CAMBODIA PROFILE



Website

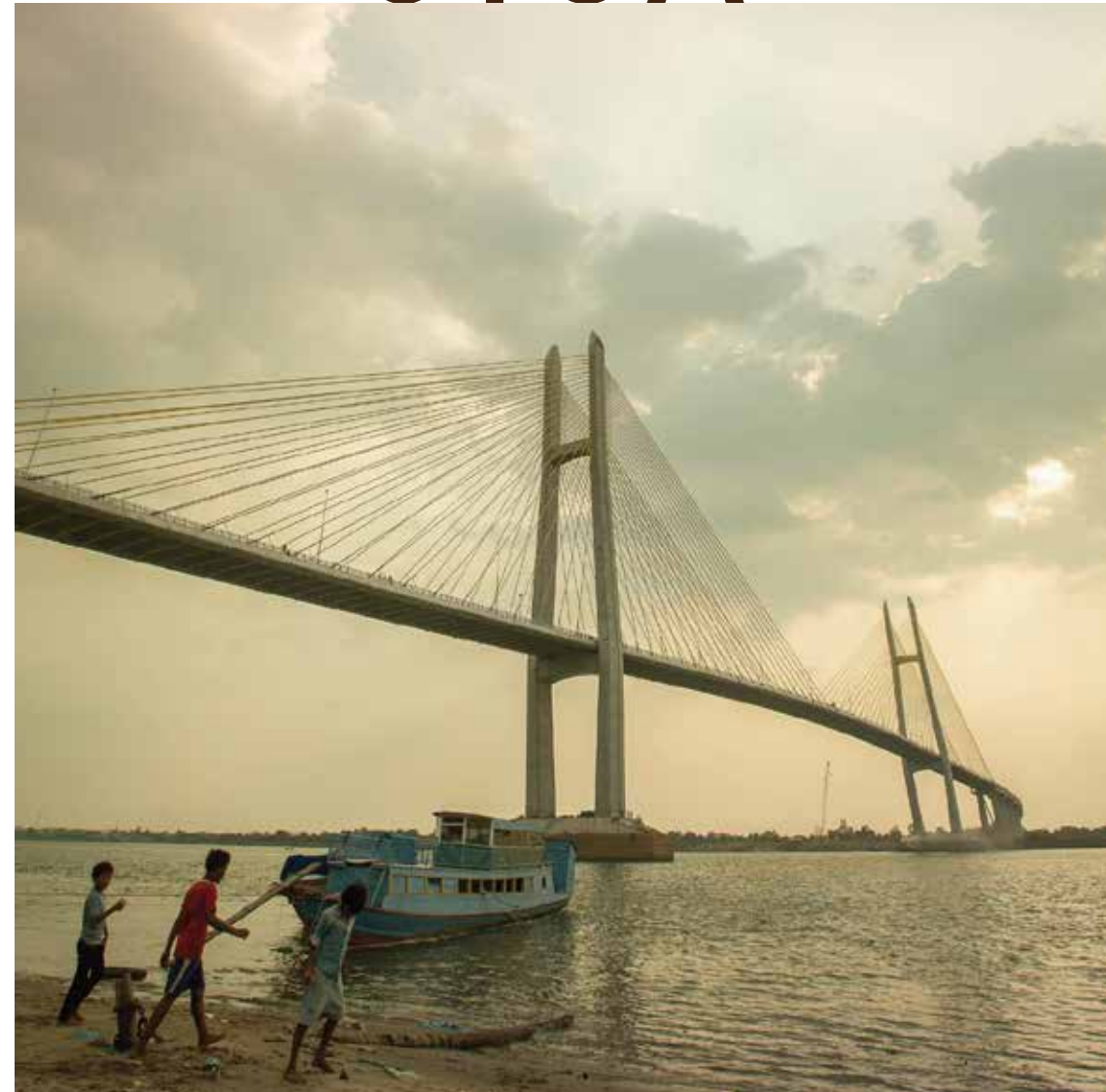


Facebook

16th, 17th floors, Keystone Building, #146 Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon,
Phnom Penh, CAMBODIA
TEL: +855 (0)23 238 050
<http://www.jica.go.jp/cambodia/english/>



Cover Photo Photographers: KUNO Shinichi
Published in 2024



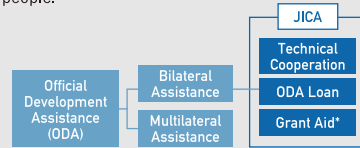
What's JICA?

A Bridge Linking Japan and Developing Countries

JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)* is the executing agency of Japanese ODA, which assists and supports developing countries to resolve various issues they are facing. Funds that are used in Japanese ODA are supported by the taxes paid by Japanese people.

