

ODA Loan and Private Sector Investment Finance

Providing Development Funds with Concessional Terms to Support Ownership by Developing Regions

For Sustainable Development of Developing Regions

In many developing countries and regions, economic and social infrastructure encompassing electricity, gas, transportation and communications services is underdeveloped. Furthermore, in recent years, global issues such as HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, air and water pollution, climate change, conflicts and terrorism, and financial crises have emerged in addition to the problems of poverty. To address these issues, the international community set the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as common goals, while individual countries have formulated a host of measures.

Loan assistance provides relatively large amounts of development funds under concessional terms to developing countries and regions to support their efforts for growth and development.

ODA Loan

Support that Emphasizes Ownership by the Developing Country

Ownership is crucial for economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. An ODA Loan, which requires repayment, promotes efficient use of the borrowed funds and appropriate supervision of the projects, thereby bolstering developing countries' ownership in the development process. In addition, as an ODA Loan is financial assistance with a repayment obligation, this method of assistance places a relatively small fiscal burden on the Japanese government and represents a

sustainable instrument for ODA.

Flow of ODA Loan—Project Cycle—

An ODA Loan follows six steps and lessons learned from ex-post evaluations implemented at the final stage will be fed back into preparations for new projects. This flow of steps is called the Project Cycle.

Types of ODA Loans

1. Project-Type Loans

1) Project Loans

Project loans, which account for the largest portion of ODA Loans, finance projects such as roads, power plants, irrigation, water supply and sewerage facilities. The loans are used for the procurement of facilities, equipment and services, or for conducting civil and other related works.

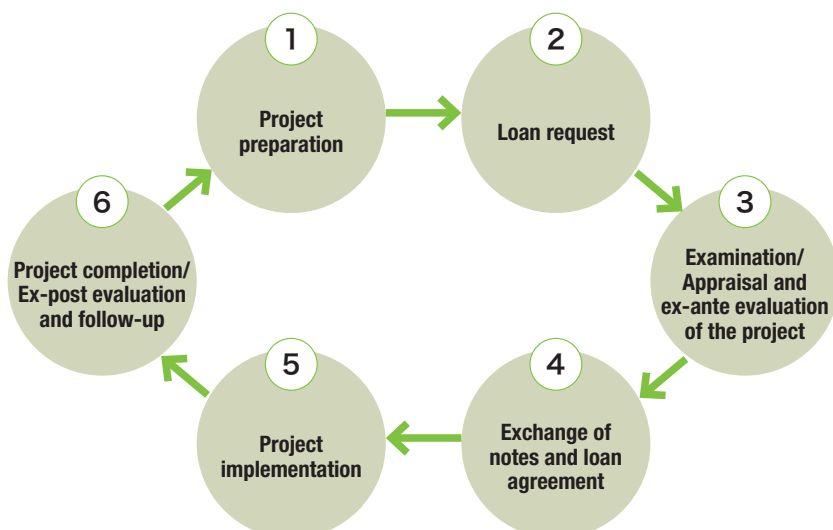
2) Engineering Service (E/S) Loans

Engineering Service (E/S) loans are for engineering services which are necessary at the survey and planning stages of projects. These services include reviews of feasibility studies, surveys on detailed data on project sites, detailed designs and the preparation of bidding documents. In the same manner as Project Loans, completion of feasibility studies or their equivalent and confirmation of the project's overall necessity and relevance are prerequisite for this type of loan.

3) Financial Intermediary Loans (Two-Step Loans)

Financial intermediary loans are implemented through the financial institutions of the recipient country based on the policy-oriented financial system of the partner country. These loans provide funds necessary for the implementation of designated policies, such as the promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises in manufacturing, agriculture and other specified industries and the construction of facilities to improve the living standards of the poor. These loans are known as "two-step loans (TSL)" because under the process, funds pass through two or more financial institutions before the end-beneficiaries receive the funds. Under this type of loan, funds can be provided to a large number of end-beneficiaries in the private sector. Since these loans are implemented through local financial institutions, strengthening of the operational capabilities of these institutions and the development of the financial sector of recipient countries are also expected as the result of these loans.

ODA Loan Project Cycle



4) Sector Loans

Sector loans are for materials and equipment, services and consulting required for the implementation of development plans in a specific sector consisting of multiple sub-projects. This type of loan also leads to improved policies and systems in the sector.

