

JICA'S POLICY IN INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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Contents

1.	India - Japan Relations	3
2.	JICA's Policy and Activities	7
3.	Quality Infrastructure	12
4.	Metro Projects	16
5.	Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC)	19
6.	Mumbai Ahmadabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR)	22
7.	Energy Sector	25
8.	Water Sector	29
9.	Forestry Sector	35
10.	Human Resource Development	40
11.	Women Empowerment	44
12.	Business Environment Improvement	48

1. India - Japan Relations

- Introduction of Buddhism to Japan from India.
In 752, an Indian monk Bodhisena (बोधिसेन) performed eye-opening of the Great Buddha built in Tōdai-ji Temple, Nara Prefecture, Japan.
- In Meiji Era, India's cotton stimulated the textile industry development in Japan. (Up to 10% of import amount from India at the end of Meiji Era.)
- In 1948, at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo after WWII, Indian Justice Radhabinod Pal became famous for his fair judgement.
- In 1951, then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru refused to attend the San Francisco Peace Conference from a broader perspective, and at the time of establishing official diplomatic relations in 1952, India **waived all reparation claims** against Japan tolerantly.
- Indian iron ore supported the steel industry development in Japan (Up to 30% of import amount from India in 1960.)
- In 2011, 46-member team of **NDRF (the Indian National Disaster Response Force)** operated search and rescue operations in Onagawa Town, Miyagi Prefecture, just after **the Great East Japan Earthquake**.

India - Japan Political Relations

- Apr. 1952 Established official diplomatic relations
- 1958 Japan's first ODA Loan in the world extended to India
- Aug. 2000 **"Japan-India Global Partnership in the 21st Century"**
- Apr. 2005 Japanese PM Koizumi visited India. Annual based PMs mutual visits started
- Dec. 2006 **"Joint Statement Towards Japan-India Strategic and Global Partnership"**
- Sep. 2014 Indian PM Modi visited Japan

"Tokyo Declaration for Japan-India Special Strategic and Global Partnership"

a) Doubling Japan's foreign direct investment in India within five years.

b) Doubling the number of Japanese companies in India within five years.

c) JPY 3.5 trillion (Rs. 2 trillion) of public and private investment and financing to India from Japan, including ODA, within five years.

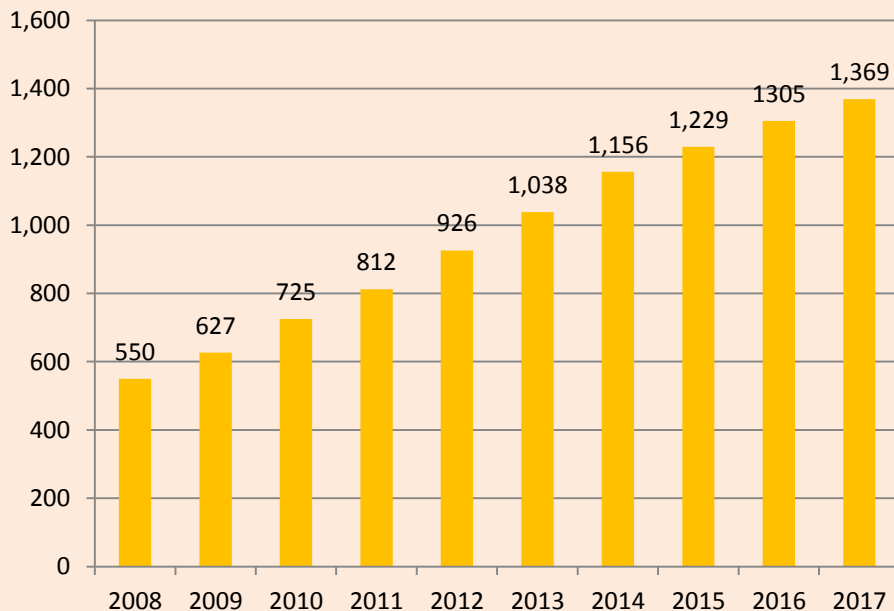
- Dec. 2015 Japanese PM Abe visited India (Delhi and Varanasi)
- Nov. 2016 Indian PM Modi visited Japan (Tokyo and Hyogo)
- Sep. 2017 Japanese PM Abe visited India (Commencement ceremony of HSR in Ahmedabad)

Expanding Relationship – Japanese Companies/Citizens in India

- More than 1,300 Japanese companies have started business in India.
(approx. 2.5 times more than 10 years ago)
- Japanese citizens living in India have doubled in 10 years