JICA is in charge of disbursing the majority of bilateral ODA including Technical Cooperation, ODA Loan and Grant Aid in an integrated manner.

JICA is currently the world's largest bilateral aid agency working in over 150 countries and regions and having nearly 100 overseas offices.



*This excludes Grant Aid directly implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for diplomatic consideration.

* JICA is an Incorporated Administrative Agency in Japan.

What is Japanese ODA?

The financial and technical assistance that governments of developed countries provide to developing countries as part of this economic cooperation are called Official Development Assistance (ODA)*.

Since 1954, Japan has been providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries through ODA, aiming to contribute to the peace and development of the world. Japanese ODA is broadly divided into bilateral aid, in which assistance is given directly to developing countries, and multilateral aid, which is provided through international organizations. JICA provides bilateral aid in the form of Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans and Grant Aid.

*ODA, as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), must meet the following three requirements: *This excludes Grant Aid directly implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for diplomatic consideration.

- It should be undertaken by governments or government agencies.
- The main objective is the promotion of economic development and welfare in developing countries.
- It has concessional terms, having a grant element of at least 25%.

The grant element measures the concessionality or "softness" of the financial terms of a loan. The lower the interest rate and the longer the maturity period, the higher the grant element, which means it is more beneficial to the borrower. The grant element for a grant is 100%.

JICA's Approach

Technical Cooperation

For human resources development and the improvement of administrative systems of developing countries, Technical Cooperation involves dispatching of experts, provision of necessary equipment and training of personnel in Japan and other countries. Cooperation plans can be tailored to address a broad range of issues and needs of developing countries.



Japanese experts transferred their knowledge (Photo: ISHIKAWA Masayori / JICA)

ODA Loans

ODA Loans are extended under generous lending conditions (long repayment periods, low interest rates) for projects supporting the development of developing countries. They are applied to infrastructure construction and other projects and programs requiring a large amount of funding.



National Road No.5 Improvement Project (Photo: TEKKEN CORPORATION)

Grant Aid

Grant aid is provision of funds to developing countries which have low income levels, without the obligation of repayment. Grant aid is used to improve basic infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, water-supply facilities and roads, along with health and medical care, equipment and other requirements.



Chroy Changvar Bridge (Photo: ISHIKAWA Masayori / JICA)

JICA's Vision: Leading the world with trust

JICA, with its partners, will take the lead in forging bonds of trust across the world, aspiring for a free, peaceful and prosperous world where people can hope for a better future and explore their diverse potentials.



JOCV activity (Photo: ISHIKAWA Masayori / JICA) JPP activity: NGO SHARE

Cooperation Strategy and Priority Areas

For supporting the further strengthening of socio-economic foundations to achieve an upper-middle income country status by 2030.

In order to continuously achieve the steady economic growth and poverty reduction while overcoming the new challenges, the Government of Cambodia set up its "Rectangular Strategy", the "National Strategic development Plan (NDS)" and the "Industrial Development Policy (IDP)", as described development strategy to achieve its long term development vision.

In line with these strategies, the Japanese government revised its "Development Cooperation Policy for Cambodia" in July 2017 and established its overall goal as "support the further strengthening of socio-economic foundations to achieve an upper-middle income country status by 2030" for further step-ups of Cambodian development.

In accordance with this policy, JICA focuses on the following three priority areas for its operation: (1) Industrial development, (2) Better quality of life and (3) Fostering a sustainable society through the strengthening of governance.

Under these priority areas and based on the latest analyses of development challenges and their socio-economic context, JICA mobilizes all the assistance schemes to work towards the above-stated development objective, while fully respecting the ownership by the Government and people of Cambodia. Moreover, JICA also proactively collaborates with important partners including traditional and emerging development partners, the private sector as well as civil society organizations which have certain level of expertise in their own respective fields.

In August 2023, the Cambodian government announced the Pentagon Strategy 2023-2028 as a vision for Cambodia's economic growth.

