

JICA's activities in India

November 7th ,2019 JICA India



India - Japan Relations

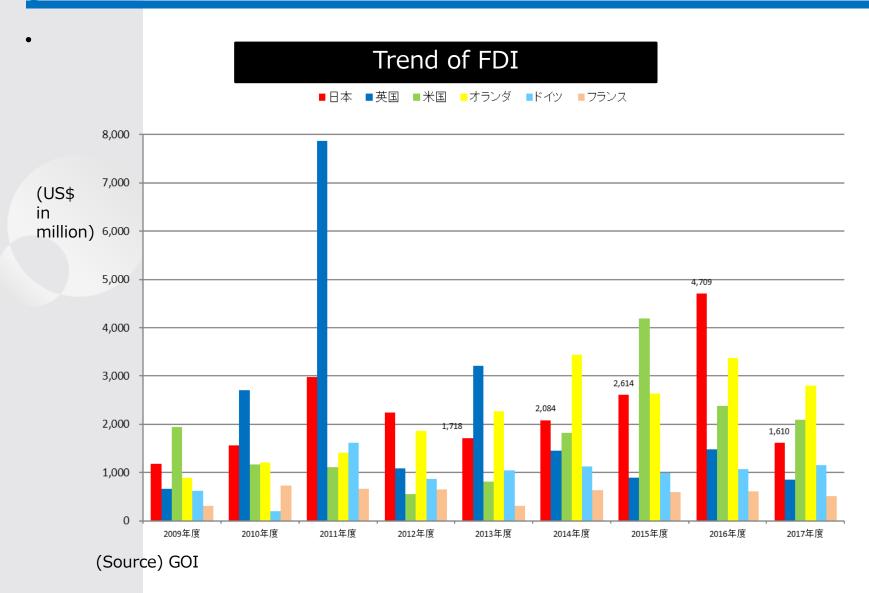
- Both established <u>Special</u> <u>Strategic and Global Partnership.</u>
- For India, Japan is the <u>largest bilateral development partner</u>.
- For Japan, India is the <u>oldest partner</u> of ODA.
 - Apr. 1952 Established official diplomatic relations
 - 1958 Japan's first ODA Loan in the world extended to India.
 - Aug. 2000 "Japan-India Global Partnership in the 21st Centure
 - Apr. 2005 Japanese PM Koizumi visited India. <u>Annual based PMs</u>
 - Dec. 2006 "Joint Statement Towards Japan-India Strategic and Global Partnership"
 - Sept. 2014 Indian PM Modi visited Japan. "Tokyo Declaration for Japan-India <u>Special</u>

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.
- Sept. 2017 Japanese PM Abe visited India (Commencement ceremony of HSR in Ahmedabad)
- Oct. 2018 Indian PM Modi visited Japan (Tokyo and Yamanashi).



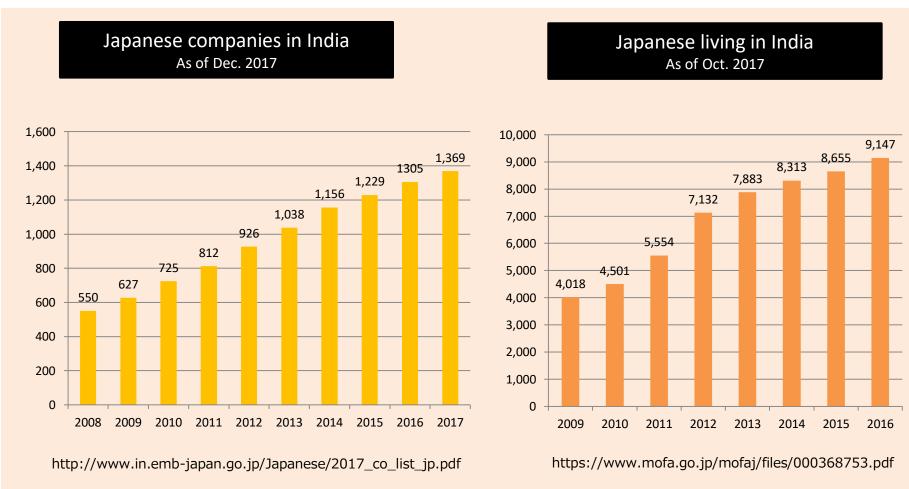
Japan's Foreign Direct Investment to India