Japanese companies in India

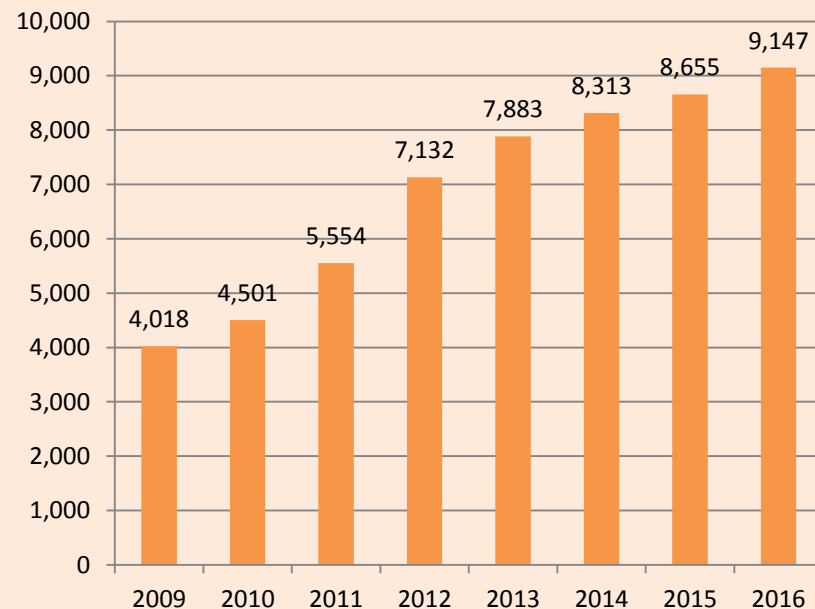
As of Dec. 2017



http://www.in.emb-japan.go.jp/Japanese/2017_co_list_jp.pdf

Japanese living in India

As of Oct. 2017

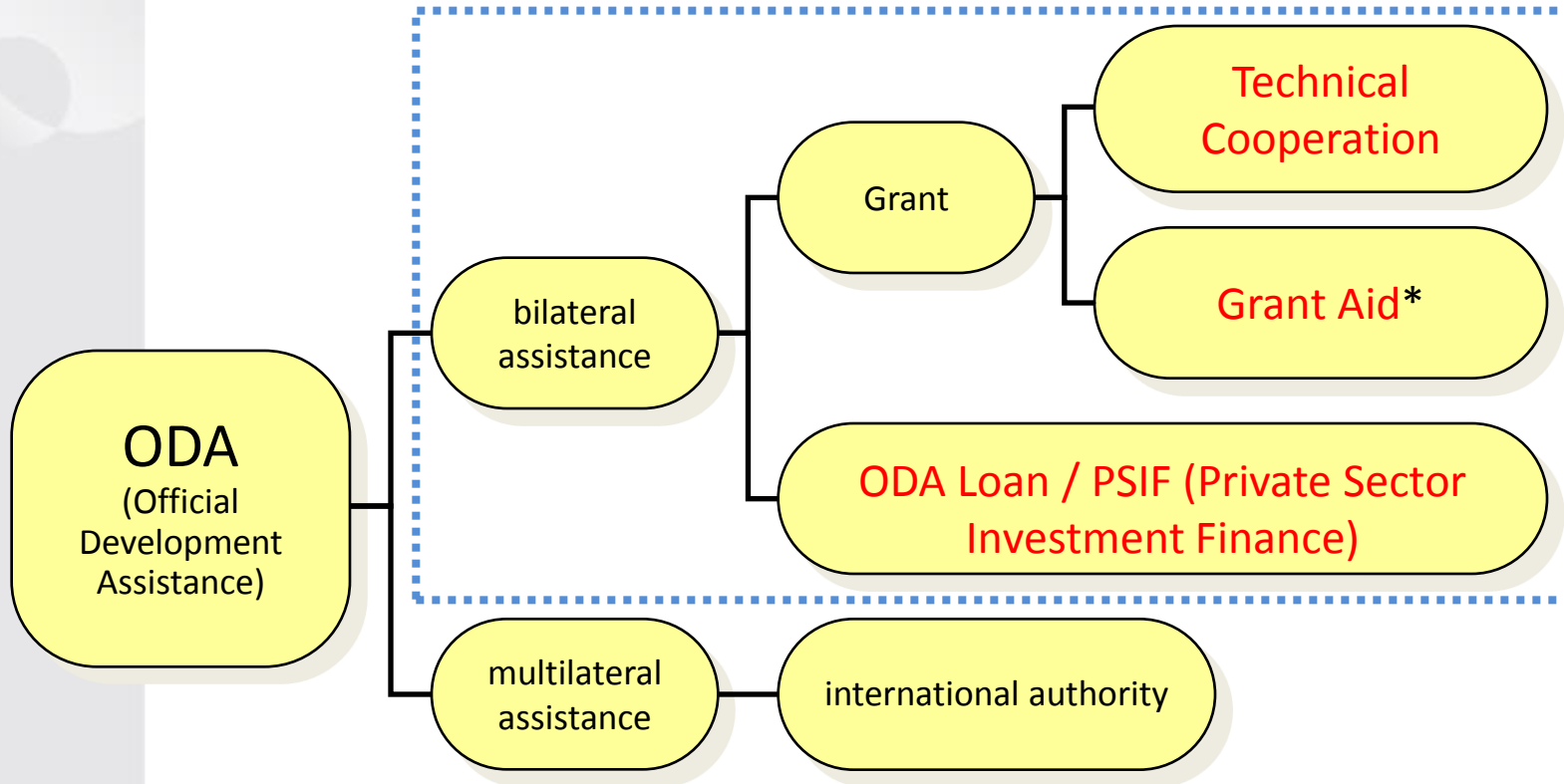


<https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000368753.pdf>

2. JICA's Policy and Activities

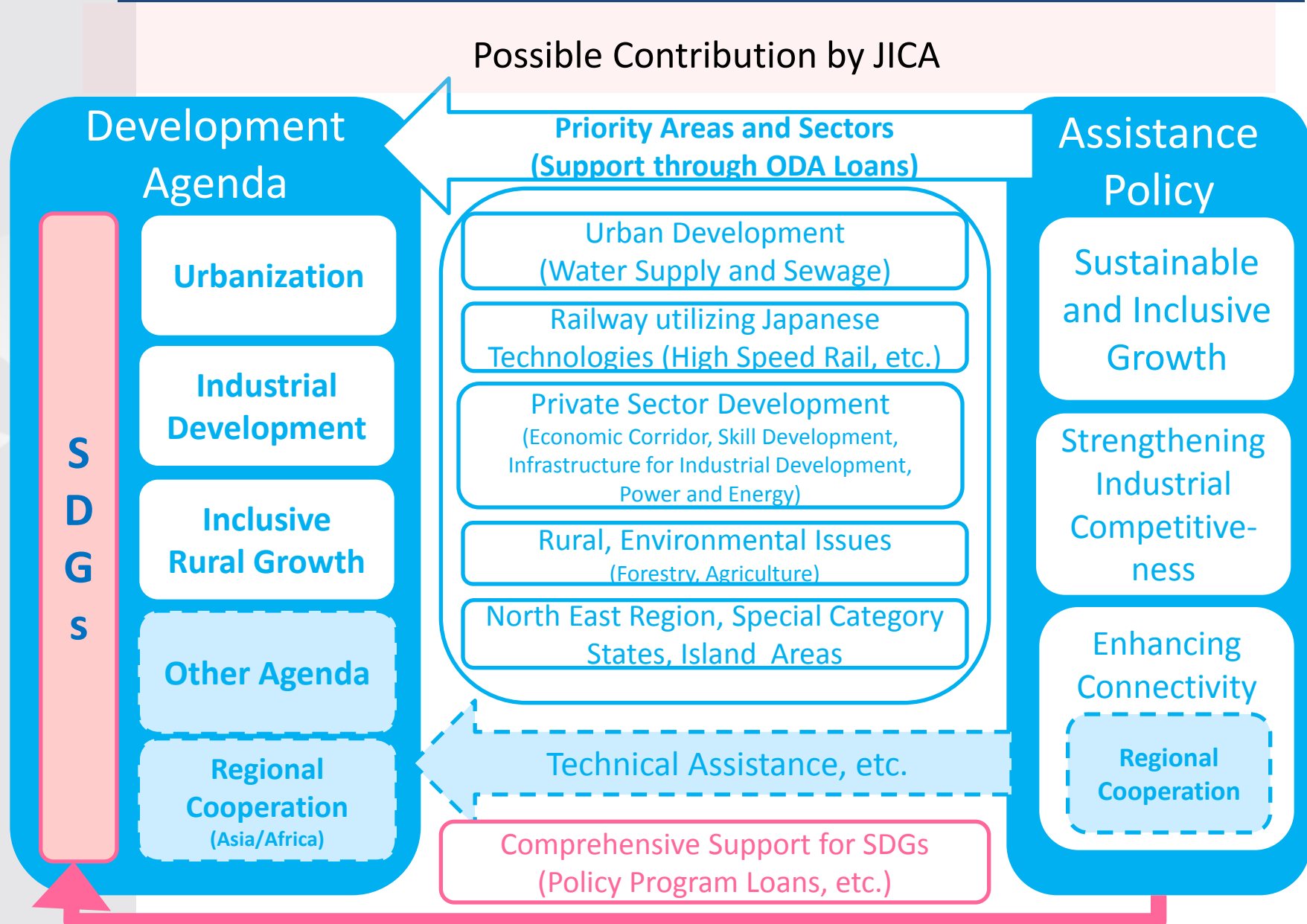
What is “JICA”?

- ✓ **JICA** is a **governmental agency** of Japan that coordinates official development assistance (ODA)



* Part of grant aid is provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.





India is JICA's Largest Development Partner in the World

Soft Loan

Accumulated Commitment by FY2017/18:

- JPY 5.3 trillion in total
(equivalent to over Rs. 3 lakh crore)

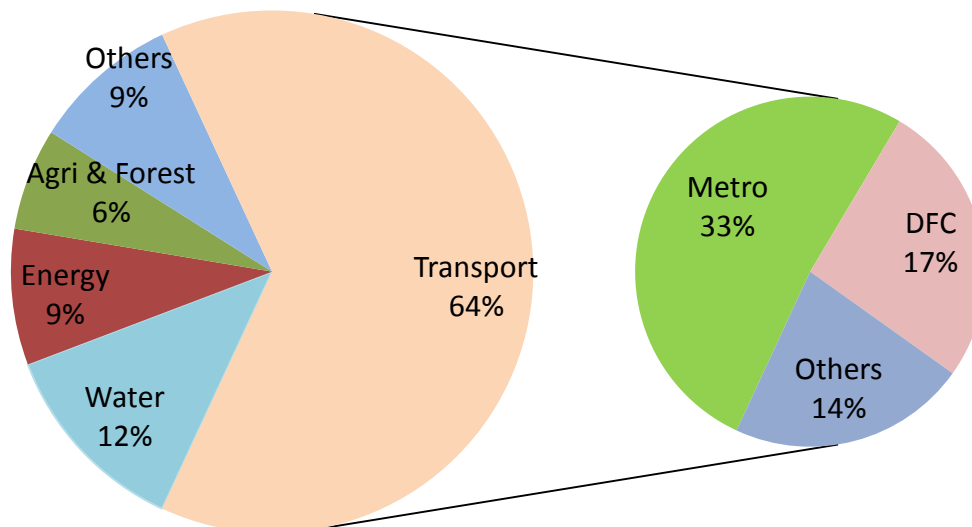
Operational Results in FY2017/18:

- Commitment: JPY 398.4 billion
(equivalent to about Rs. 25,000 crore)
- Disbursement: JPY 264.3 billion
(equivalent to over Rs. 16,000 crore)

Terms and conditions: (as of Jan. 2018)

- General terms: Interest rate 1.5%, repayment period 30 years (including 10 years grace period)
- STEP: Interest rate 0.1%, repayment period 40 years (including 12 years grace period)

Major Sector (FY2008/09-2017/18)