The Royal Government of Cambodia The Pentagonal Strategy

Phase I. Growth, Employment, Equity, Efficiency, and Sustainability



Japan's Development Cooperation Policy

Industrial Development

- Strengthening of industrial competitiveness
- Agricultural promotion and rural livelihood improvement

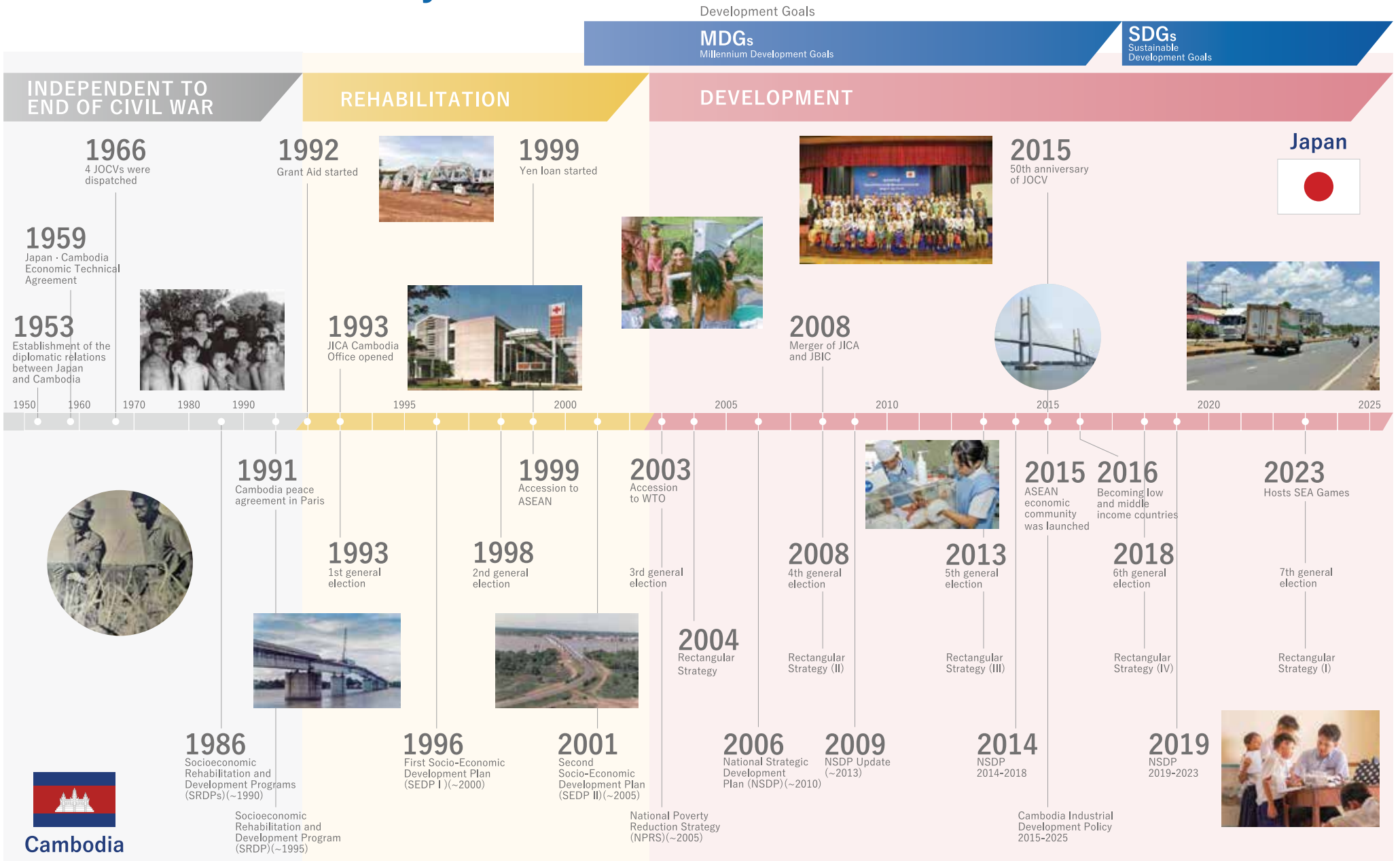
Better Quality of Life

- Improvement in urban living environment
- Enhancement in health and social protection

