

# JICA PROFILE CAMBODIA



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# Who We Are

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)\*\* is an organization responsible for implementing Japan's ODA in a unified manner and engages in international cooperation for developing countries.

## Mission

JICA, in accordance with the Development Cooperation Charter, will work on human security<sup>\*2</sup> and quality growth.

## 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.

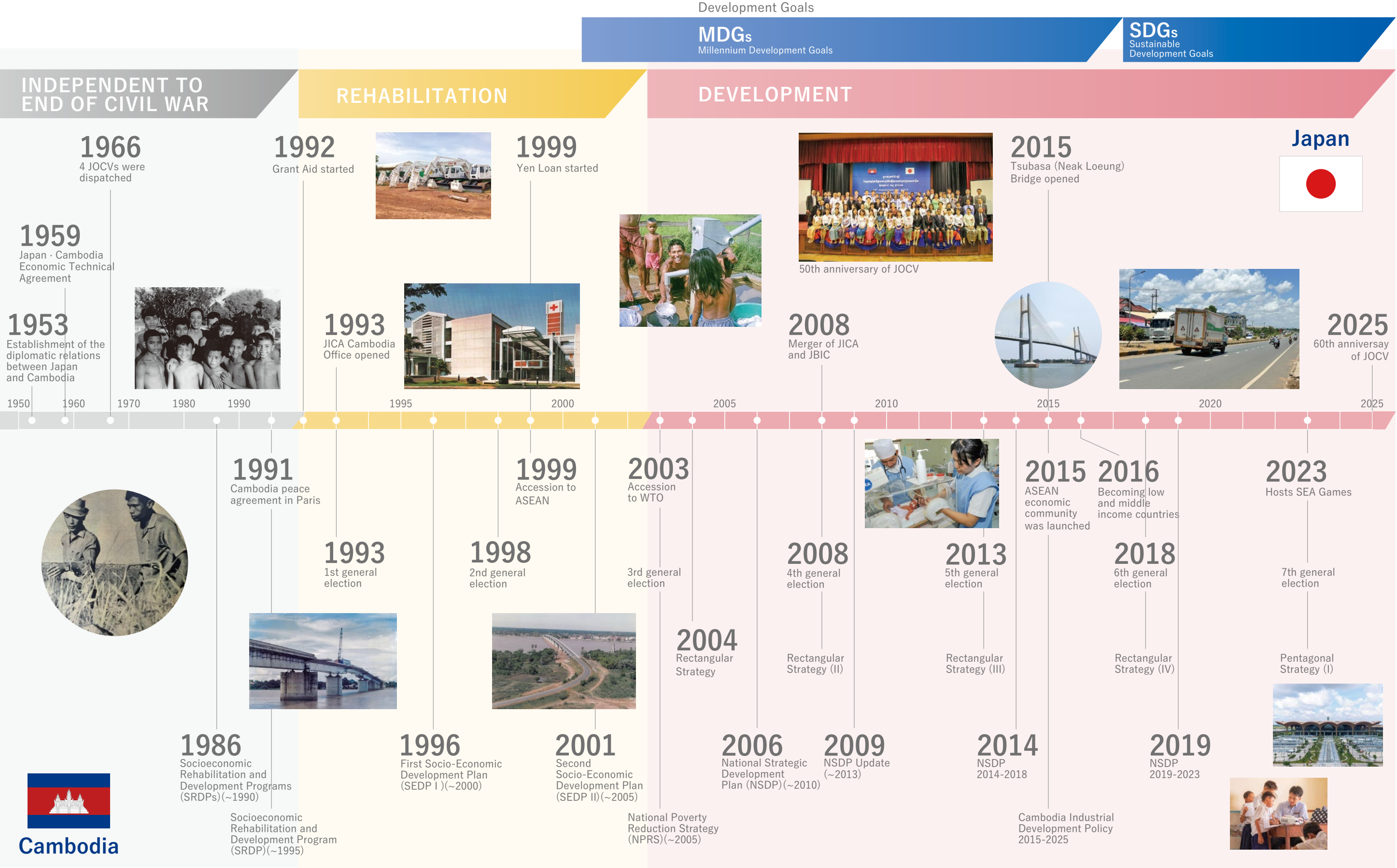
\*1 JICA stands for Japan International Cooperation Agency. JICA will continue to promote information disclosure.