Grant Aid

Two on-going projects
in
Varanasi & Bengaluru

Technical Cooperation


- Results in FY 2016/17
JPY 16.0 billion (about Rs. 850 crore)
- About 1100 Japanese experts to India
- About 250 Trainee from India to Japan

Citizen Partnership / Public-Private Partnership

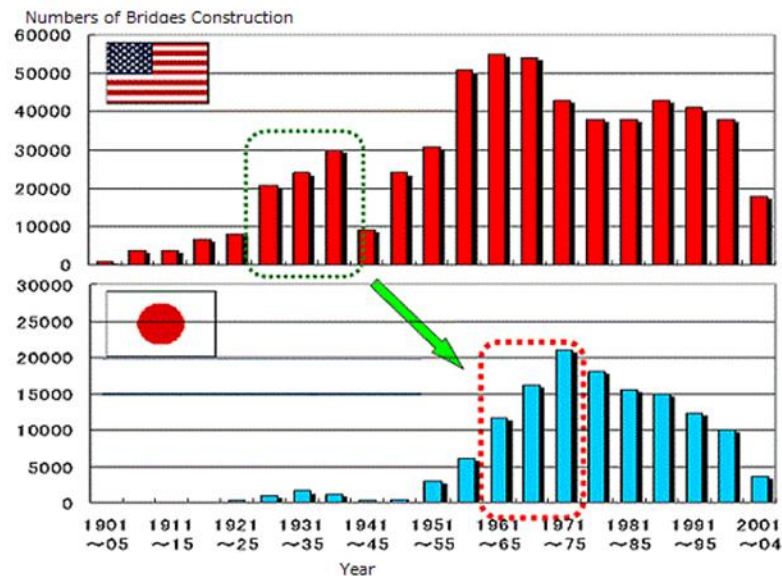
- Japanese Volunteers
- Japanese NGO activities
- Partnerships with
Private-Sector Activities

3. Quality Infrastructure

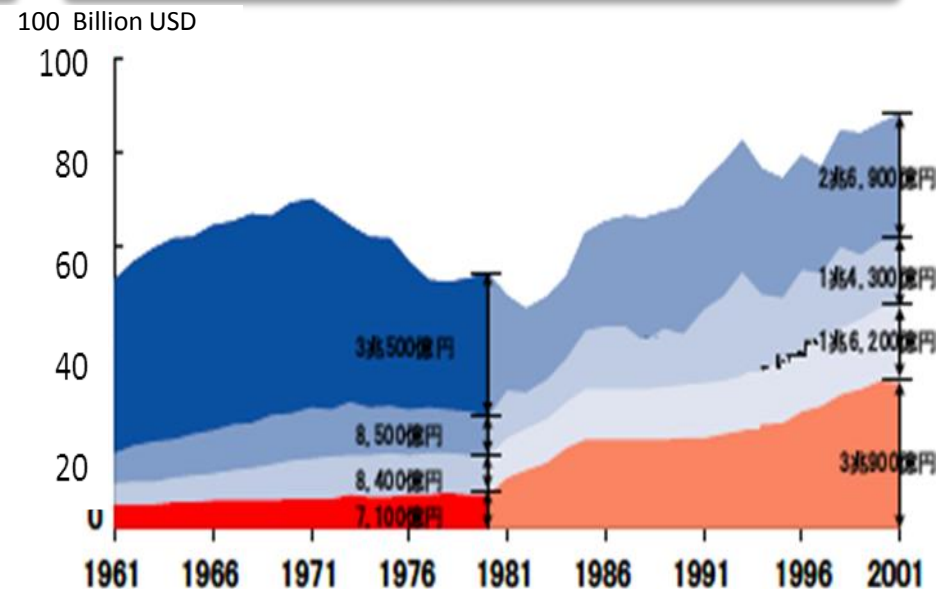
Quality Infrastructure

- ✓ (increasing aging infra.) x (risk of degradation) = 
- ✓ US experienced “aged era” for bridges from 1980s, Japan entered from 2010s. (c.f. America in Ruins)
- ✓ **Massive future set-back cost may be derived.**
 ⇒ **High quality infrastructure as a risk mitigation solution**

The transition of bridge construction in US and Japan



The cost for bridge maintenance in US



Quality Infrastructure

Salient Features

to be expected under “Quality Infrastructure (QI)”;

- *Stable / Reliable*
- *Sustainable*
- *Long-term / Resilient*
- *With a lot of Beneficiaries / Inclusive*

c.f. Guidebook on Quality Infrastructure Development and Investment
(APEC 2014)

Quality Infrastructure

Key Elements

for appropriate project selection/prioritization, procurement and implementation management:

- **Life Cycle Cost**

- VfM, Durability, Maintainability

- **Envir. and Social Considerations**

- PAP, Gender, Vulnerable Persons, Universal Service

- **Safety Assurance**

- Both in Construction and Operation Stages

c.f. APEC Guidebook (2014)

4. Metro Projects

Cooperation on Metro Projects

JICA is supporting metro projects in 6 major cities in India

Ahmedabad Metro

- Total Length: 38 km
- Project Cost: JPY 246 Billion (about Rs. 15,000 crore)
- Completion Year: 2020
- Under Construction

Delhi Metro

- Total Length: 351km
- Project Cost: JPY 1,274 Billion (about Rs. 80,000 crore: Phase 1-3)
- Completion Year: 2020 (Phase-3)
- Phase 4 plan is coming up



Mumbai Metro

- Total Length: 34 km
- Project Cost: JPY 621 Billion (about Rs. 39,000 crore)
- Completion Year: 2021
- Under Construction. New plan for Line 2 and 4 is coming up.

Kolkata Metro

- Total Length: 16 km
- Project Cost: JPY 140 Billion (about Rs. 9,000 crore)
- Completion Year: 2021
- Under construction

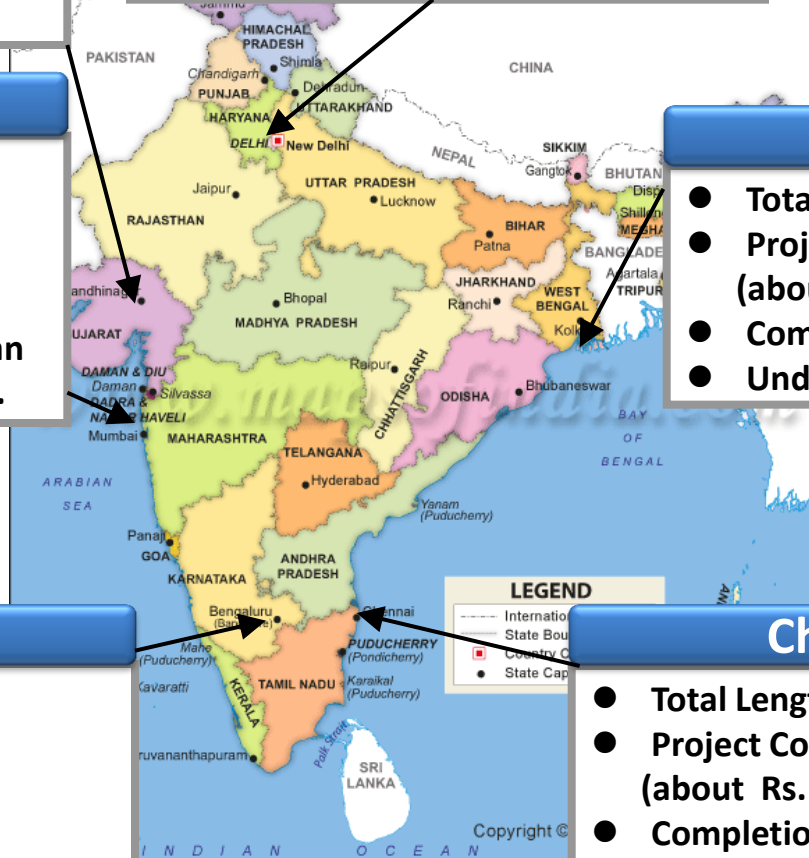


Bangalore Metro

- Total Length: 42 km
- Project Cost: JPY 307 Billion (about Rs. 19,000 crore)
- Completion Year: 2017
- Phase-2 is under construction

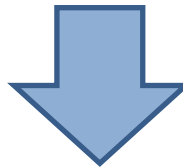
Chennai Metro

- Total Length: 53 km
- Project Cost: JPY 386 Billion (about Rs. 24,000 crore)
- Completion Year: 2020 (Phase-1)
- Phase-1 under construction



