

English Version

独立行政法人 国際協力機構

Japan International Cooperation Agency



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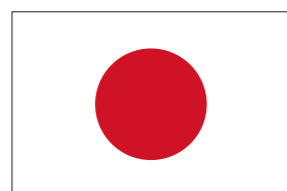
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# JICA



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From the People of Japan



Published in 2020

## Outline of Cooperation in Cambodia

# Cambodia - JICA History

Development Goals

**MDGs**  
Millennium Development Goals

**SDGs**  
Sustainable Development Goals

**INDEPENDENT TO  
END OF CIVIL WAR**

**REHABILITATION**

**DEVELOPMENT**



**Japan**

**1953**

• Establishment of the diplomatic relations between Japan and Cambodia

**1959**

• Japan - Cambodia Economic Technical Agreement

**1966**

• 4 JOCVs were dispatched



**1992**

• Grant Aid started



**1999**

• Yen loan started

**1993**

• JICA Cambodia Office opened



**2008**

• Merger of JICA and JBIC



**2015**

• 50th anniversary of JOCV



**1991**

• Cambodia peace agreement in Paris



• Socioeconomic Rehabilitation and Development Program (SRDP) (~1995)

**1986**

• Socioeconomic Rehabilitation and Development Programs (SRDPs) (~1990)



**1993**

• 1st general election

**1998**

• 2nd general election



**1999**

• Accession to ASEAN

**2003**

• Accession to WTO

• 3rd general election

**2004**

• Rectangular Strategy

• National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) (~2005)

**2008**

• 4th general election

• Rectangular Strategy (II)

**2006**

• National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) (~2010)

**2013**

• 5th general election

• Rectangular Strategy (III)

**2009**

• NSDP Update (~2013)

**2014**

• NSDP 2014-2018

**2015**

• ASEAN economic community was launched

• Cambodia Industrial Development Policy 2015-2025

**2016**

• Becoming low and middle income countries

**2018**

• 6th general election

• Rectangular Strategy (IV)



**Cambodia**

## What's JICA?

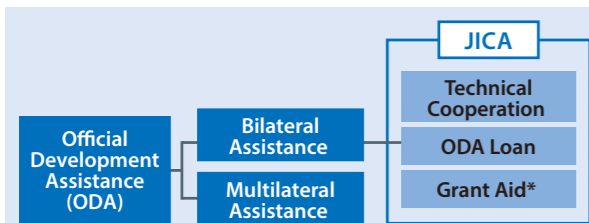
### A Bridge Linking Japan and Developing Countries

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.

\*JICA is an Incorporated Administrative Agency in Japan.



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

## 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:

- 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 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 (NDSP)" 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.

## 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 support developing countries above a certain income level by providing **low-interest, long-term concessional loans** to finance their development efforts. ODA loans are used for large-scale infrastructure and other forms of development works that require substantial funds. In the case of Cambodia, the terms and conditions of 0.01% interest with 40 years repayment period including 10 years grace period are applied. Consultants and contractors for ODA Loan projects are selected through international competitiveness processes led by the loan recipient country. As a result, a number of local companies have been involved in project implementation.