\*2 A concept that focuses on each and every individual through protection of individuals from serious and wide-ranging threats to their survival, daily lives, and dignity and empowerment of people for sustainable self-reliance and community building, so that all people can reach their full potential.





# Cambodia - JICA History



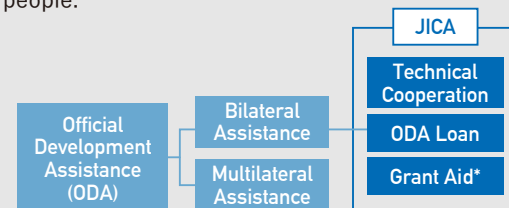
## What's JICA?

### 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 Changwar 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 Cambodia's industrial development to enter into an upper-middle-income country status by 2030 and supporting its sustainable and self-sustaining economic development as well as realizing a vibrant society.

In order to continuously achieve the steady economic growth and poverty reduction while overcoming the new challenges, the Government of Cambodia set up its “Pentagonal Strategy – Phase I” , the “National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)” and the “Industrial Development Plan (IDP)” , as described development strategy to achieve its long term development vision.

In line with these strategies, the Japanese Government revised its “Country Assistance Policy for the Kingdom of Cambodia” in April 2024 and established its overall goal as “Support Cambodia's industrial development to enter into an upper-middle-income country status by 2030 and support its sustainable and self-sustaining economic development as well as realizing a vibrant society” for further step-ups of Cambodian development.

In accordance with this policy, JICA focuses on the following three priority areas for its operation: (1) Transformation and Development of Industries that Brings Economic Growth, (2) Achieving Sustainable and Equitable Growth and (3) Realization of a Safe and Secure Society.

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.

### The Royal Government of Cambodia The Pentagonal Strategy

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



### Japan's Development Cooperation Policy

#### Transformation and Development of the Industries that Brings Economic Growth

- Development of Social Infrastructure for the Promotion of Industrial Growth
- Industrial Diversification and Vitality Creation