Fostering a Sustainable Society Through The Strengthening of Governance

- Strengthening of governance
- Caring for public goods

Cambodia - JICA History



Industrial Development

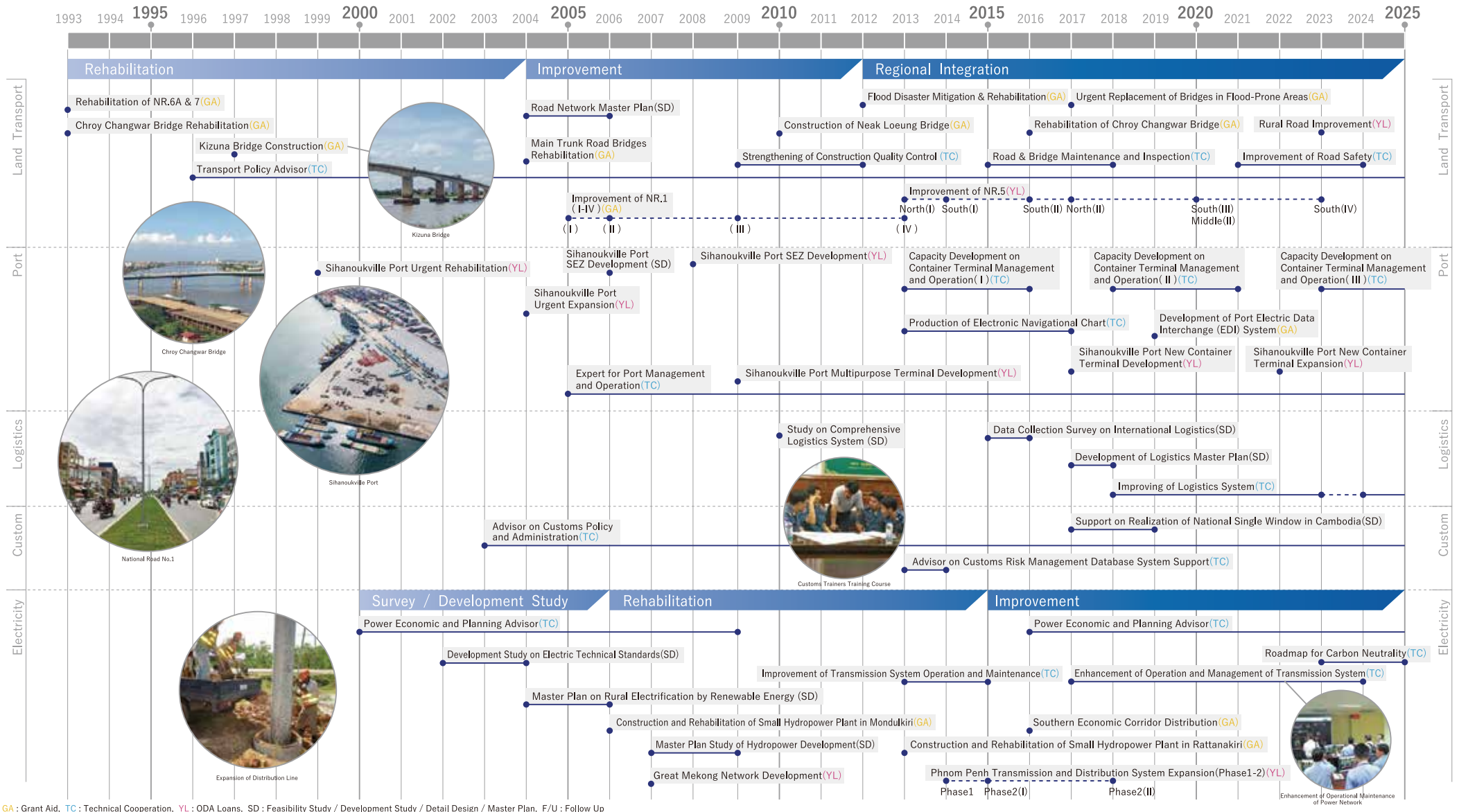
Strengthening of industrial competitiveness

Logistics Improvement / Improving Investment Environment

With the aim of promoting regional connectivity and industrial development, Japan is providing assistance that will:

- strengthen physical distribution networks, including hard infrastructure (e.g. roads and ports) and soft infrastructure (e.g. customs and excise regulations and procedures),
- improve the investment environment,
- ensure a stable energy supply that can support industrial development,
- develop the human resources that are required by industry.

In recognition of the importance of establishing "food value chains", Japan is promoting agriculture as a major industry in rural areas.