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

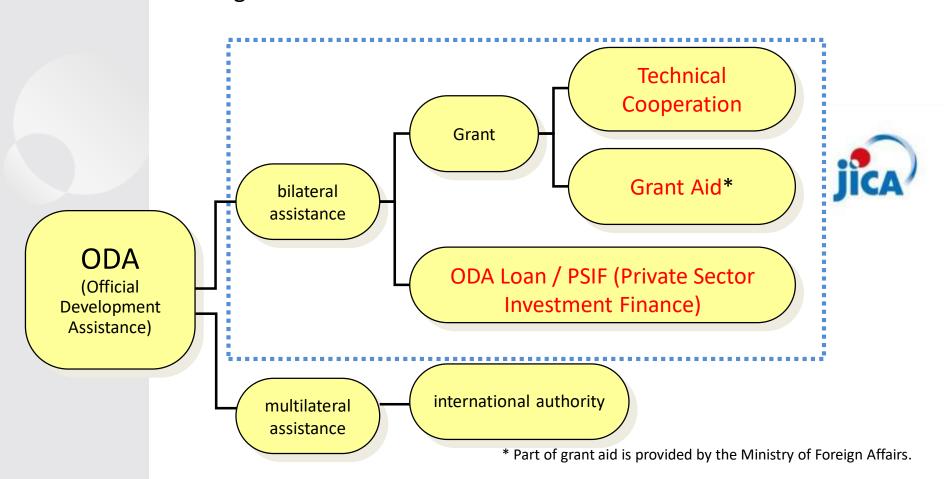




What is "JICA"?

JICA is a **governmental agency** of Japan that implements official development assistance (ODA).

JICA, the world's largest bilateral aid agency, works in over 150 countries and regions and has some 100 overseas offices.





JICA at a glance

Japan International Cooperation Agency

President: Shinichi Kitaoka

Establishment: August 1974 Reorganized 2008

Staff: 1,827 (Full time)

Recipient Countries: 150

Overseas Offices: 92

Offices in Japan: HQ (Tokyo) and 17 sites

JICA's Vision

Inclusive and Dynamic Development

Mission 1

Addressing Global Agenda

Mission 3

Improving Governance

Mission 2

Reducing Poverty through Equitable Growth

Mission 4

Achieving Human Security



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JICA's Contribution to Development Agenda of India

Possible Contribution by JICA

Development Agenda

Urbanization

Industrial Development

Inclusive Rural Growth

Other Agenda

Regional
Cooperation
(Asia/Africa)

Priority Areas and Sectors
(Support through ODA Loans)

Urban Development (Water Supply and Sewage)

Railway utilizing Japanese
Technologies (High Speed Rail, etc.)

Private Sector Development (Economic Corridor, Skill Development, Infrastructure for Industrial Development, Power and Energy)

Rural, Environmental Issues
(Forestry, Agriculture)

North East Region, Special Category States, Island Areas

Technical Assistance, etc.

Comprehensive Support for SDGs (Policy Program Loans, etc.)

Assistance Policy

Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness

Enhancing Connectivity

Regional Cooperation



<u>India is JICA's Largest Development Partner</u>

Soft Loan

Accumulated Commitment by FY2017/18:

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

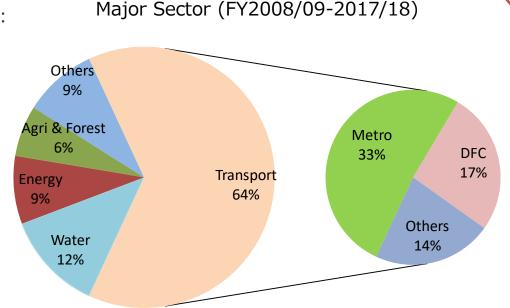
Operational Results in FY2017/18:

Commitment: JPY 398.4 billion

(equivalent to about Rs. 25,000 crore)

Disbursement: JPY 264.3billion

(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)

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



Cooperation on Metro Projects

JICA has been 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

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.