Safe, Timely, Comfortable Move for Better Life

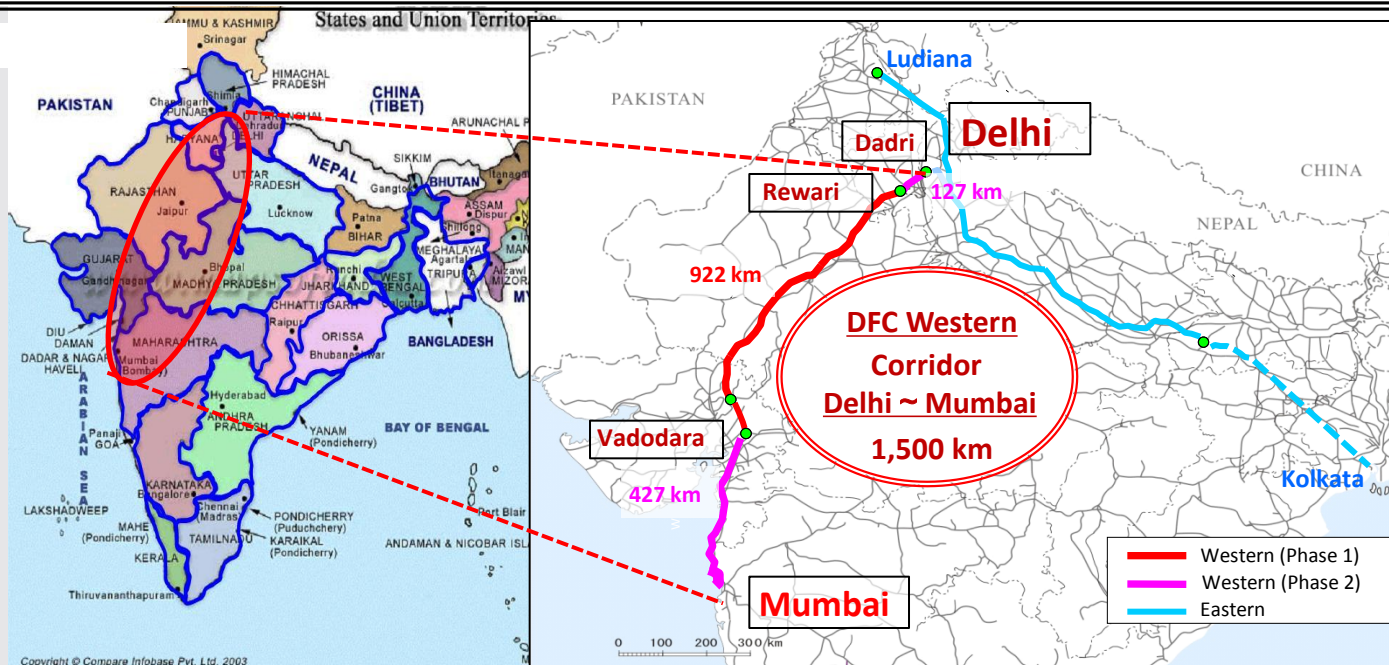
- **Safe** operation
- **Timely & Stable** (with reliability, efficiency and comfort)
- Considerations for **environmental harmonization**, **operation and maintenance**, managerial/financial **sustainability**
- Coordination with various stakeholders for better operation /service



“Quality Infrastructure”

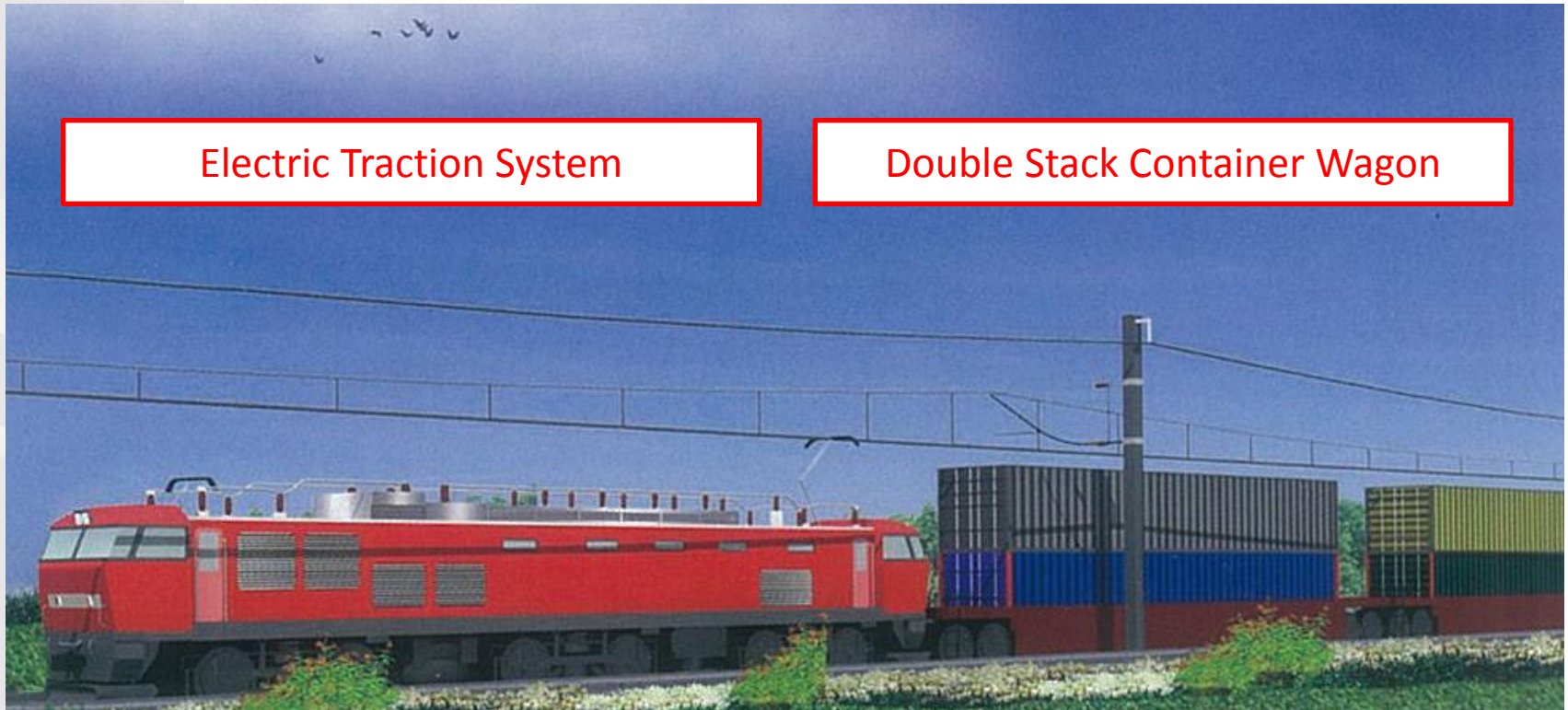
5. Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC)

- The **backbone of DMIC** (Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor)
- WDFC (**Delhi-Mumbai: 1,500 km**) will focus on:
 - (1) construction of **new dedicated freight lines**
 - (2) installation of **automated signal & telecommunication**
 - (3) introduction of **electric locomotives** with high-speed & high-capacity transportation
- Construction is underway (Almost all tendering are completed)



Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project

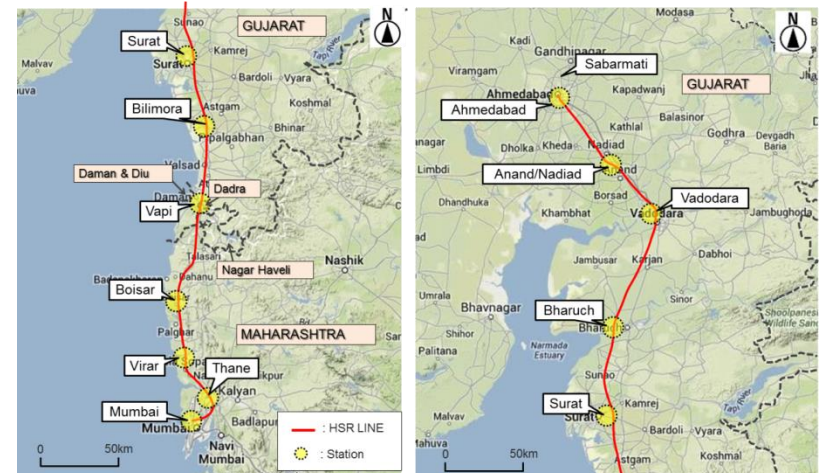
<Completion image>



	DFC		NOW
Maximum speed	100 km / h	←	30 - 40 km / h (approximately)
Transport time (Delhi – Mumbai)	20 hours (approximately)	←	48 - 72 hours