2. Non-Project Loans

1) Program Loans

Program loans support the implementation of national strategies and poverty reduction strategies of developing countries that are seeking to improve policies and implement general system reforms. In recent years, the most common type of these loans is one in which proceeds are incorporated into the target partner country budget. In confirming achievement, consultation proceeds with future reform items in support of reforms based on a long-term framework. There are many instances in which these types of loans take the form of co-financing with the World Bank and other multilateral development banks (MDBs).

2) Commodity Loans

In order to stabilize their economy, commodity loans provide settlement funds for urgent and essential imports of materials to developing countries that are experiencing a worsening foreign currency situation and facing economic difficulties. These loans are often used to import commodities such as industrial machinery and raw materials, fertilizer and pesticide, agricultural and other

kinds of machinery, which are agreed upon beforehand between the Japanese and recipient governments.

3) Sector Program Loans

This type of loan is a Commodity Loan used simultaneously to support development policies in prioritized sectors of developing countries. Local currency (counterpart) funds received by the government as payment for foreign currency sold to importers are utilized for public investments for sector-specific development.

Private Sector Investment Finance

On January 25, 2011, the Cabinet gave its approval to “Realizing the New Growth Strategy 2011,” a policy under which it was decided that JICA would resume private sector investment finance scheme.

Given this decision, JICA, taking a pilot approach* to provide investment through private sector investment finance to projects that have high aid effectiveness, in accordance with the development and other policies of developing countries [→ See page 143].

* Implementing specific pilot projects in order to: 1) Verify and improve the new operation system; and to 2) Finalize rules concerning project selection.

Case Study

Viet Nam The Cuu Long (Can Tho) Bridge Construction Project

A Bridge of Dreams in the Mekong Delta

Completed in April 2010, the Can Tho Bridge is the largest bridge across the Mekong River. It was built using ODA Loans and has significantly improved the transportation and commodity distribution situation in the Delta, thereby contributing to the economic and social development of the region.

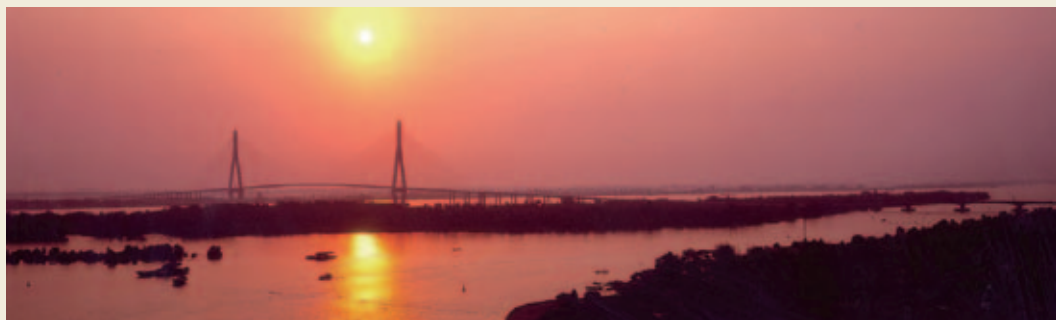
Once Ferries, Now a Bridge: “A 100-Year Dream Come True”

Located 170 kilometers southwest of Ho Chi Minh City, Can Tho City is the largest urban center in the Mekong Delta region. Along with recent economic development, the region has seen significant growth in its agricultural and manufacturing industries. Exports are increasing, causing a sharp rise in traffic.

However, the tributaries of the large Mekong River have always made commodity distribution difficult. Transport up until now has depended on the use of a ferry system that started more than 100 years ago. Depending on the time of day, people have been forced to wait several hours before they can board a ferry, with roads near the river often becoming heavily congested.

Mitigating these issues, the Can Tho Bridge was opened on April 24, 2010. Many people from the government, including Prime Minister Tan Dung, attended the inauguration ceremony. Everyone enthusiastically celebrated the opening of the bridge. A newspaper reported that local residents were filled with joy. Some were even heard to have called the bridge “a 100-year dream come true.”

Traffic on the bridge since its opening has far exceeded expected levels. The bridge has definitely contributed to the smooth flow of people and goods in the Mekong Delta region. The Can Tho Bridge connects to a section of National Highway No. 1 that was formerly the only part still being traversed by sea. This highway runs north-south across the length of Viet Nam, and now links Can Tho City to other major cities including the capital, Hanoi, and Ho Chi Minh City. As such, this grand project represents an achieved dream for the people of Viet Nam. Furthering the development of the Mekong Delta region and the entire country, the bridge has helped to improve living standards. It will surely continue to serve as a symbol of friendship between Japan and Viet Nam for many years to come.



With the main bridge section extending 1,010 meters, the Can Tho Bridge is the longest cable-stayed bridge in Southeast Asia.