Bangalore Metro

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

Delhi Metro

• Total Length: 351km

PAKISTAN

JJARAT A

ARABIAN

RAJASTHAN

 Project Cost: JPY 1,274 Billion (about Rs. 80,000 crore: Phase 1-3)

CHINA

LEGEND

State Cap

Copyright ©

OCEAN

- Completion Year: 2020 (Phase-3)
- Phase 4 plan is coming up

UTTAR PRADESI

PRADESH





Kolkata Metro

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

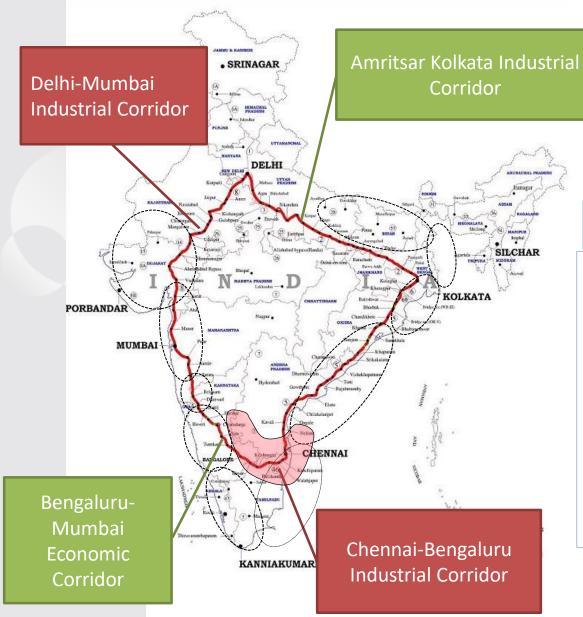


Chennai Metro

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



Industrial Corridors under Development (DMIC & CBIC)



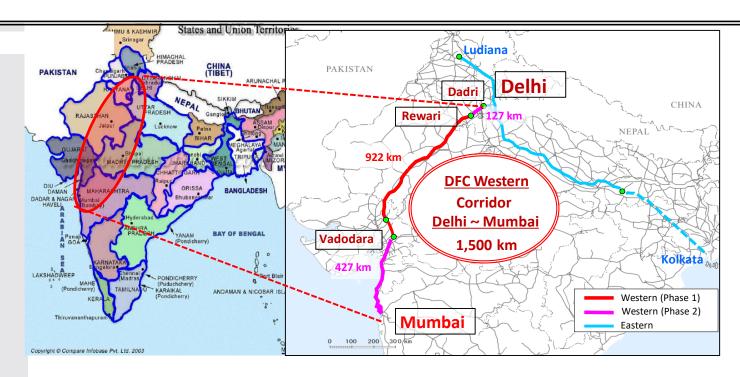
DMIC and CBIC are being supported by GoI and GoJ.

National Manufacturing Plan Targets

- ~15% y-o-y growth in manufacturing sector to achieve 25% contribution to GDP by 2022
- 100 million jobs by 2022
- Skill development for inclusive growth
- Improved *technology* orientation & value addition
- Global Competitiveness
- Environmental sustainability

WDFC

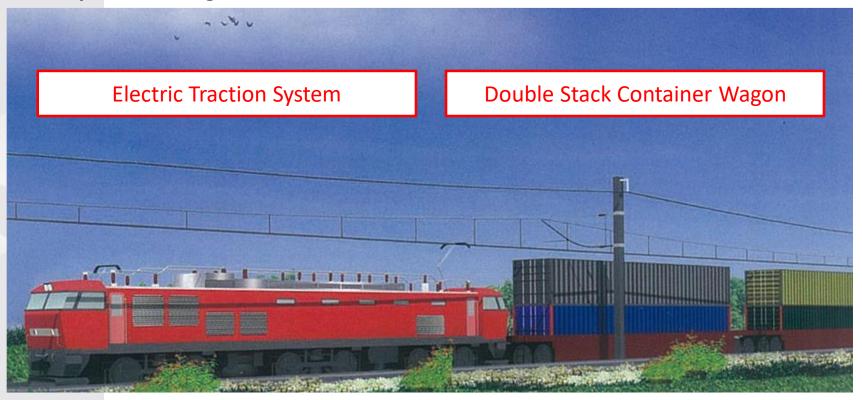
- The backbone of DMIC (Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor)
- WDFC (Delhi-Mumbai: 1,500 km) will focus on:
 - (1) construction of **new dedicated freight lines**
 - (2) installation of automated signal & telecommunication
 - (3) introduction of electric locomotives with high-speed & high-capacity transportation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