6. Mumbai-Ahmadabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR)

- **Joint Feasibility Study** (F/S) conducted by JICA and Ministry of Railway from Dec. 2013 to July. 2015.
- Both sides confirmed the use of **Japanese high speed rail technologies (i.e. the SHINKANSEN system)** and experiences, in line with the result of the joint F/S at the Japan-India Summit Meeting (December 2015).
- **Follow-Up Study** conducted by JICA from Mar. 2016 to Feb.2018
- In the latest Japan-India Summit Meeting (September 2017), the two Prime Minister welcomed:
 - (1) Steady progress, including the **project commencement at the Sabarmati Station**, witnessing the **construction commencement of training institute in Vadodara**
 - (2) Provision for a soft **ODA loan amounting to JPY 100 billion**
 - (3) Business matching efforts to establish Japan-India cooperation for advancing “**Make in India**” and **technology transfer** HSR projects
- JICA has been providing with utmost **technical support** (for CD);
 - ✓ Formulation of **technical standards**,
 - ✓ **Safety certification** measures,
 - ✓ Strengthening the **institutional capacity of NHSRCL**
 - ✓ Urban development planning of stations and surrounding areas for **enhancement of the connectivity** and **non-fare revenue**, etc.



■ The impact of HSR on development of India

Safe, comfortable and punctual HSR



- Boost economic development
- Stimulate regional development
 - ✓ mitigate excessive concentration on large cities
 - ✓ lead to balanced economy
- Promote “social innovation” by introducing Japan’s;
 - ✓ Technology
 - ✓ Discipline
 - ✓ Perfection
 - ✓ Teamwork Concept

7. Energy Sector

Operation result

- **9.3GW** of generation capacity
(3% of Indian total Capacity)
- **1.0GW** of Renewable Energy
- **85 Projects**
- **JPY 1.3 Trillion (≡ Rs. 80,000 crore, US\$ 1.2 bil.)**
(roughly **25%** of JICA's total cooperation in India)

- ODA Loan

New Power Plant, Transmission & Distribution Lines, Energy Efficiency & Conservation, New and Renewable Energy, Grid Stabilization

- Technical Cooperation

Technical Assistance for Energy Efficiency & Conservation, New and Renewable Energy
Study for Updating Exhausted Coal Thermal Power Plant



Purulia Pumped Storage Project (I), (II), (III)

- 1995 – 2008, West Bengal
- 900MW : 12% of the peak demand of West Bengal

Umiam Hydro Power Station Renovation Project

- 2004 – 2012, Meghalaya
- Capacity was improved from 18MW to 20MW
- 530 hours unplanned non-operation time due to malfunction (2002 before the project) → 0 hour for three years after the project completion

Major issues in energy sector in India

- (1) More involvement of private sector in RE
- (2) Ancillary service to take care of fluctuation caused by large scale RE
- (3) Better energy efficiency such as T/D loss reduction



JICA's Activities

- **New and Renewable Energy Development Project with IREDA**
- **Pumped Storage Project with Soft Loan**
- **Transmission/Distribution Project with Soft Loan**
- **Training Programs**

Other issues

- Increasing demand for electricity
- Infrastructure/electricity demand for EVs
- Environmental issues from existing coal power plant
- Frail financials of DISCOMs
- Energy saving
- New technologies such as advanced battery



- **Energy Saving Project with SIDBI**

- Recent ODA Loan Projects -

- Haryana Transmission System Project (FY2007)
- Haryana Distribution Upgradation Project (FY2013)

- Madhya Pradesh Transmission System Modernisation Project (FY2011)
- Madhya Pradesh Transmission System Strengthening Project (FY2015)

- Maharashtra Transmission System Project (FY2007)

- Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project (FY2006)

- Tamil Nadu Transmission System Improvement Project (FY2012)

(More than two States)

- Rural Electrification Project (FY2005)
- New and Renewable Energy Development Project (FY2011, FY2014)
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project (FY2008, FY2011, FY2014)

- Dhauliganga Hydroelectric Power Plant Construction Project (FY1996~FY2004) (Uttarakhand)

(West Bengal)

- Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Project (FY2002)
- Purulia Pumped Storage Project (FY1994, FY2004, FY2005)

- Odisha Transmission System Improvement Project (FY2015)

- Transmission System Modernization Project in Hyderabad (FY2006)
- AP Rural High Voltage Distribution System Project (2010)
- Simhadri Thermal Power Station Project (FY1997, FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

0 200 400
(km)

Legend

- Generation
- Transmission and Distribution

8. Water Sector

Issues

① Demand / supply gap

- Only a few hours of water supply can be provided per day, even in urban areas
- Further increase in demand is inevitable due to the growth of population and economic development

② Financial vulnerability in water-supply corporations

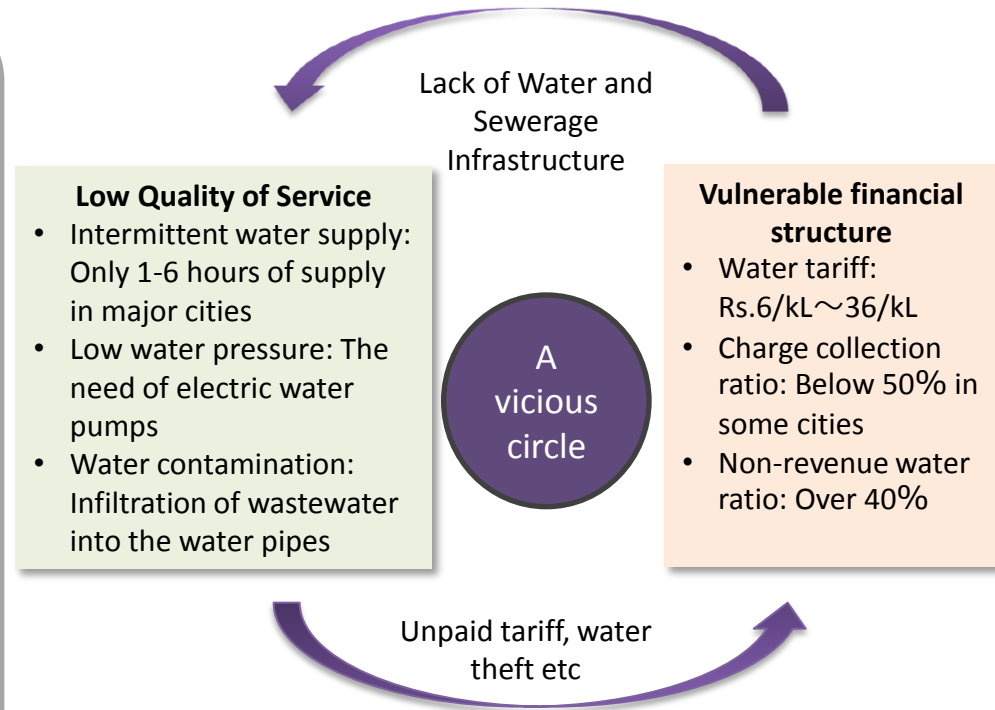
- NRW* ratio is 52% in Delhi and 51% in Bengaluru, compared to 4% in Tokyo**

*the difference between the water distribution volume and the billed volume

** Japan Water Research Center Dec 2017

③ Environmental, sanitary and health issues

- Decrease of groundwater levels and contamination of water by toxins such as arsenic and fluorine
- Contamination of rivers due to lack of sewerage system, leading to health hazards such as diarrhea and hepatitis



A countermeasure for non-revenue water: water leakage detection

Our Works

Non-revenue water (NRW) reduction

To reduce non-revenue water, renewal of water pipes and meters and installment of SCADA / GIS system are implemented. Capacity development is also addressed.