Power Transmission Tower

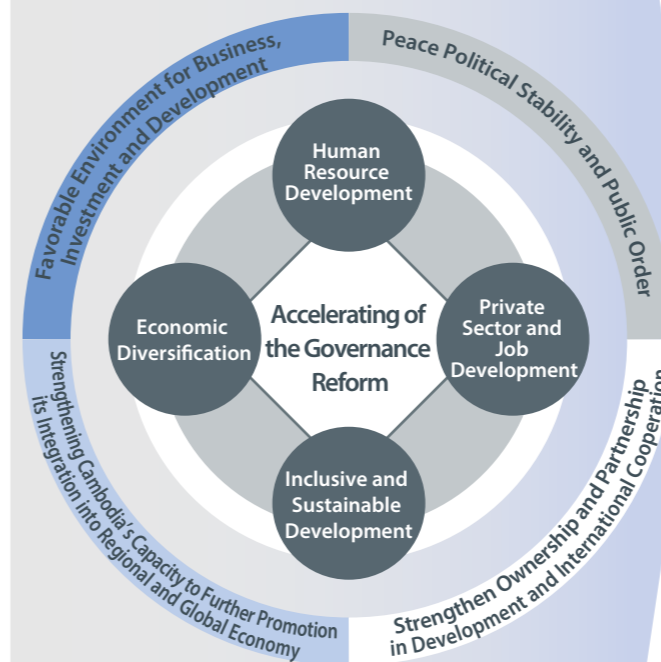
### Grant Aid

**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 Brige (Photo: Stephan Janin / JICA)

### The Royal Government of Cambodia Rectangular Strategy



### 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

# Industrial Development

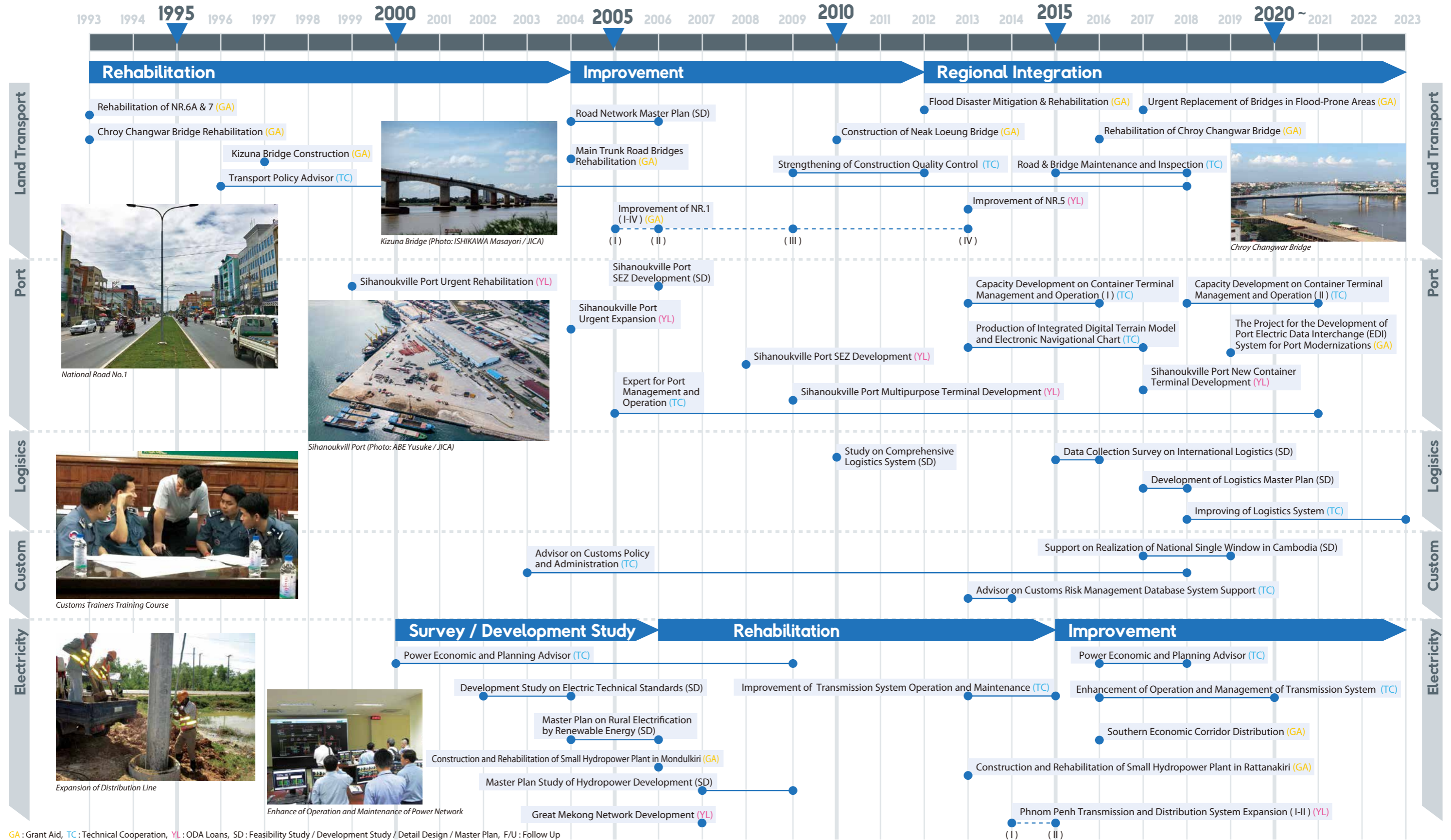
## Strengthening of industrial competitiveness

[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.