MAHSR



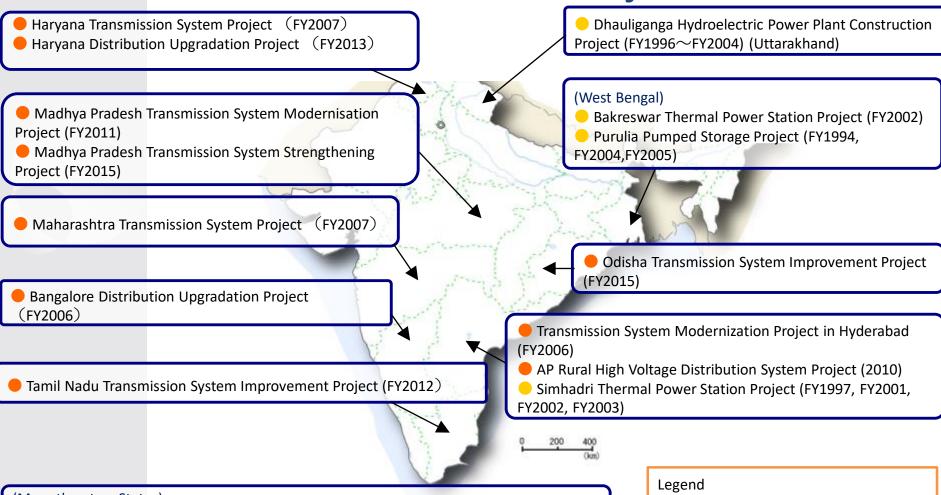
- ➤ Joint Feasibility Study (F/S) conducted by JICA and Ministry of Railway from Dec. 2013 to July. 2015.
- Both sides confirmed the use of Japanese high speed rail technologies (i.e. the SHINKANSEN system) and experiences, in line with the result of the joint F/S at the Japan-India Summit Meeting (December 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 <u>technical standards</u>,
 - ✓ Safety certification measures,
 - ✓ Strengthening the <u>institutional capacity of NHSRCL</u>
 - ✓ Urban development planning of stations and surrounding areas for **enhancement of the connectivity** and **non-fare revenue**, etc.







- Recent ODA Loan Projects -



(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)
- Generation
- Transmission and Distribution

Water Sector Comprehensive assistance by utilizing Japanese knowledge

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

②Financial 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

③Environmental, 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

Lack of Water and Sewerage

Low Quality of Service

- Intermittent water supply: Only 1-6 hours of supply in major cities
- · Low water pressure: The need of electric water pumps
- Water contamination: Infiltration of wastewater into the water pipes

Infrastructure

vicious

circle

Vulnerable financial structure

- Water tariff: Rs.6/kL \sim 36/kL
- Charge collection ratio: Below 50% in some cities
- Non-revenue water ratio: Over 40%

Unpaid tariff, water theft etc



A countermeasure for non-revenue water: water leakage detection

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

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

Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagaur)

Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project

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

Project for Pollution Abatement of River Mula-Mutha in Pune

Guwahati Water Supply Project

Guwahati Sewerage Project

West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project (Purulia)

Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project

Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project (Completed)

Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Completed)

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

Improving Business environment: Gujarat Investment Promotion Program (GIPP)

Program Implementation Unit

Finance Department/ Industry Department, GoGJ

L/A signing: Sept. 2017 (Program term: FY2016– FY2018)

L/A amount: JPY 16,825 million (INR 967 Cr.)