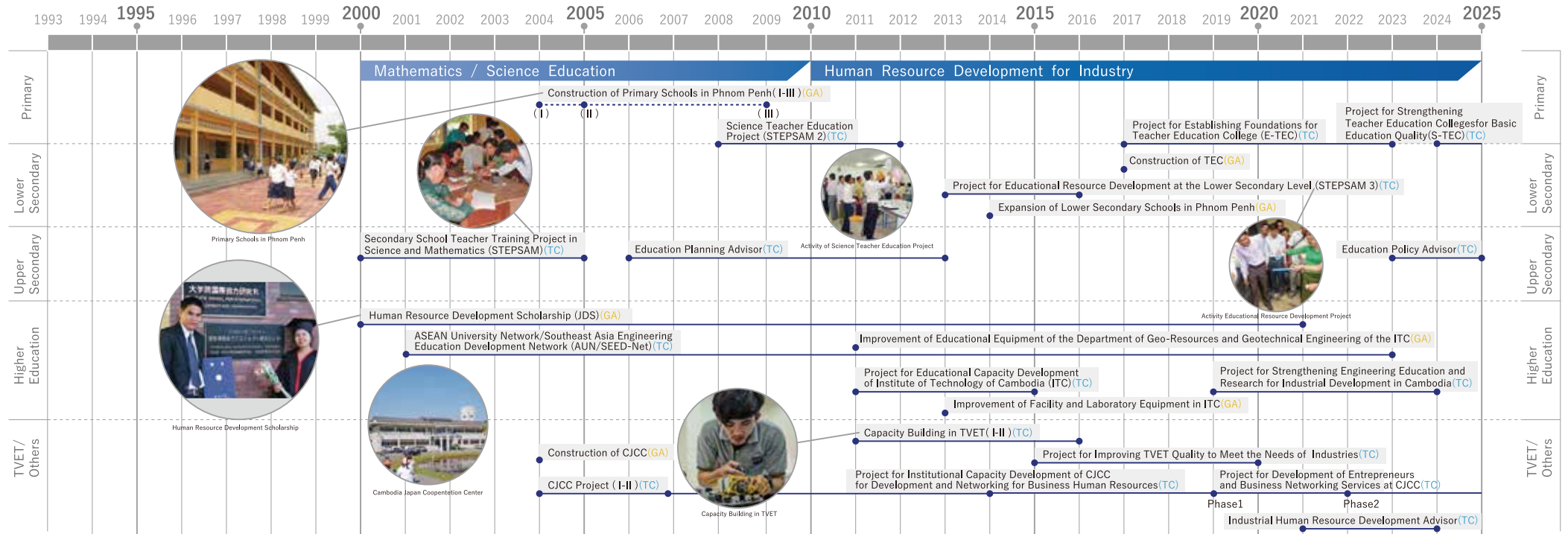


GA : Grant Aid, TC : Technical Cooperation, YL : ODA Loans, SD : Feasibility Study / Development Study / Detail Design / Master Plan, F/U : Follow Up

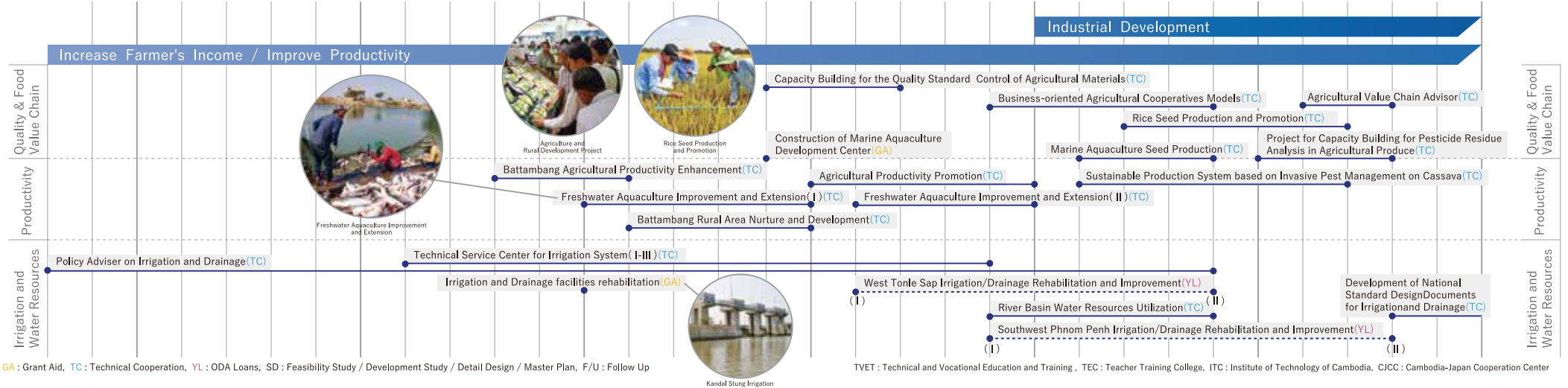
Priority Area 1 Industrial Development

Strengthening of industrial competitiveness

Logistics Improvement / Improving Investment Environment



Agricultural promotion and rural livelihood improvement



GA : Grant Aid, TC : Technical Cooperation, YL : ODA Loans, SD : Feasibility Study / Development Study / Detail Design / Master Plan, F/U : Follow Up

TVET : Technical and Vocational Education and Training, TEC : Teacher Training College, ITC : Institute of Technology of Cambodia, CJCC : Cambodia-Japan Cooperation Center