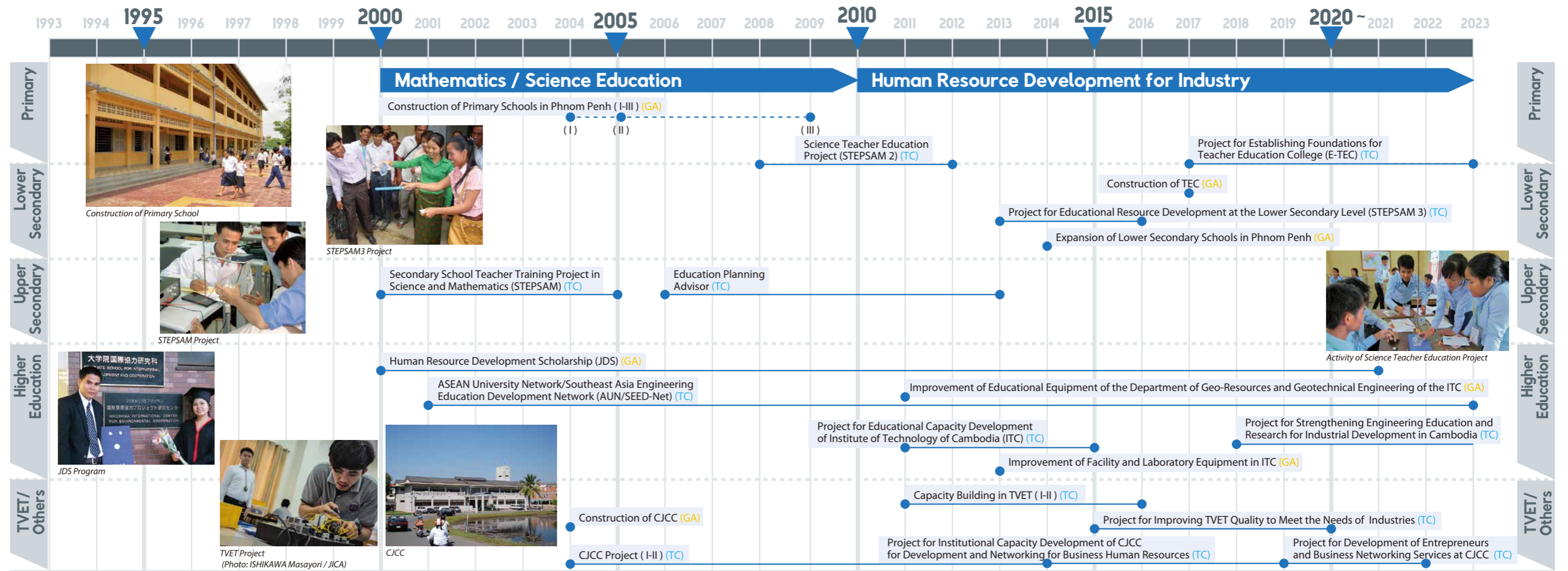
In recognition of the importance of establishing “food value chains”, Japan is promoting agriculture as a major industry in rural areas.



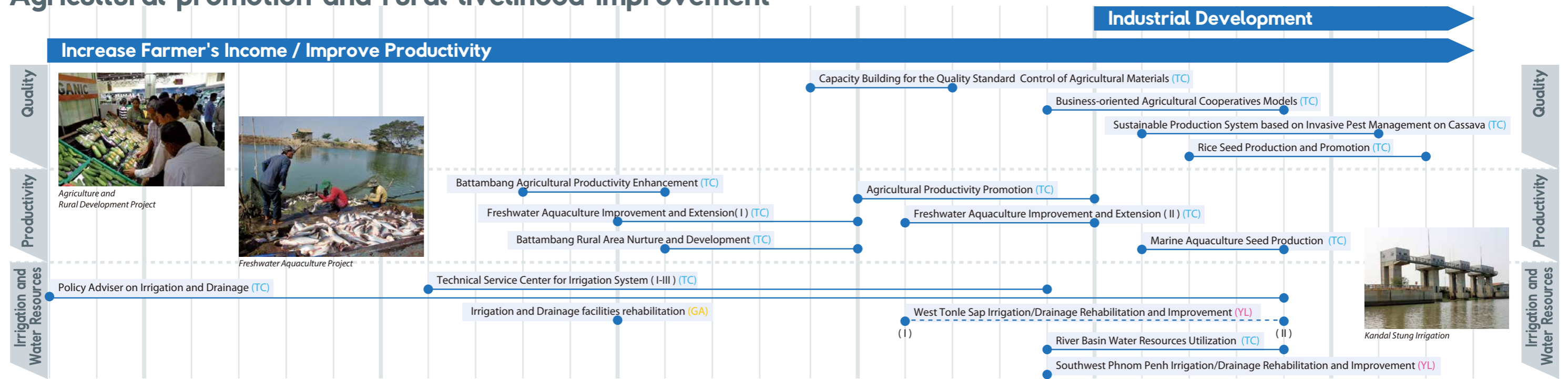
GA: Grant Aid, TC: Technical Cooperation, YL: ODA Loans, SD: Feasibility Study / Development Study / Detail Design / Master Plan, F/U: Follow Up