Projects throughout the country

In major cities, such as Agra, Varanasi, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Delhi

Total number of beneficiaries :

Water Supply: approx. 30 million people

Sanitation : approx. 15 million people

Rejuvenation of rivers

Assistance for rejuvenation of the Ganga River and Yamna river over the last 20 years toward hygienic environment.

Goa's case of NRW Reduction

	Before (%)	After (%)
Curtorim	45.1	18.0
Khadpaband	58.7	34.4
Moirā	53.0	36.1

Assistance Policies

① Improving water and sewerage infrastructure in major cities and industrial areas

② Utilizing Japanese knowledge, experience, and advanced technology

- Introduction of SCADA • GIS system
- Advanced wastewater treatment
- Cooperation with municipalities of Japan, with Tokyo City in Delhi and with Yokohama City in Jaipur

③ Enhancing Sustainability

- Enhancing O/M capacity
- Securing financial stability by ensuring the collection of water tariff
- Enhancing of public awareness for safety water and sanitation

Consideration of further assistance based on data collection survey on toilet facilities in India

Outline of the Survey

Survey period : Sep. 2014 – Mar. 2015

Survey target : All of India

Objective : Updating information about gender and sanitation in India needed for deriving suggestions for further efforts.

Current Situation of Toilets in India

1) India as the biggest open defecation country in the world

- India accounts for 60% of the world population practicing open defecation .
Open defecation population worldwide: 90crore, India: 52crore

2) Infectious diseases due to open defecation, especially in children

- Diarrheal diseases and its complications account for 9% of cause of death of children under five, most caused by oral infection of bacteria in excretion.
- India has the largest number of under-five deaths (1.2 lakh) due to diarrhea in the world.

3) Serious security and health issues for women, due to lack of toilets

- Due to open defecation in hidden places or night times, many women face serious security issues such as sexual offence.
- Lack of clean and safe toilets lead to refraining from defecation for a long period of time, resulting in health problems of the digestive system.

4) Indian Government's intensify efforts for improvement of sanitation

- Government of India aim to achieve an Open-Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2019.



A community toilet installed under JICA ODA loan project

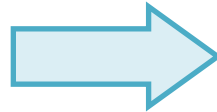
Rural water supply and fluorosis mitigation project in rural areas

Major issues in rural area

- Shortage of safe drinking water
- Widespread fluorosis : More than 10million people is under the risk of fluorosis

(National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis Revised Guidelines 2014)

Dependence on fluorine
contaminated groundwater



Safe surface water
should be supplied

Ongoing Projects;

- Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagaur)
- West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project (Purulia)

*Photos from Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Completed)
in Tamil Nadu*



Water Sector Comprehensive assistance in major cities by utilizing Japanese knowledge

Improving water and sewerage infrastructure mainly in metropolitan areas and industrial areas

Strengthening O&M capacity for Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project (Completed)

Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project

Ganga Action Plan Project (Varanasi)

The Study for Formulation and Revision of Manuals on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Completed)

Amritsar Sewerage Project

Yamuna Action Plan Project

Agra Water Supply Project

Guwahati Water Supply Project

Guwahati Sewerage Project

West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project (Purulia)

Non-revenue Water Reduction for Jaipur Water Supply Project (Completed)

Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagaur)

Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project

Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project (Completed)

Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project

Capacity Development Project for Non-Revenue water (NRW) Reduction in Goa (Completed)

Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Completed)

Project for Pollution Abatement of River Mula-Mutha in Pune

Kerala Water Supply Project (completed)

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project

Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project (Completed)

Double line : Technical Assistance
Single line : Yen Loan

0 200 400 (km)

9. Forestry Sector

Issues

1 . Forestry Management

- Forestry coverage in India is 21.5% (2017), which is lower than the national target (33%) and world average (31%).
- The population depending on forest is approx. 200 million, and most of them are below poverty line. (2011)
 - Supported by JICA assisted project's IG Activities

2 . Biodiversity

- There are four biodiversity hotspots in India among world's 35 hotspots (East Himalaya, West Ghats, India-Burma, Nicobar). The number of endangered species is increasing due to environmental pressure and human's intervention.
- There are many protection areas in India (102 National Parks, 515 Wildlife Sanctuaries) and these areas need to be conserved with associated ecosystem services.
- Capacity development of Forest Department needs to be strengthened essentially in order to preserve sustainable biodiversity and harmonious environment.

3. Disaster Management

- Flooding and landslide disaster in mountainous region occur frequently and need to be mitigated by improving the quality of forest.



Progress

JICA is the largest donor in the forestry sector in India.

■ ODA Loan

- Cumulative commitment since 1991 stands at JPY 257.7 billion (approx. Rs. 16,000 crore or USD 2.3 billion) in the forestry sector. (as of Mar. 2018)
- Supporting the policy of the Government of India on Joint Forest Management: participatory forest management targets sustainability and the following four major points are the core areas of JICA's cooperation according to different features of each state:
 - ① Sustainable Forest Management
 - ② Livelihood Security
 - ③ Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building
 - ④ Technology -based Management and Monitoring
- Disaster prevention and preparedness components are included in Uttarakhand Forestry Resources Management Project in addition to forestry related components (L/A: April 2014)



■ Technical Cooperation

- Capacity Development for Forest Management and Personnel Training Project (2009.3-2014.3)
- Project for Natural Disaster Management in Forest Areas in Uttarakhand (2017.3-2022.3)



Water Conservation Structure



Micro planning



Income Generation(IG) activity



Nursery for plantation

Major Impacts

1. Environment, climate change, biodiversity

- Afforestation and reforestation in nearly 3 million ha, improved forestry function, diversified biodiversity activities and accelerated research activities
- Integrated Eco/Environment awareness activities through Children's Forest Program

2. Poverty alleviation

- Community development and IG activities uplifted people's socio-economic life

3. Women empowerment

- Self Help Group (SHG) activities were implemented in all projects and IG activities and micro credit/finance are incorporated

4. Disaster prevention/water resource conservation

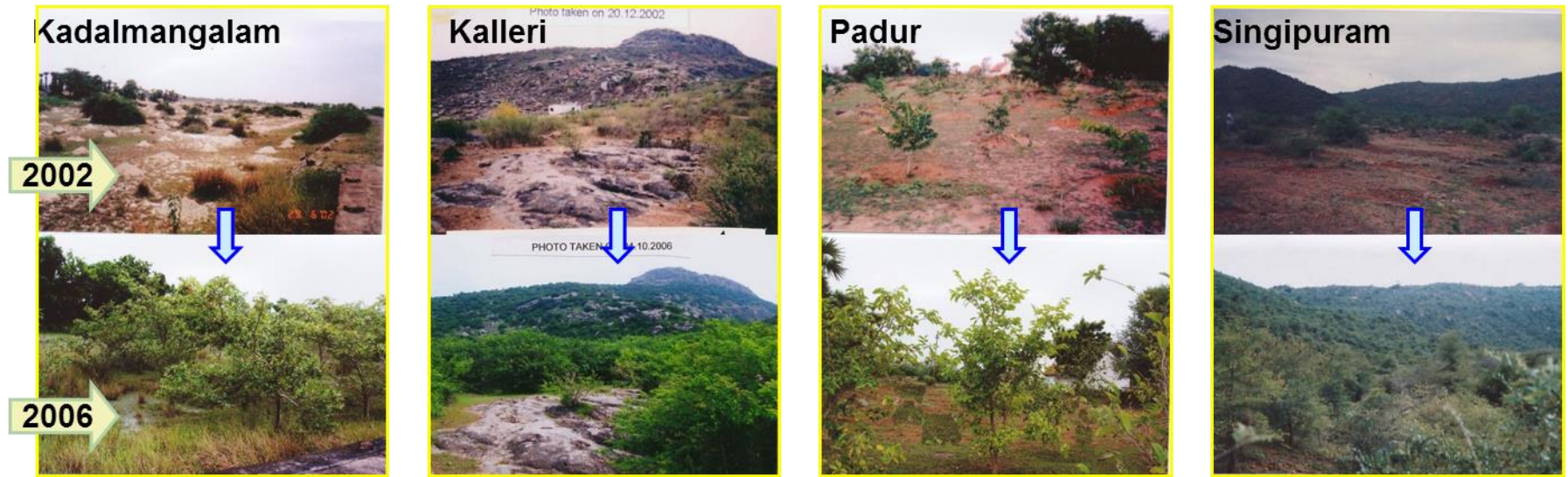
- Ground water level and agriculture production were improved.