Policy Actions

- PPP promotion
- Industrial Development
- Single window system
- Administrative process
- Skill development
- Infrastructure Development

Major achievements/ Targets

- Capacity building on PPP infrastructure
- Upgradation of Single Window Clearance System
- Establishment of Policy Research Cell in Industry Dept.
- Infra-Developments (Road, Water Supply and etc.)
- Establishment of Apex Training Institute

Current Progress

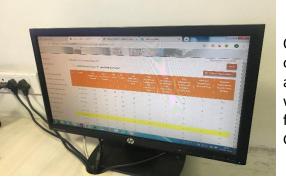
In accordance with the progress, 1st loan disbursement (JPY6,731 Million) has been made in March 2018 and 2nd loan disbursement (JPY5,047 Million) in February 2019.



Water Supply facility in Bhagapura, funded by GIPP.



Khoraj Estate Road funded by GIPP



Online Dashboard on investment application status, which has been facilitated under GIPP.



Act East Forum

The Forum aims to further expand the cooperation between Japan and India in North East and to strengthen the relationship between Japan and North East, as well as that between Japan and India. In this regard, the Forum discusses cooperation in various fields and promotes Japan's cooperation in the region.

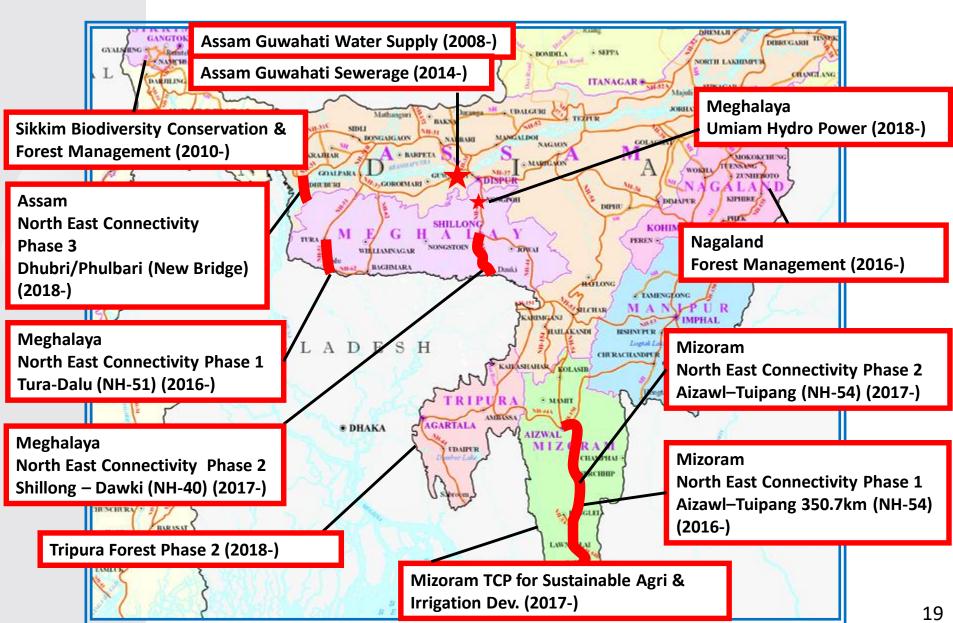
- 1. Enhancing Connectivity
- 2. Forest Management
- 3. Bamboo
- 4. Disaster management
- 5. People-to-people exchanges



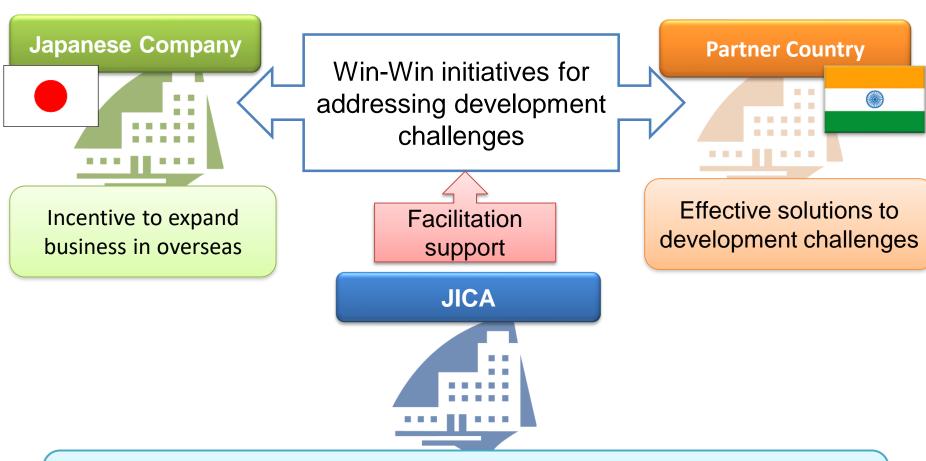


JICA's Cooperation for NER

Continuous Cooperation for Sustainable Development including Connectivity Enhancement