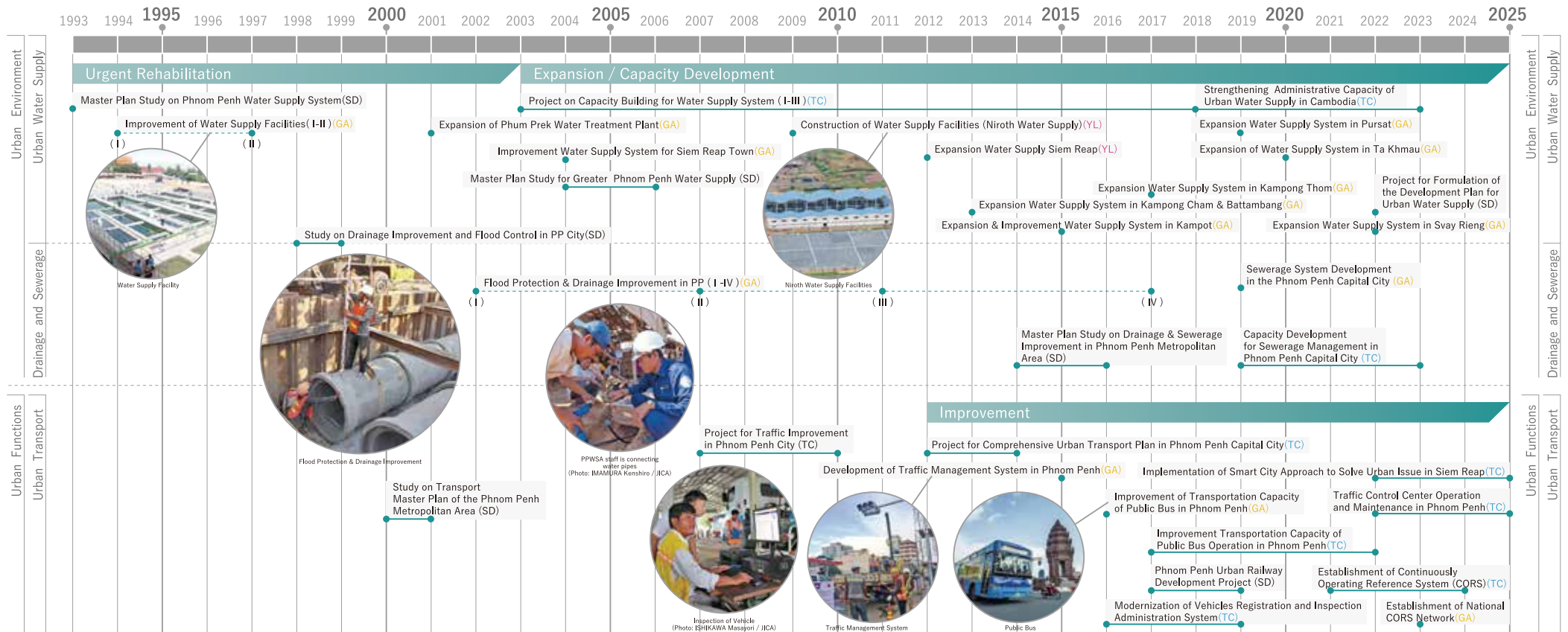
Better Quality of Life

Improvement in urban living environment

Improving Urban Environment / Strengthening Urban Functions

With the aim of delivering improved quality of life and a better environment for those living in urban areas, Japan is providing assistance in the following areas:

- water supply, sewage and drainage,
 - power supply (specifically reducing the number of areas without electricity),
 - urban transportation development (specifically the development of urban railways and public buses and improved vehicle registration).
- Japan is also promoting health and social security measures that will lead to universal health coverage.



JICA's Volunteer Program

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) started in 1965 and has been encouraging various activities by Japanese citizens who wish to contribute to the economic and social growth of developing countries. In principle, JOCVs are assigned to developing countries for a period of two years. The major objective of JOCV activities is to support the socioeconomic development of developing countries, as well as to build mutual understanding and friendship with the people at the grass-roots level.



JICA Partnership Program

In response to the diverse needs of developing countries, JICA conducts the JICA Partnership Program (JPP) in collaboration with partner organizations in Japan such as NGOs, universities, local government entities and public interest corporations, which have abundant knowledge, expertise and professional human resources. In Cambodia, 79 projects have been implemented so far and these projects contributed to social and economic development from the grass roots level.