5. Utilizing Japanese knowledge

- Implemented technical cooperation on capacity development
- Promoted collaboration with local governments (Akita, Oita and Okinawa)

Example of Visible Impacts in Afforestation :

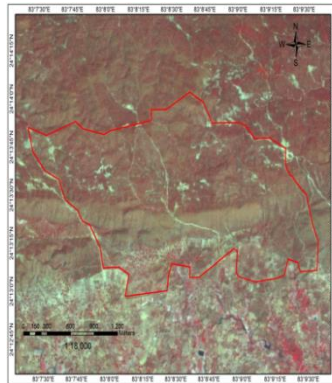
Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project



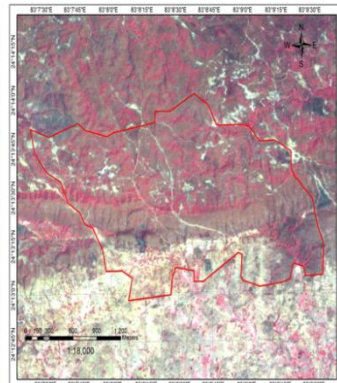
Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project

Satellite picture (Majholi)

2012



2016



Actual picture(Majholi)

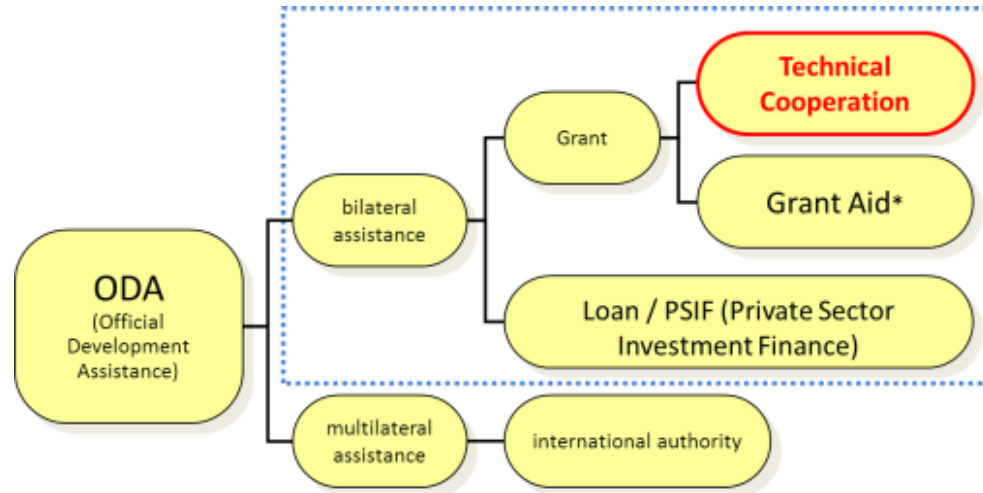
2012



2016



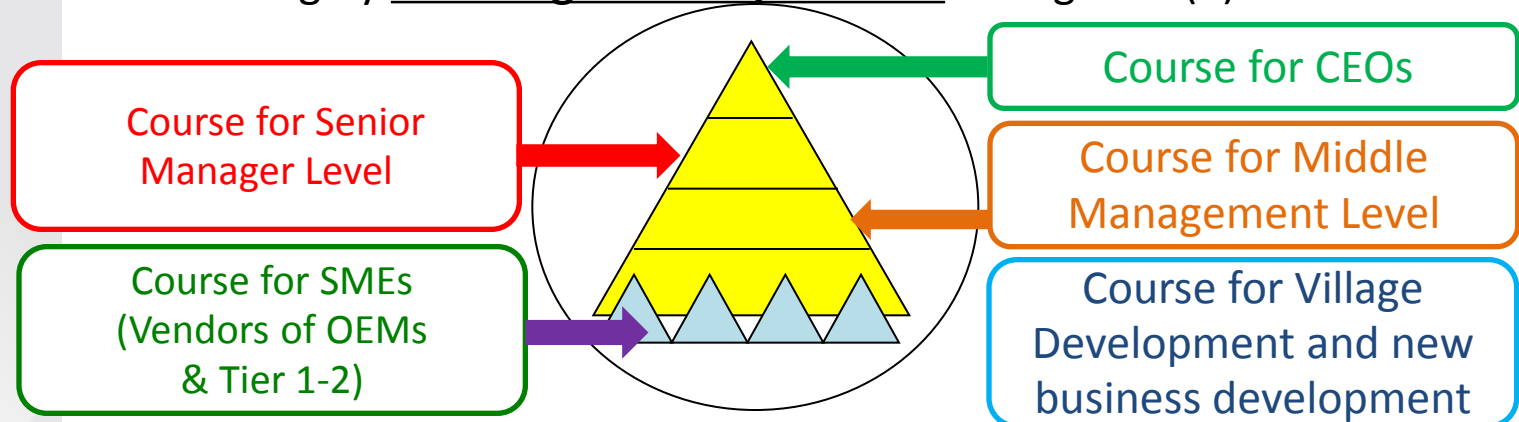
10. Human Resource Development



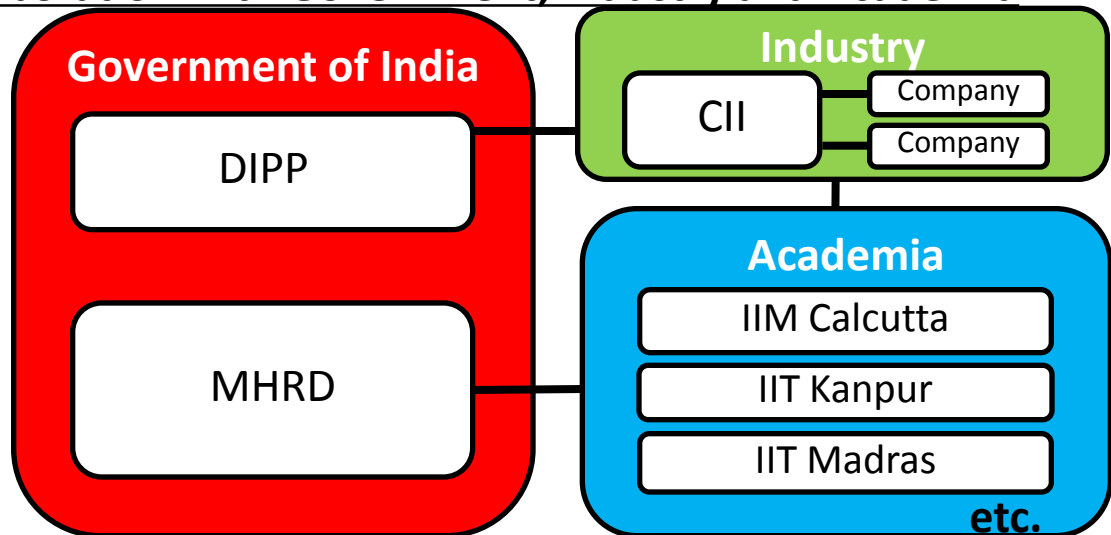
Technical cooperation for **“capacity development”** includes the training of Indian officials and the dispatch of JICA experts.

Total Number of (until FY 2016)	Number
Trainees from India	7,587 persons
Japanese Experts / Survey teams	8,218 persons
Japan Oversea Cooperation Volunteers	203 persons

1. National Integrated Human Resource Development Program in Manufacturing by **Fostering Visionary Leaders** through five(5) courses



2. Implementation in collaboration with Government, Industry and Academia



Prof. Shiba, the JICA expert, was conferred decorations both in India and Japan.
Over 5000 CEOs and senior/middle-level managers have participated the programme.

Under CSM

“Godrej Edge Digi, Direct Cool Refrigerator Range”
won India Design Mark(2014) and
Japan Good Design Award(2015)

 | APPLIANCES



**INDIA
DESIGN
MARK**



**GOOD DESIGN
AWARD 2015**

- localized to the Indian market (Larger Vegetable Space, Larger Shelf Space, Larger Freezer Space, Larger Space for big water bottles)
- the graphic on its exterior shows a strong awareness for the Indian cultural sphere.
- the lowest energy consumption in India
- 24 hour cooling retention despite power cut with StayCool Technology
- the anti-bacterial property of Silver ions

**The members of its design and production team
are the training module director and
demonstrators of JICA CSM Training course.**

11. Women Empowerment

Women Empowerment

Addressing women empowerment through gender mainstreaming approach in various projects for Inclusive Development

Sector	Projects (Examples)	Outcomes
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project in Tamil Nadu (Loan) Gujarat Forestry Development Project (Loan) Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project in Himachal Pradesh (Loan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing Self Help Group activities; micro-credit, vocational training.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project for Improvement of the Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children, Chennai (Grant) Tamil Nadu Urban Health Care Project (Loan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving maternal health.
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation Facilities (Public Toilet) Study in India Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 1,500 public toilets were built to reduce the open defecation. Women friendly toilet facilities were constructed.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women are empowered to get involved in the management of irrigation system.
Transport (Metro)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Loan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coach for women only was introduced.

Women Empowerment



Grassroots activity

(Through the volunteer approach, support primary health care and youth activities)



Twinning NGO partnership

(Empowering girls and women through NGO supported activities)



Technical training in Japan

(Improvement of reproductive and maternal health by enhancing capacity of medical professionals)



BOP Business program

(Strengthening nutrition through supplementary food for children and women, Sanitary products for women in rural area)

Women Empowerment – Way forward

**Tokyo Declaration for Japan-India Special Strategic and Global Partnership
(Sep 2014)**

Recognized necessity of women empowerment by both Prime Ministers

Gender Profile Survey (Mar 2015)

Data Collection Survey on Women Empowerment (Jul 2016)

Data Collection Survey on Gender Mainstreaming in Irrigation (Feb 2016)

Support on Gender Mainstreaming in Forestry Management (Mar 2016)

**Support on Gender Mainstreaming in Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood
Improvement Project (Apr 2018 - Mar 2019)**



Gender Mainstreaming across the sectors in India

12. Business Environment Improvement

TNIPP (Tamil Nadu Investment Promotion Program)

◆ Program Description :

- To further improve the investment climate through strengthening the policy framework and developing urban infrastructure such as roads, power, water and sanitation, thereby **attempting to increase foreign direct investments** in the state for sustainable growth.
- Government of Tamil Nadu and JICA jointly monitor progress of action plans in the agreed policy matrix. Based on achievement, JICA disburses the loan amount by dividing into three tranches (corresponding to each fiscal year action plan).

◆ Loan Amount and Disbursement :

- JPY 13 billion (≒ Rs. 650 crore)
(7 billion for 1st tranche and 3 billion for 2nd & 3rd tranche)

◆ Program Duration :

- 3 years (FY2012/13 - 2015/16)

◆ Achievement :

- A comprehensive action plan for ease of doing business has been elaborated.
- Global Investors Meet was held in September 2015.
- Development of industry related infrastructure (e.g. sub-station, road, water supply) has been accelerated.



110kV Substation at One Hub Chennai Industrial Park



Access Road to Kamarajar Port (Ennore Port)

After the success of TNIPP,
TNIPP Phase 2(Mar. 2017) and GIPP(Sep. 2017-Gujarat)
were signed → next page

Ongoing Investment Promotion Program (IPP)s

TNIPP Phase 2

Loan signing: March 2017

Program Duration: FY2016/17 – FY2018/19

Loan Amount: JPY 22,145 million
(Roughly INR 1,300 Cr.)

Policy Area: Infrastructure Development/
Skill Development/ Single window system/ MSME
promotion



Construction site for Sojiz Motherson 110kV substation
with associated 110kV lines Kancheepuram district

Gujarat Investment Promotion Program (GIPP)

Loan signing: September 2017

Program Duration: FY2016/17 – FY2018/19

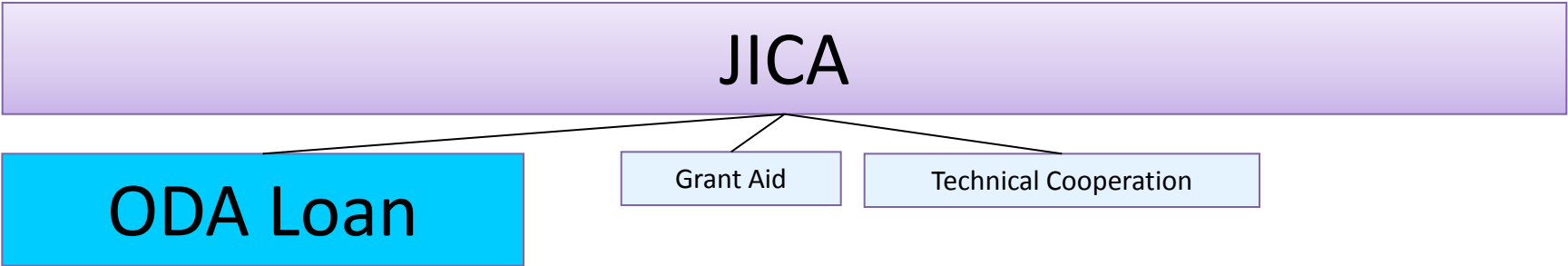
Loan Amount: JPY 16,825 million
(Roughly INR 1,000 Cr.)

Policy Area: PPP promotion/ Industrial
Development/ Single window system/
Administrative process/ Skill development/
Infrastructure Development

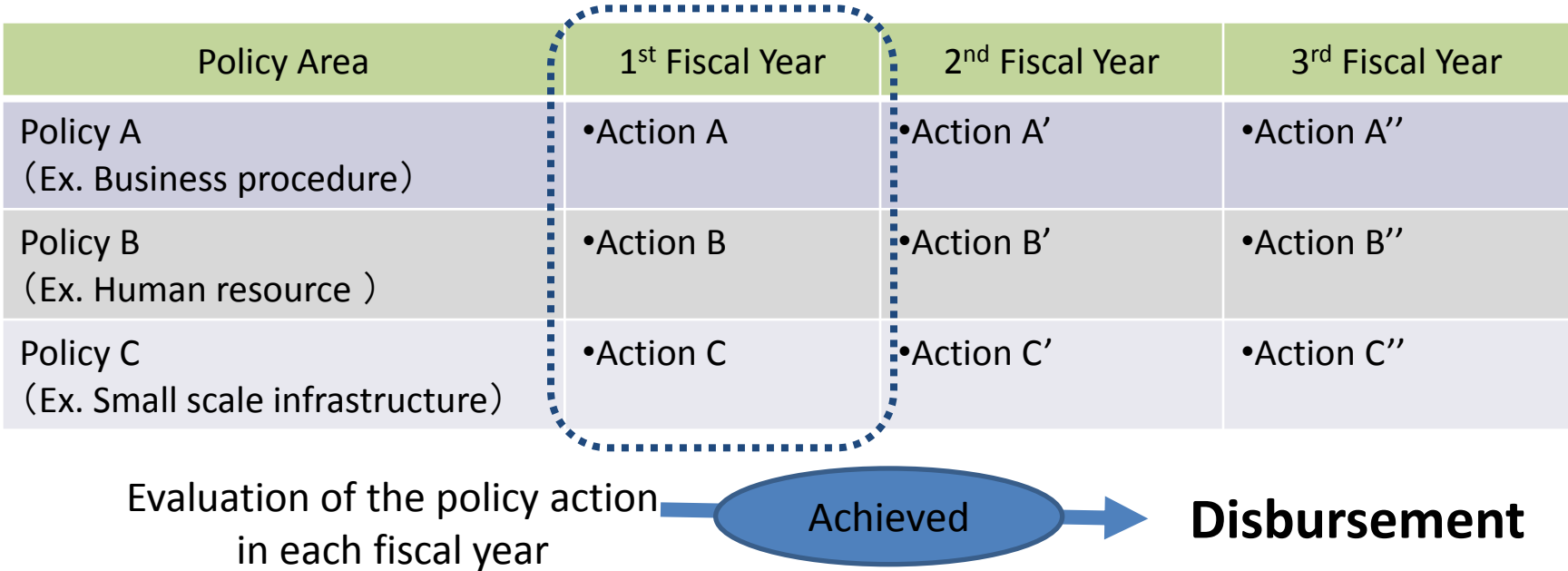


Widening State Highway, Road Infrastructure in TP -
1,2&3 in Mandal Becharaji Special Industrial Region
(MBSIR)

JICA Cooperation Framework and Investment Promotion Program Loan



Concept of Investment Promotion Program Loan



Thank you!

धन्यवाद



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