JICA's Private Sector Participation Program



JICA facilitates the realization of both Japanese companies for business expansion and partner countries' initiatives for achieving their development goals through utilizing technologies/products of Japanese companies

Proposed Technologies and Products in India

Sector

Proposed Product / Technology in India

Environment and Energy



Chemical Analysis
Technology Corresponding to
Stockholm Convention on
POPs (Delhi)

Waste Treatment



High Speed Organic Waste Processing / Compost Producing Machine (Kerala)

Water Purification and Treatment



Plastic Underground Rainwater Storage System (Chennai)

Water Purification and Treatment



Tafgard Technology for Ecofriendly Toilet (Wastewater treatment) (Varanasi, Muzaffarnagar)

Vocational Training and Industrial Development



Engineer Training for Modular Dies (Lucknow)

Proposed Technologies and Products in India

Sector

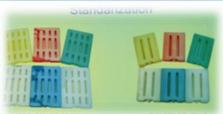
Proposed Product / Technology in India

Agriculture



Self-propelled Potato Harvester (Punjab)

Health and Welfare



Ice Battery System for Medical Cold Chain Development (Delhi)

ICT Infrastructure



Intelligent Transport System (Ahmedabad)

Infrastructure





Precast Concrete Product & Form (Mould) (Gujarat)

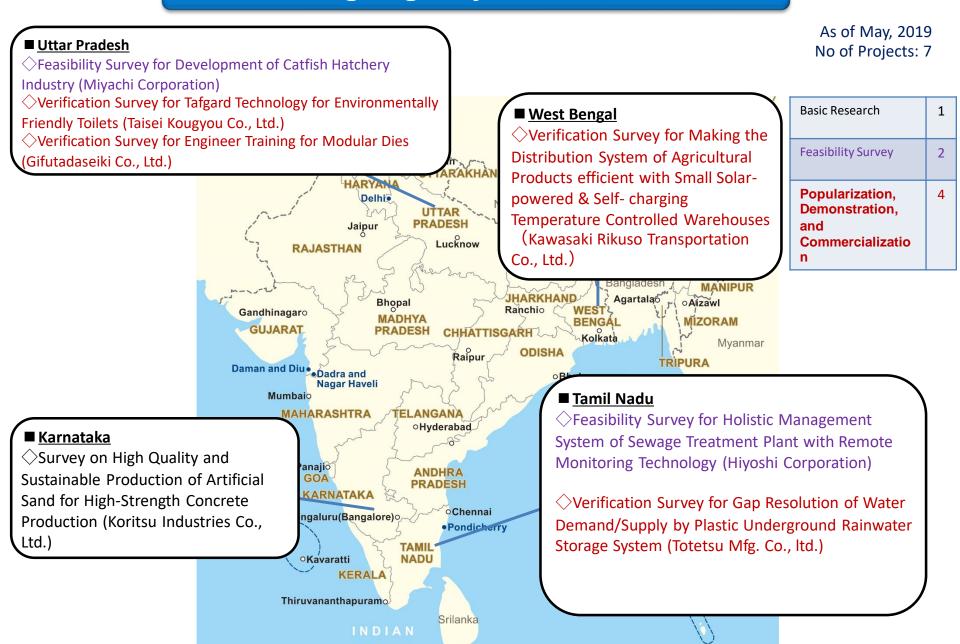
Disaster Preparedness and Response





Dry Type High-quality Msand/Plaster Sand Classifier System for High-strength Concrete (Bengaluru)

Ongoing Projects in India





Thank you! धन्यवाद



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