# Strengthening of industrial competitiveness

[Industrial Human Resources Development]



# 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

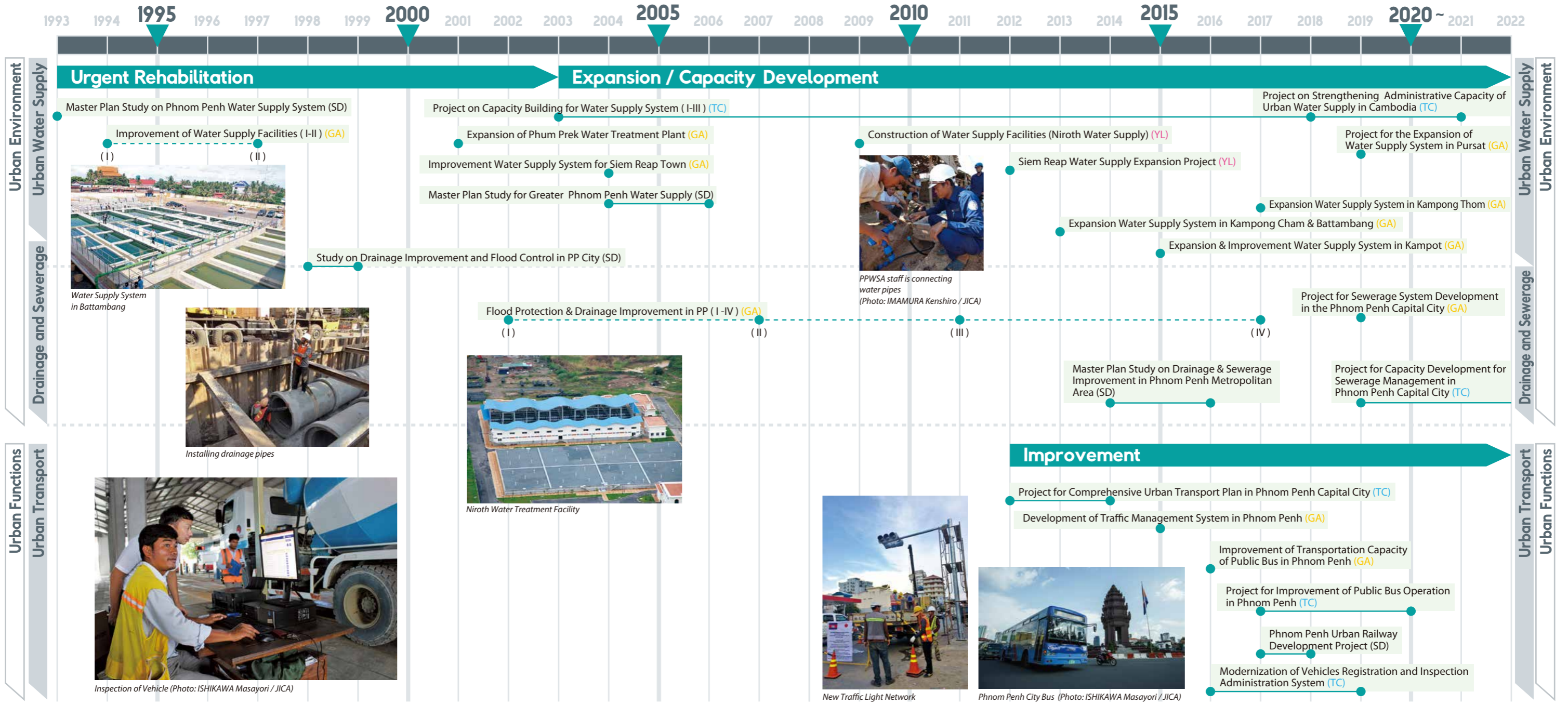
# Better Quality of Life

## Improvement in urban living environment

[Improving Urban Environment (Water Supply & Sewage, Drainage, Waste Management) / Strengthening Urban Functions (Transport, Electricity)]

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.



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JOCV Soccer coach  
 (Photo: CHIDA Kasumi / JICA)

### 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.



Arts Education Support Project on Primary Level : JHP  
 (Photo: ISHIKAWA Masayori / JICA)

### 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, 57 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 Public-Private Partnership Infrastructure Projects", "Feasibility Survey for SDGs Business" and "Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology", to produce better developmental results efficiently and effectively through further collaboration with the private sector.

# Enhancement in health and social protection

[Strengthening Health System]



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

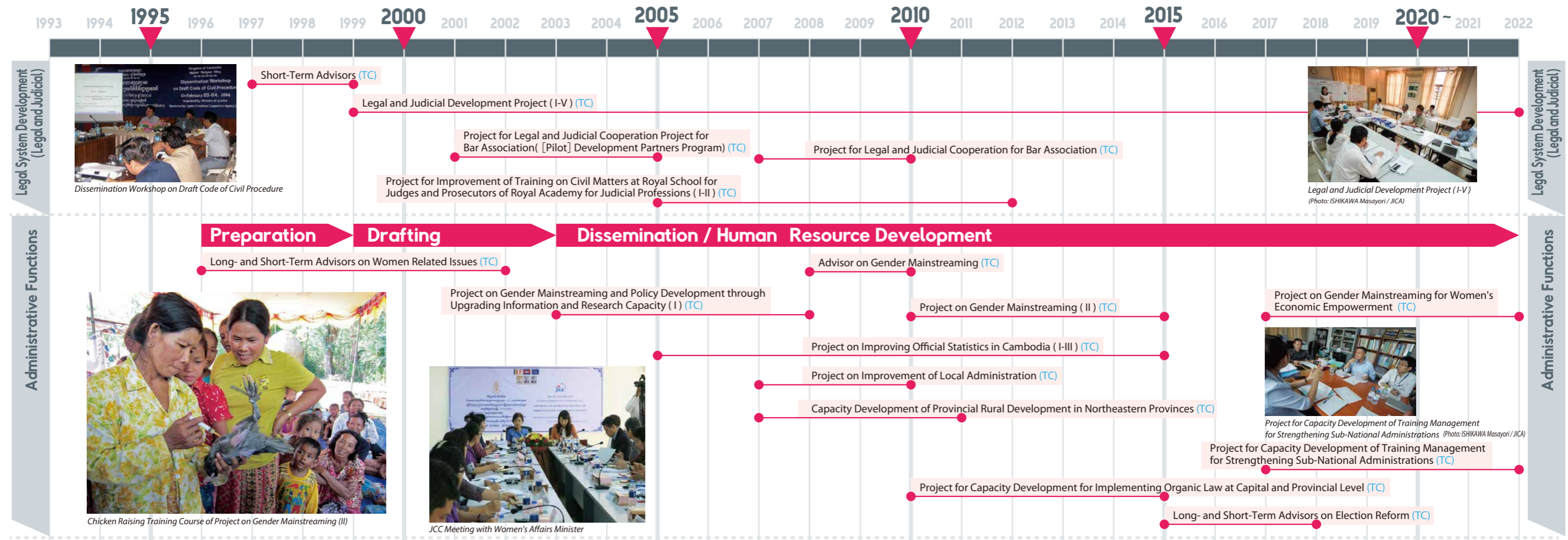
# Fostering a Sustainable Society through the Strengthening of Governance

## Strengthening of governance

[Strengthening Legal System and Administrative Functions]

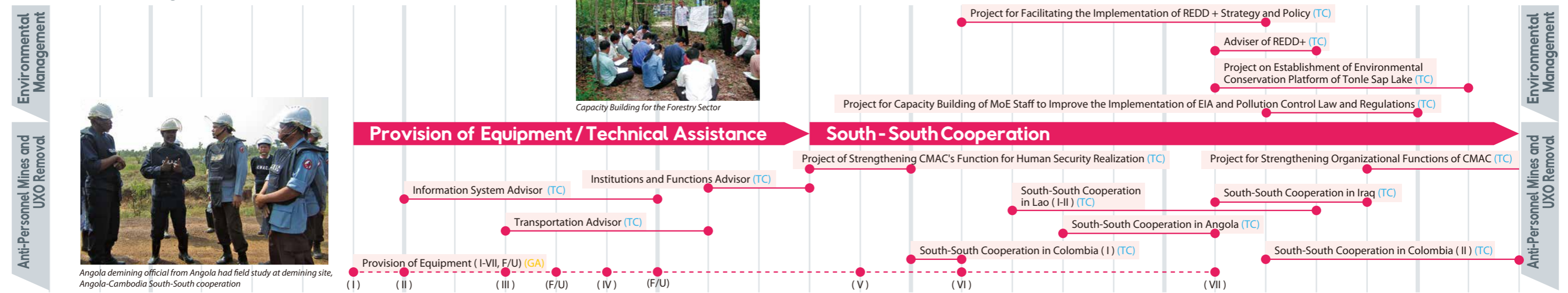
With the aim of achieving a sustainable society through strengthening of governance in the medium to long term future, Japan is providing assistance in the following areas:

- 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]



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