Partnership with Japanese Private Sector

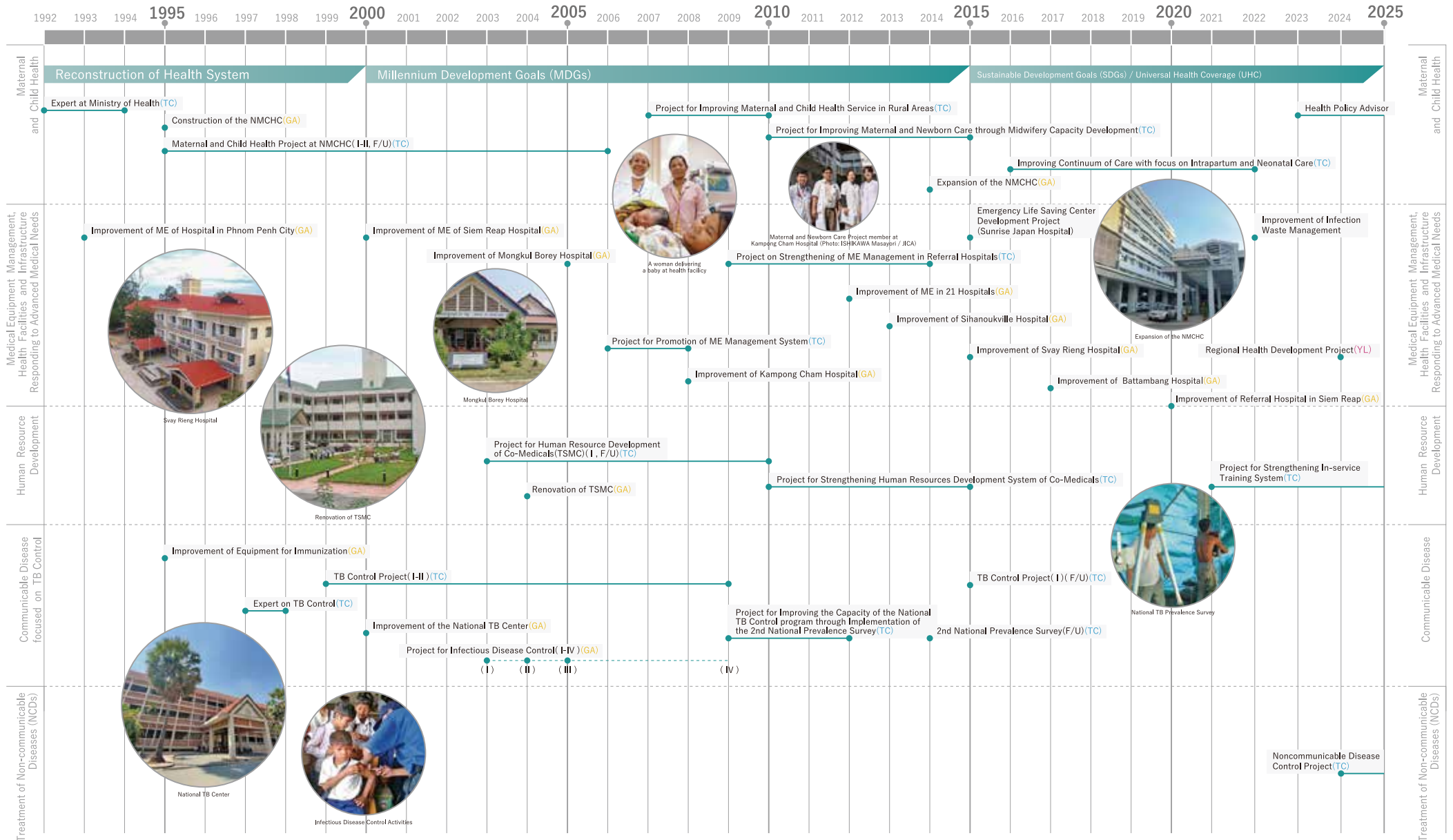
Making use of the network and trusting relationships with the governments of developing countries, and the know-how in project implementation gained through the execution of ODA, JICA provides wide-ranging support schemes, such as "Private-Sector Investment Finance", "Preparatory Survey for Private-Sector Investment Finance", and "SDGs Business Supporting Surveys", to produce better developmental results efficiently and effectively through further collaboration with the private sector.