#### Achieving Sustainable and Equitable Growth

- Improving the Living Environment
- Infrastructure Development

#### Realization of a Safe and Secure Society

- Strengthening Governance
- Overcoming Vulnerability



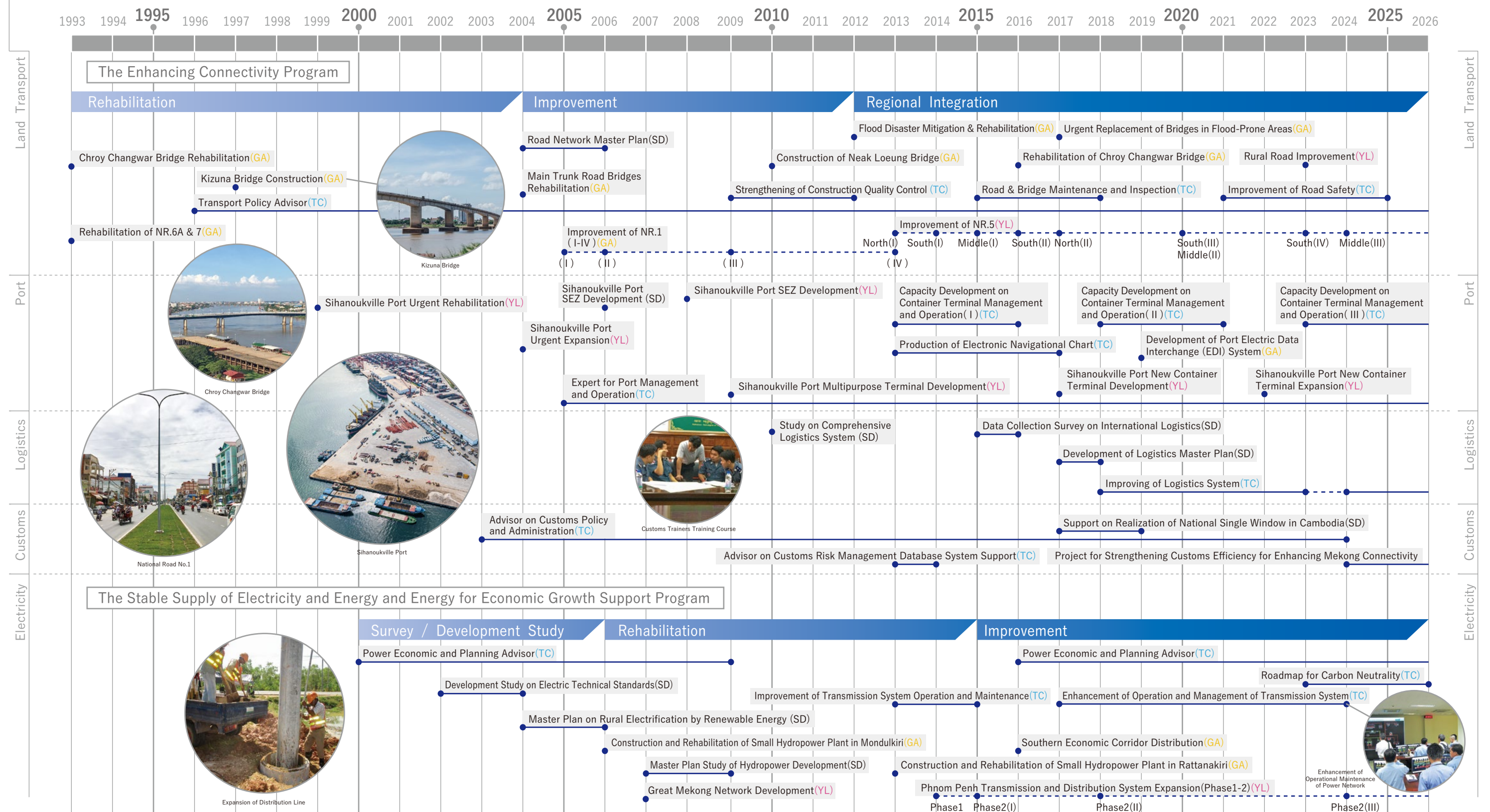
# Transformation and Development of the Industries that Brings Economic Growth

To sustain Cambodia's economic growth, a shift to value-added industries is essential.

Japan is providing assistance to:

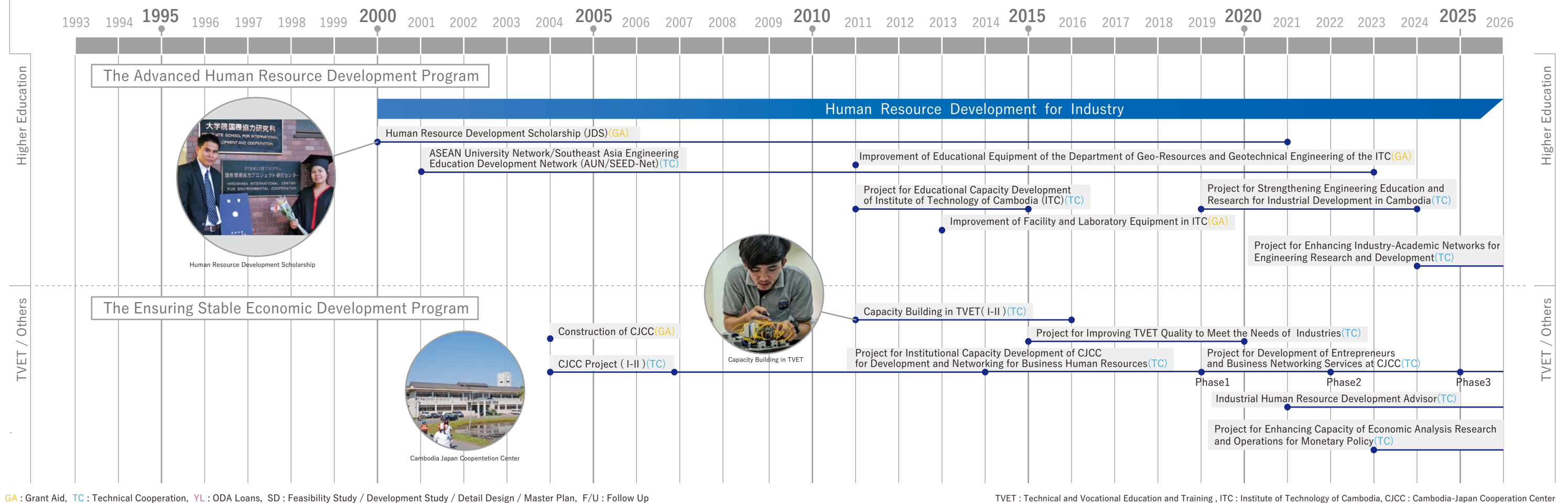
- enhance connectivity: expand transportation networks and harmonize regional systems to leverage Cambodia's geography,
- ensure stable energy supply: promote stable power supply and support decarbonization efforts for a carbon-neutral society,
- develop advanced human resources: foster highly skilled human resources to drive industrial diversification and innovation, and
- ensure stable economic development: support SMEs and start-ups to create industries and improve economic systems, serving as key growth drivers.

## Development of Social Infrastructure for the Promotion of Industrial Growth



# Transformation and Development of the Industries that Bring Economic Growth

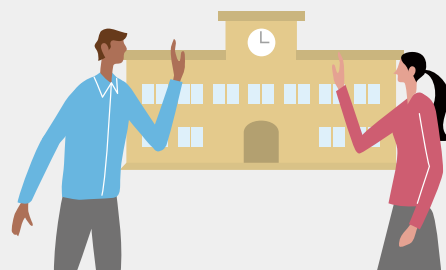
## Industrial Diversification and Vitality Creation



## At a glance JICA Cambodia

### 26 Schools

Primary 18  
Lower Secondary 8  
+ TEC (Phnom Penh and Battambang)  
+ CJCC and ITC building



### 3 Main Bridges

Chroy Changvar Bridge  
Kizuna Bridge  
Tsubasa Bridge



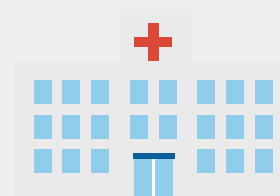
### 6 Roads, 568 km

NR. 6A  
NR. 6,7  
NR. 6 (Siem Reap)  
NR. 4, 7  
NR. 1 (Phnom Penh – Neak Loeung)  
NR. 5



### 8 Hospitals

National Maternal and Child Health Center  
National Tuberculosis Center  
Kampong Cham Provincial Hospital  
Mongkol Borey Hospital  
Sihanouk Provincial Hospital  
Svay Rieng Provincial Hospital  
Battambang Provincial Hospital  
Siem Reap Provincial Hospital



### Building people-to-people relationships are the foundation of trust

JICA dispatches experts and overseas volunteers to Cambodia, and in return welcomes government officials and specialists as training participants and overseas students. People-to-people connections established through human resource development are the foundations of trust between developing countries and Japan.

### Accepted

14,988 training participants and students from Cambodia were accepted in fiscal year 1954-2024

**16,015 trainees**

### Dispatched

6,689 Japanese experts were dispatched in fiscal year 1955-2024 and 784 JICA volunteers were dispatched in fiscal year 1965-2024

**7,582 experts**  
**828 volunteers**



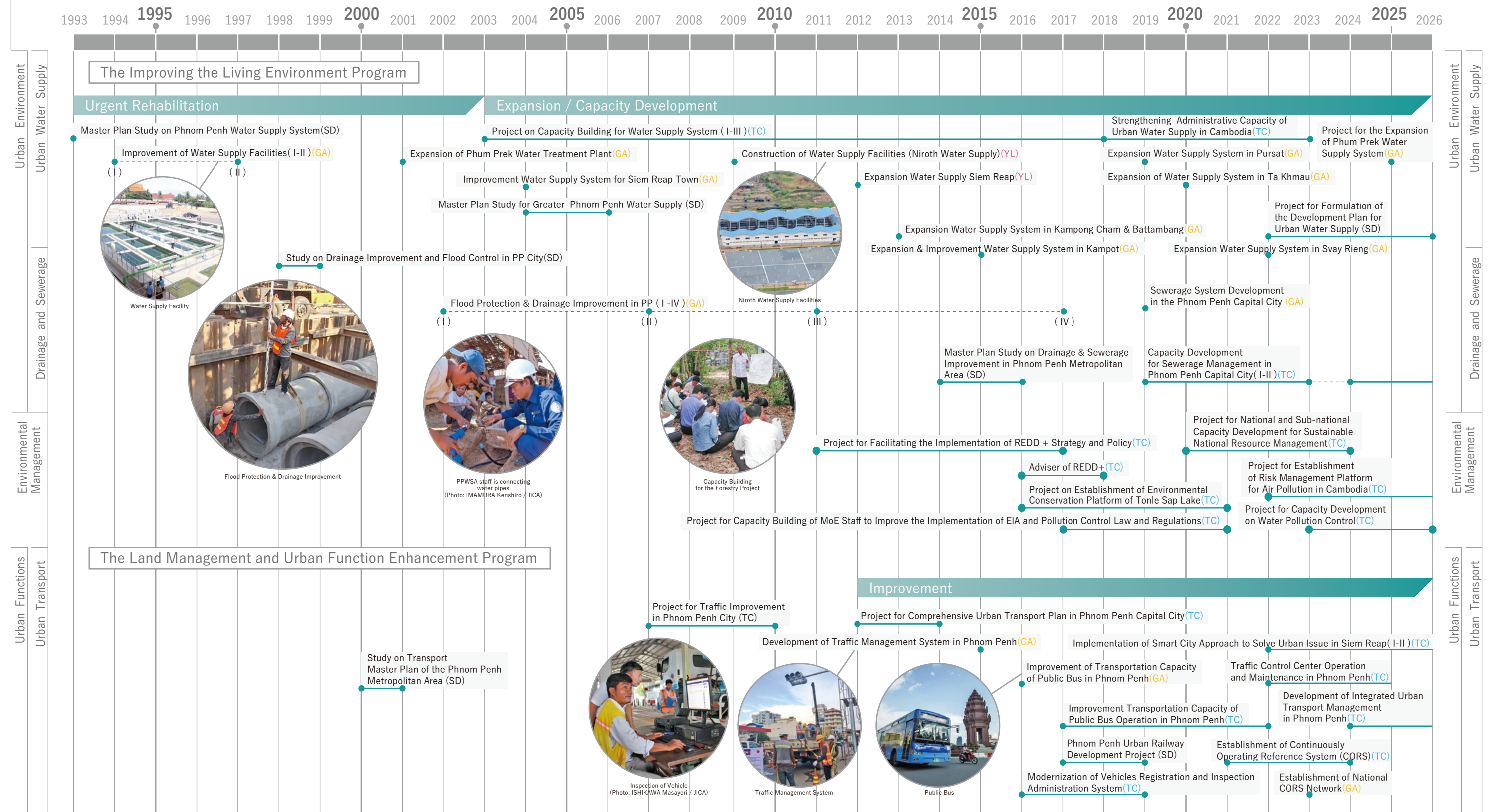


# Achieving Sustainable and Equitable Growth

## Improving the Living Environment

To enhance quality of life and address disparities, JICA focuses on:

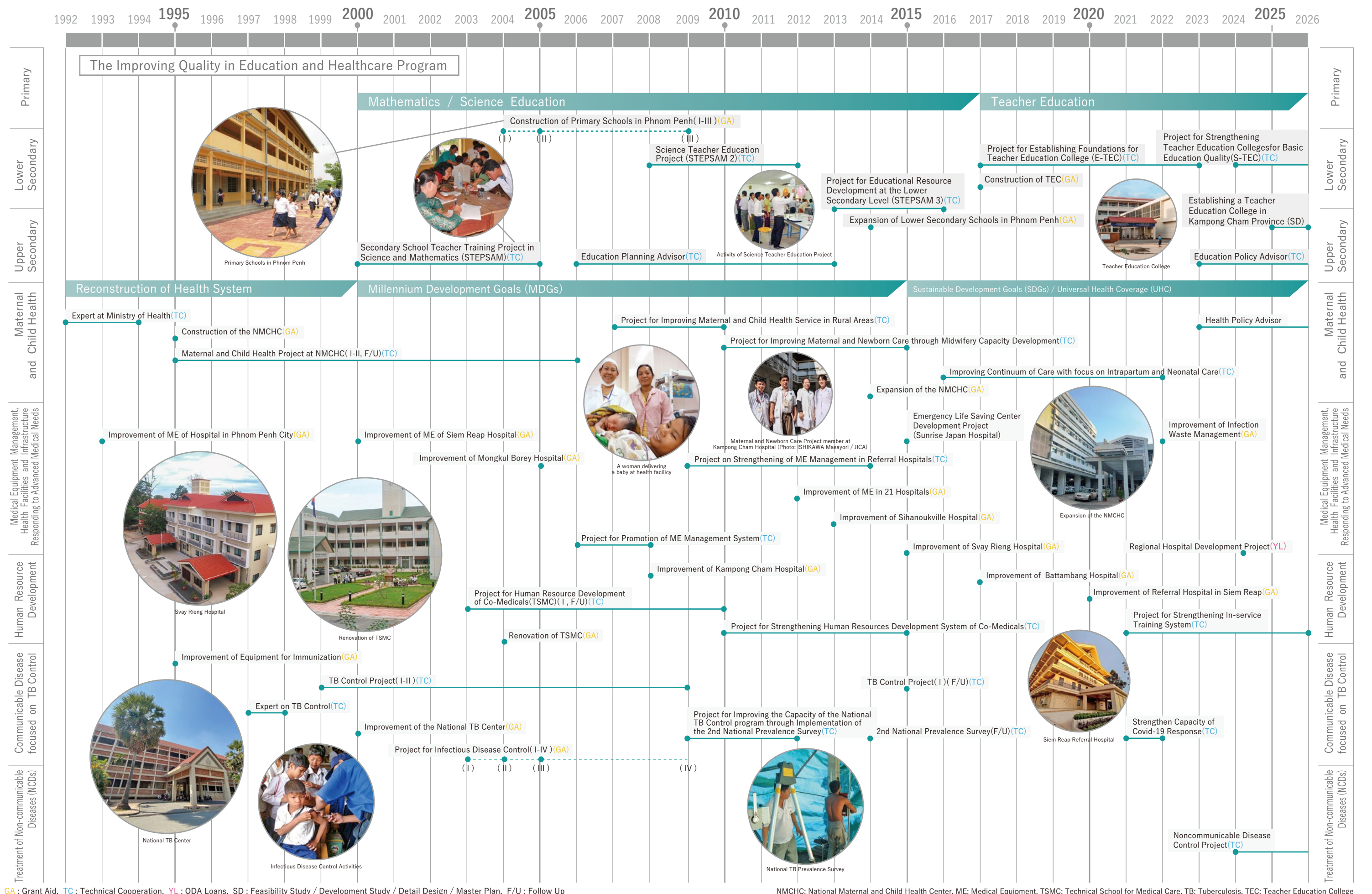
- urban development: addressing urban issues like traffic congestion and waste management through improved urban management, transportation networks, and smart technology,
- education and healthcare: improving the quality of the teacher training system using digital technology,
- achieving universal health coverage, enhancing health security by combating noncommunicable diseases, strengthening community health systems and health human resource, and
- agriculture and rural development: boosting rural income by enhancing agricultural productivity and infrastructure, reducing urban-rural disparities, and improving market access for contributing to export promotion.



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 Development Countries +

# Priority Area 2



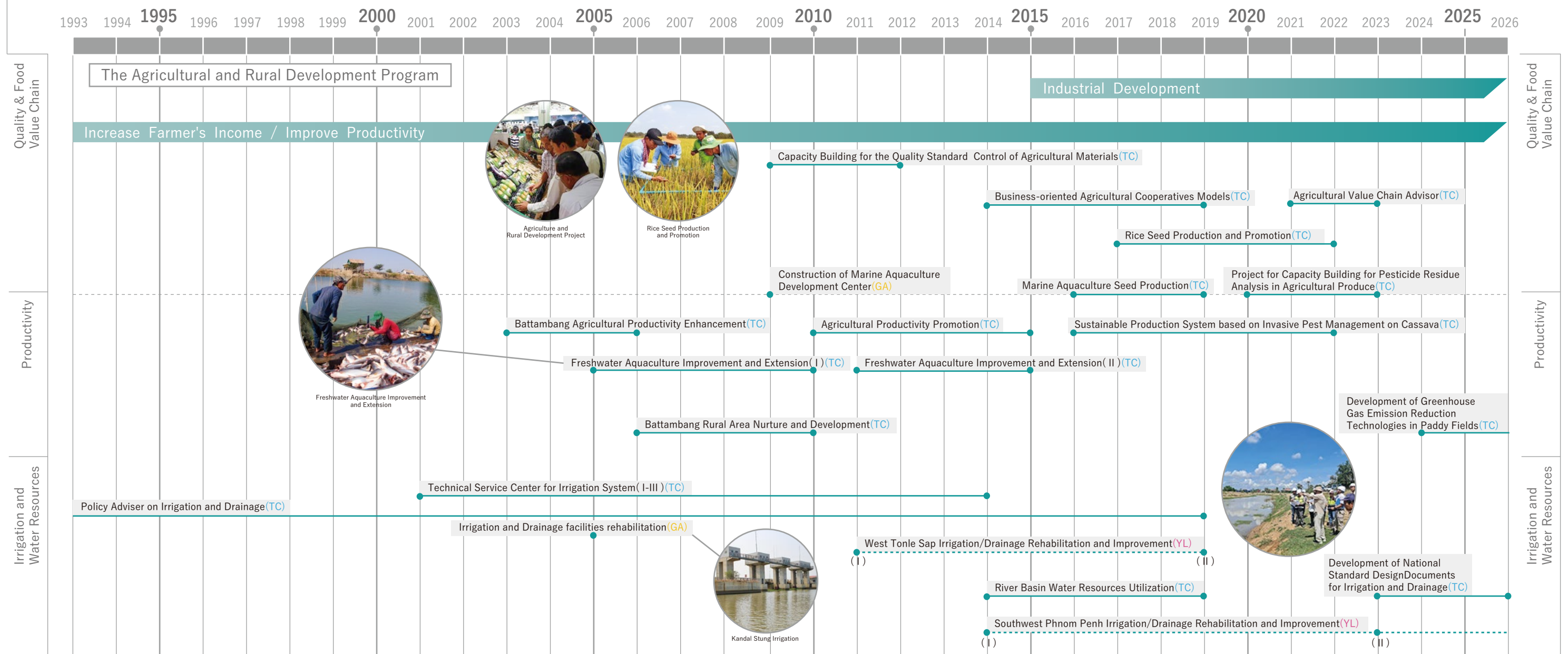
GA : Grant Aid, TC : Technical Cooperation, YL : ODA Loans, SD : Feasibility Study / Development Study / Detail Design / Master Plan, F/U : Follow Up

NMCHC: National Maternal and Child Health Center, ME: Medical Equipment, TSMC: Technical School for Medical Care, TB: Tuberculosis, TEC: Teacher Education College



# Achieving Sustainable and Equitable Growth

## Infrastructure Development



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

### 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.





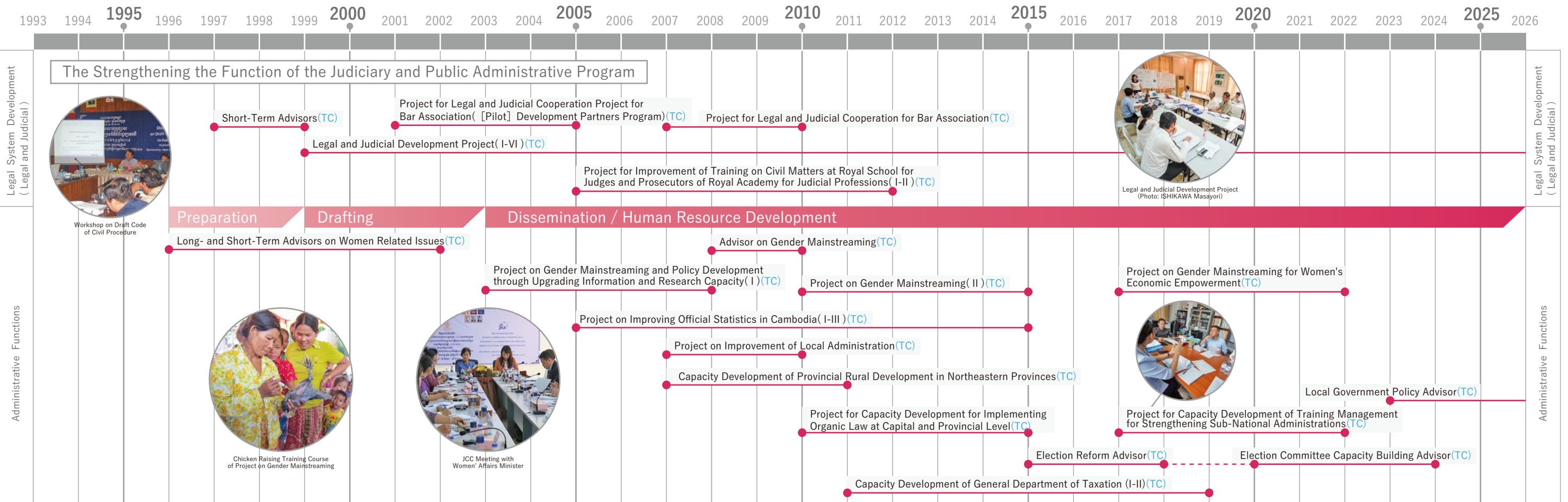
# Realization of a Safe and Secure Society

With the aim of achieving a sustainable society through strengthening governance in Cambodia,

Japan is providing assistance in the following areas:

- judicial and administrative reform: enhancing legal systems by building capacity for legal professionals, improving laws to ensure rights and access to justice,
- supporting local governance reform through human resource development,
- mine and UXO clearance: strengthening the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) to improve mine clearance activity and provide independent training services to other countries, and
- addressing emerging challenges: offering technical cooperation to tackle cybersecurity and human trafficking, and developing relevant personnel's capacity to manage these issues.

## Strengthening Governance



## Overcoming Vulnerability