Priority Area 2 Better Quality of Life

Enhancement in health and social protection

Strengthening Health System



Priority Area 3

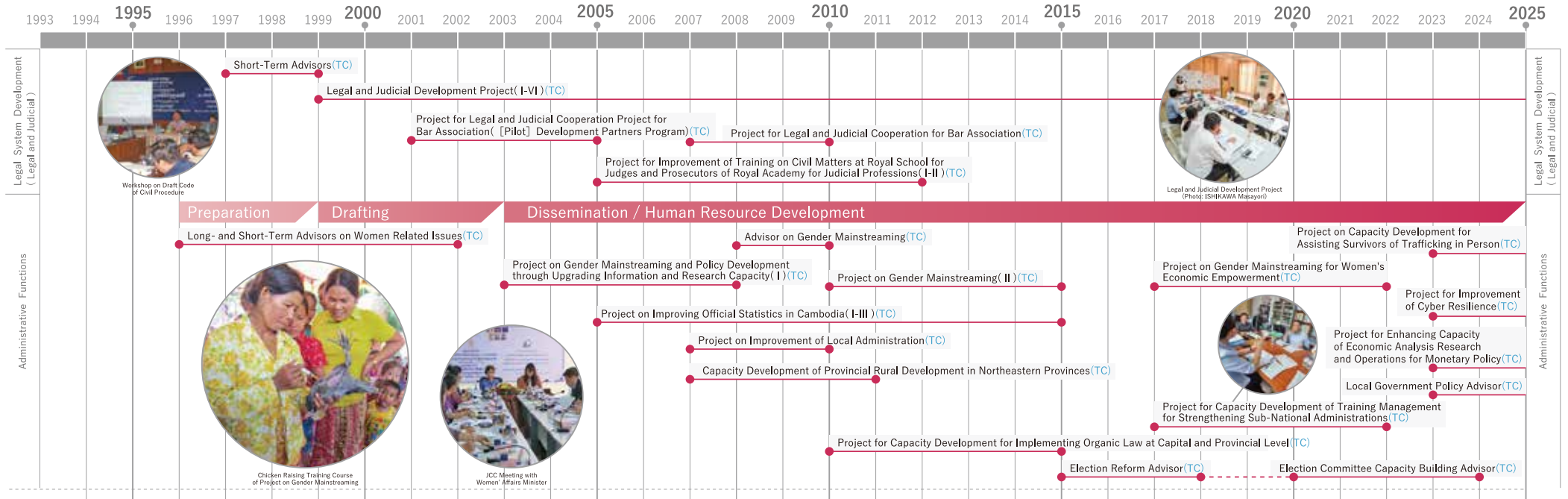
Fostering a Sustainable Society through the Strengthening of Governance

Strengthening of governance

Strengthening Legal System and Administrative Functions / Environment Management

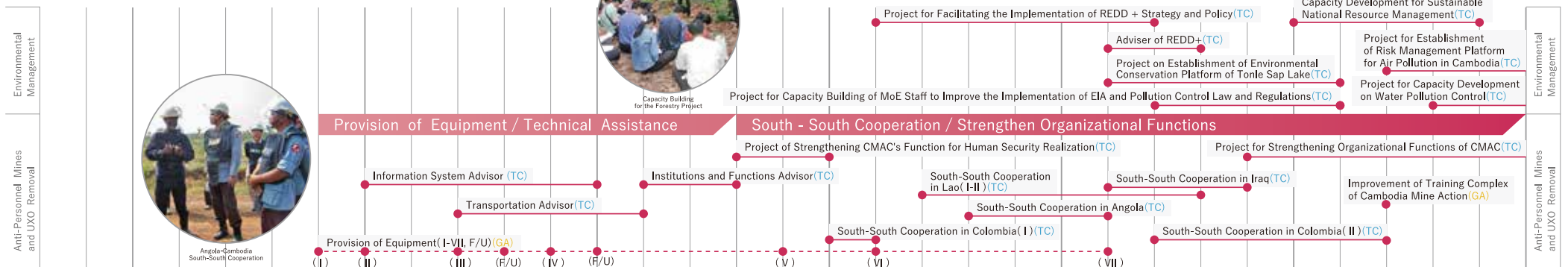
With the aim of achieving a sustainable society through strengthening of governance in the medium to long term future, Japan is providing assistance in the following areas:

- strengthening the organization within administrative institutions,
- improving the quality of public services by building capacity for public servants,
- improving quality in the legal system through the development of capacity in human resources (specifically with regard to the civil code, the code of civil procedure etc.),
- further enhancing democracy (for example, supporting electoral reform),
- improving environmental management,
- Continuing landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXOs) clearance.



Caring for public goods

Environmental Management and Anti-Personnel Mines and UXO Removal



GA : Grant Aid, TC : Technical Cooperation, YL : ODA Loans, SD : Feasibility Study / Development Study / Detail Design / Master Plan, F/U : Follow Up

MoE : Ministry of Environment, EIA : Environmental Impact Assessment, REDD+ : Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries +