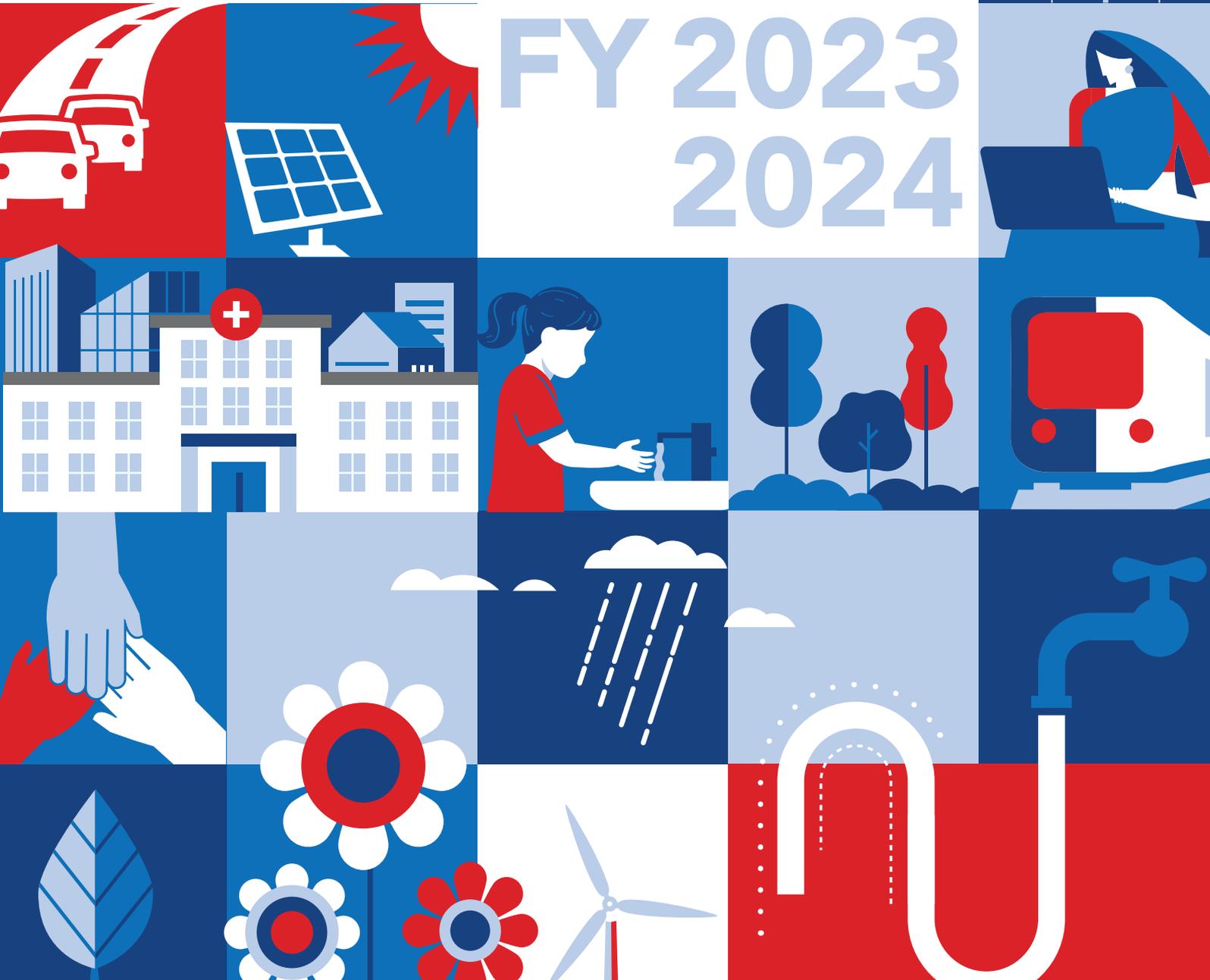




Operations and Activities in India

FY 2023
2024





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Woman farmer with her harvest of watermelons under Jharkhand Micro Drip Irrigation Horticulture Project.

Foreword

Message from the Chief Representative

The world is witnessing a historic turning point. A combination of climate shocks, heavy debt, and economic woes has propelled the second half of the 21st Century into a compounding crisis. The slew of challenges only seems to be accentuating with each passing year. From unruly climate change to the seething financial crisis underdeveloped economies stand to bear the brunt more than their developed counterparts.

The current happenings have elevated the already important role of intervention agencies. Enhanced engagement with developing countries is necessary. At Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), we are committed to making a meaningful contribution to inclusive development, especially in a tremendously progressive nation like India, which has a promising future. I am proud to bring to your attention that JICA's efforts have stimulated development across sectors, including transport, water and sanitation, power, forestry, agriculture, health, and education, among others.

In FY 2023-24, JICA India achieved a historic milestone of recording the largest loan signing amount of JPY 400 billion, which is for project for the construction of Mumbai- Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) (V).

After a successful last fiscal, we look forward to completing many significant ongoing projects, and further improve the lives of people in India. These include the ODA loan of INR 1,927 crore extended to Mumbai Trans Harbour Link (MTHL) project (III) in the state of Maharashtra, the NH208 Kailashahar-Khowai road under Northeast Connectivity improvement project in Tripura, the Tamil Nadu Urban Health Improvement Project, Project for Development of Intelligent Transport System in Bengaluru and the Bihar National Highway Improvement Project. As education is one of the key areas of our contribution, we are also successfully bringing to close the construction activities at the Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad (IITH).

In June 2023, the Cabinet decided on the revision of Development Cooperation Charter, Government of Japan's policy for development assistance emphasises on greater collaboration between India and Japan for development cooperation activities in the country. This is a great step forward. Human security, co-creation, quality growth and further improvement of the ODA system are some of the key components of the revised Charter. Japan's rationale for the revisions is to present a new direction for development cooperation and further use it effectively and strategically as one of the most important tools of its diplomacy. Based on our experience of working on various ODA and technical projects in India, we understand that a growing flow of private funds and



diverse actors will further enhance coordination and mobilisation of funds as necessary.

Japan and India have been trusted partners for over seven decades. This is a crucial year for both Japan and India, as the nations have respectively assumed the G7 and G20 presidencies in 2023 and have been working together on various issues in the international community. This presents a great opportunity to further strengthen and promote our already successful bilateral cooperation. Consequently, it is an ideal time to work together in multilateral frameworks on areas such as circular economy and resource efficiency, low carbon technology and green hydrogen among others. A testament of this was recently seen at the G7 Summit held in Hiroshima when Japan's Foreign Minister Yoshimasa Hayashi extended Japan's support to India's G20 presidency, regarding the environment, the concept of LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) introduced by Prime Minister Modi.

Nations across the world, including Japan and India, can fight global risks of now and that of the future only by building a peaceful, stable, and prosperous international community. In India, we look forward to continuing co-creation with various actors including enhanced solidarity with private companies, public financial institutions, other donors, international organisations and civil society to maximise the development effect. We cherish our enduring work and the participation of our partners and stakeholders working with us to contribute to India's unique growth story, many of which, as you will see are detailed in this brochure.

SAITO Mitsunori

Chief Representative, JICA India Office

JICA & Official Development Assistance (ODA)

About JICA

JICA is an incorporated administrative agency under the Government of Japan, established with the aim to contribute to the promotion of international cooperation and to the sound development of Japan and the international socio-economy. JICA works as a bridge between Japan and overseas regions that are in the developing stage, providing them assistance in the form of loans, grants, and technical cooperation. This is done in an integrated manner to address the development challenges of those countries as well as global issues common to all humankind.

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. JICA's mission in accordance with the Development Cooperation Charter is to work on human security and quality growth. Our actions are as follows:



Commitment: Commit ourselves with pride and passion to achieve our mission and vision.



Gemba: Dive into the field ("gemba") and work together with the people.



Strategy: Think and act strategically with broad and long-term perspectives.



Co-creation: Bring together diverse wisdom and resources.



Innovation: Innovate to bring about unprecedented impacts.

What is Official Development Assistance?

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is undertaken by governments or government agencies to promote and specifically target the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Since 1954, Japan has been providing financial and technical assistance through ODA, and the features of Japanese ODA have been promotion of self-reliant, sustainable economic growth, and human security in developing countries.

Finance and Investment Cooperation

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. Private-Sector Investment Finance, on the other hand, provides financial support for private-sector activities in developing countries.

Grant Aid

Grants provide funds to low-income developing countries without the obligation of repayment to support the construction of facilities necessary for social and economic development, such as schools, hospitals, water supply systems, and roads, and the procurement of equipment and other supplies.

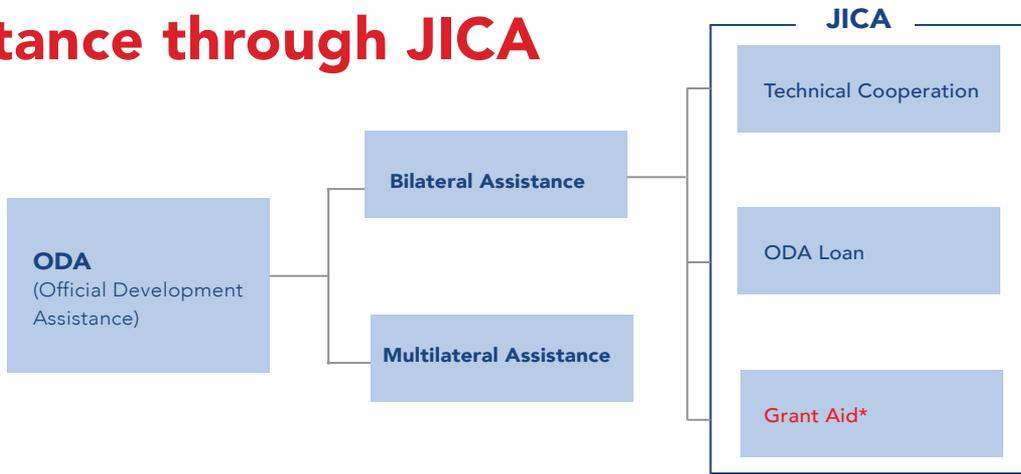
Technical Cooperation

Technical Cooperation supports the development of human resources that will promote social and economic development in developing countries and the establishment of administrative systems by utilizing the knowledge, experience, and technologies of Japan. By accepting training participants in Japan and dispatching Japanese experts, JICA supports developing countries' capacity development in solving problems.



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the JICA-financed Mumbai Trans Harbour Link Bridge which connects Mumbai to Navi Mumbai. (Credits: MMRDA / L&T-IHI Consortium)

Japan's multi-faceted assistance through JICA



*This excludes Grant Aid which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to directly implement for the necessity of diplomatic policy



Beekeeping activities under the livelihood component of Rajasthan Water Livelihood Improvement Project.



The Campus Development Project at the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad (IITH) includes 19 buildings, out of which six are designed by a Japanese design team to symbolise collaboration between India and Japan.



The JICA-funded Chennai Metro Rail project is one of the largest ongoing infrastructure projects in Chennai Metropolitan that aims to enhance connectivity through seamless metro rail network.

JICA & India

Japan's partnership with India spans over 60 years

Japan's ODA to India started in 1958, when a concessionary ODA loan of JPY 18 billion was extended to supplement the implementation of the 2nd Five-Year Plan, at the request of the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. India was then the first recipient in the world of Japanese ODA loan. Since then, over JPY 7861.2 billion (approximately INR 462423.5 crores) in ODA loans have been committed for development across various sectors. Technical Cooperation with India started in 1961 with the Indo-Japanese Agricultural Demonstration Farm Project. In 1966, Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Centres were established across the country, in which the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was introduced, and model farms were set up to contribute towards achieving food self-sufficiency in India. Since then, more than 8,500 Indian personnel have participated in training courses in Japan and over 11,900 Japanese experts have come to India to offer their expertise. Grant aid has also



Dr. TANAKA Akihiko, President of JICA met Honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in March 2023 and discussed India-Japan relationship and future cooperation.

covered various areas in India, including the construction of the International Cooperation and Convention Centre in Varanasi, hospitals and health facilities and providing equipment for educational institutions. Today, JICA is the world's largest bilateral aid agency and India is its largest development partner.

OPERATIONS IN INDIA (AS OF DECEMBER 2023)

ODA Loan:



JPY 7861.2 billion
COMMITMENT



JPY 459,099 million
DISBURSEMENT (FY2022)



324
NO. OF LOAN AGREEMENTS



82
NO. OF ONGOING PROJECTS

Technical Cooperation (FY 22-23)



131
INDIANS PARTICIPATED
JICA TRAINING



123
JAPANESE EXPERTS
DISPATCHED TO INDIA

Grant Aid:



2
NO. OF ONGOING
PROJECTS

Citizen Participation:



Japanese Volunteers: 16
for Japanese language education, sports
and Shitasu massage

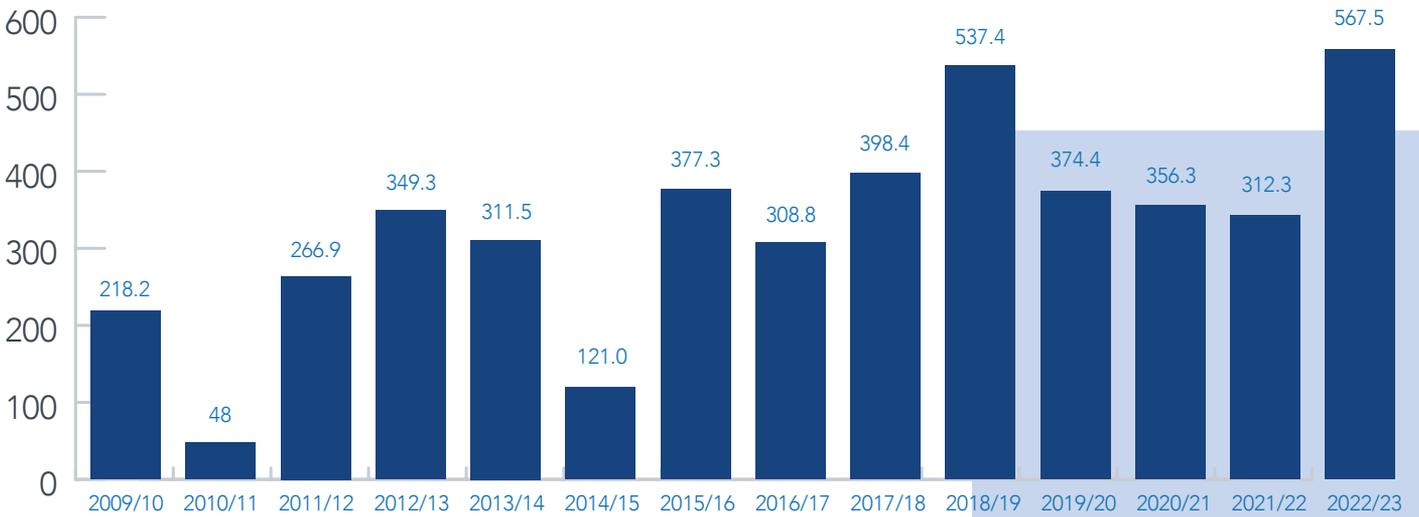


3 Japanese NGO activities
Working with Indian Partner

JICA's Assistance

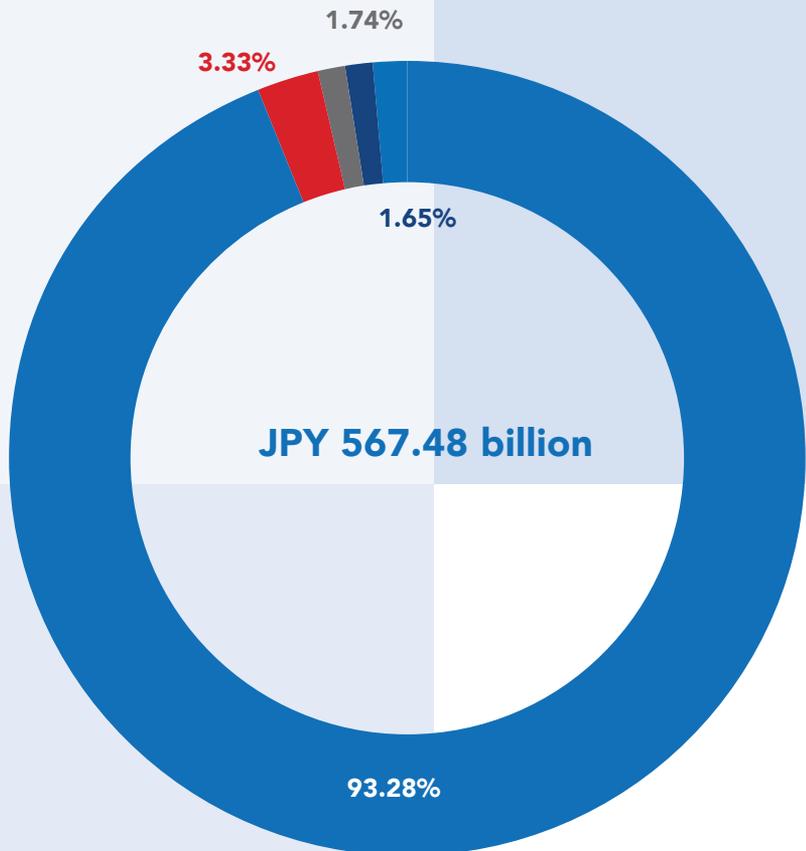
TRENDS IN ODA LOAN COMMITMENT FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS (FY 2009/10 - 2022/23)

Billion Japanese Yen



TRENDS IN ODA LOAN COMMITMENT BY SECTOR (FY 2022/23)

- Transport
- Water and Sanitation
- Healthcare
- Forestry



Ongoing JICA projects

All Areas/Other Areas

-  The Project for Capacity Development for Maintenance of Resilient Mountainous Highways /2022.4-2025.9
-  Sustainable Global Business Breakthrough Ecosystem /2023.5-2028.5
-  The Project on Capacity Enhancement for Management of Sewage Sludge (Bio-Solids) /2022.11-2026.1
-  Bamboo Use Promotion Project in North Eastern Region /2023.01-2025.12
-  Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase1) (II) /2016.3
-  Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase1) (III) /2016.3
-  Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase1) (IV) /2020.3
-  Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase2) (II) /2013.3
-  Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase2) (III) /2022.3
-  Public-Private Partnership Infrastructure Financing Project /2016.3
-  Project for the Dairy Development /2018.12

a Andaman and Nicobar Islands

-  The Project for the Improvement of Power Supply in Andaman and Nicobar Islands /2021.3

b Andhra Pradesh

-  AP Irrigation & Livelihood Improvement Project (Phase2)(I) /2017.12

c Assam

-  Guwahati Water Supply Project /2009.3
-  Guwahati Sewerage Project /2015.2
-  Assam Health System Strengthening Project /2022.3

Assam, Meghalaya

-  North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase3)(I)/2018.10

d Bihar

-  Bihar National Highway Improvement Project /2013.2
-  Bihar National Highway Improvement Project (Phase2) /2014.1
-  Patna Metro Rail Construction Project (I) /2023.3

e Delhi NCR

-  Yamuna Action Plan Project (III) /2011.2
-  Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project /2012.10
-  Delhi Eastern Peripheral Expressway Intelligent Transport Systems Installation Project /2017.3
-  Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Phase3) (III) /2018.10
-  Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Phase4) (I) /2021.3

f Gujarat

-  Upgradation of Environmental Management for Ship Recycling /2017.9
-  Ahmedabad Metro Project (I) /2016.3
-  Ahmedabad Metro Project (II) /2020.3
-  Project for Ecosystem Restoration in Gujarat /2020.3

Gujarat, Maharashtra

-  Project for Station Area Development along MAHSR /2023-2027
-  Construction of Training Institute for MAHSR Project /2017.9
-  Project for Construction of Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (I) /2018.9
-  Project for Construction of Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (II) /2018.10
-  Project for Construction of Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (III) /2022.7
-  Project for Construction of Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (IV) /2023.3
-  Project for Construction of Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (V) /2023.12

g Haryana

-  Haryana Distribution System Upgradation Project /2014.3

h Himachal Pradesh

-  Project for Improvement of Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Management and Livelihoods /2018.3
-  Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project (PhaseII) /2021.3

i Jharkhand

-  Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation Project /2016.3

j Karnataka

-  Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Project(Phase3)(I) /2018.1
-  Bengaluru Metro Rail Project (Phase 2) /2021.3
-  Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Project (Phase 3)(II) /2022.3
-  The Project for Implementation of Advanced Traffic Information and Management System in Core Bengaluru /2018.1

k Madhya Pradesh

-  Transmission System Strengthening Project in Madhya Pradesh /2016.3
-  Madhya Pradesh Rural Water Supply Project /2020.3

l Maharashtra

-  Project for Pollution Abatement of River Mula-Mutha in Pune /2016.1
-  Mumbai Trans-Harbour Link Project (I) /2017.3
-  Mumbai Metro Line 3 Project (III) /2020.3
-  Mumbai Trans-Harbour Link Project (II) /2020.3
-  Project for Pollution Abatement of Nag River in Nagpur /2020.3
-  Mumbai Trans-Harbour Link Project (III) /2023.2

m Meghalaya

-  Project for Renovation and Modernization of Umiam-Umtru Stage-III Hydroelectric Power Station /2018.10
-  Project for Community-Based Forest Management and Livelihoods Improvement in Meghalaya /2020.3

n Mizoram

-  Project for the Establishment of Mizoram State Super-Specialty Cancer and Research Centre /2023.2

Mizoram, Meghalaya

-  North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project /2017.3
-  North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase2) /2018.3
-  North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase4) /2020.3
-  North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase5) /2021.3
-  North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase6) /2022.3

o Nagaland

-  Nagaland Forest Management Project /2017.3

p Odisha

-  Rengali Irrigation Project (Phase2) /2015.3
-  Odisha Transmission System Improvement Project /2015.5
-  Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project(II) /2016.3
-  Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (Phase2) /2017.3

- q Uttarakhand**
 - The Project for Natural Disaster Management in Forest Areas in Uttarakhand /2017.3-2024.3
 - Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project /2014.4
 - Uttarakhand Integrated Horticulture Development Project /2022.3

- r Uttar Pradesh**
 - Project for the Comprehensive Improvement of Environmental Sanitation in Varanasi /2020.6-2023.6
 - Agra Water Supply Project (II) /2014.3
 - The Project for Construction of the International Cooperation and Convention Center in Varanasi /2017.9
 - The Project for Construction of the International Cooperation and Convention Center in Varanasi (Phase2) /2018.5

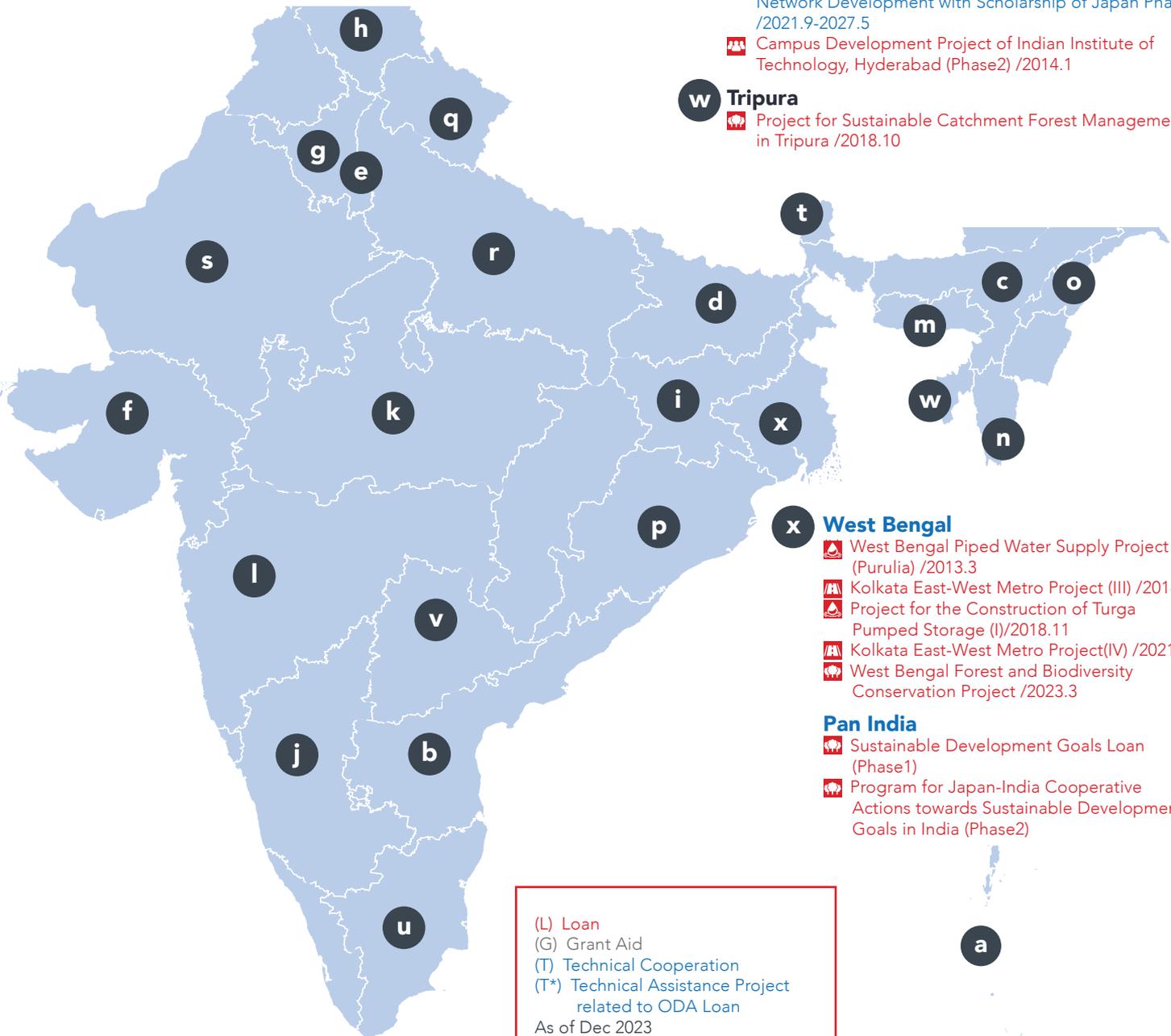
- s Rajasthan**
 - Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (I) /2017.3
 - Rajasthan Rural Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase2) /2021.3
 - Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project(II) /2023.3

- t Sikkim**
 - Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project /2010.3

- u Tamil Nadu**
 - The Project for Formulation of Comprehensive Flood Control Master Plan in Urbanized River Basins in Chennai /2022.2-2024.3
 - The Project for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases in Tamil Nadu /2022.4 - 2026.4
 - Tamil Nadu Transmission System Improvement Project /2012.9
 - Chennai Metro Project (IV) /2016.3
 - Tamil Nadu Urban Health Care Project /2016.3
 - Chennai Metro Project (V) /2017.3
 - Project for Construction of Chennai Seawater Desalination Plant(I) /2018.3
 - Project for Installation of Chennai Metropolitan Area Intelligent Transport Systems /2018.3
 - Chennai Metro Rail Project (Phase2)(I) /2018.12
 - Project for the Construction of Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (Phase1) /2019.1
 - Chennai Metro Rail Project (Phase 2)(II) /2022.3
 - Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project for Climate Change Response /2022.3
 - Project for the Setting-up of All India Institute of Medical Sciences Madurai /2021.3

- v Telangana**
 - The Project for Future Researchers at IITH to Enhance Network Development with Scholarship of Japan /2012.1-2024.3
 - The Project for Future Researchers at IITH to Enhance Network Development with Scholarship of Japan Phase2 /2021.9-2027.5
 - Campus Development Project of Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad (Phase2) /2014.1

- w Tripura**
 - Project for Sustainable Catchment Forest Management in Tripura /2018.10



(L) Loan
 (G) Grant Aid
 (T) Technical Cooperation
 (T*) Technical Assistance Project related to ODA Loan
 As of Dec 2023

- x West Bengal**
 - West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project (Purulia) /2013.3
 - Kolkata East-West Metro Project (III) /2018.9
 - Project for the Construction of Turga Pumped Storage (I) /2018.11
 - Kolkata East-West Metro Project(IV) /2021.3
 - West Bengal Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Project /2023.3

- Pan India**
 - Sustainable Development Goals Loan (Phase1)
 - Program for Japan-India Cooperative Actions towards Sustainable Development Goals in India (Phase2)

Transport



Sector Challenges

India is a large country, and its transport system is one of the largest in the world. Its efficiency, however, does not match its size because of the lack of appropriate infrastructure. The congestion is estimated to the four cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, and Kolkata) \$22 billion per year. Thus there is great potential for developing a smooth transport system in India, and JICA's cooperation in the transport sector in the form of ODA loans and Technical Cooperation, has been contributing to the country's socio-economic development.

Overview of JICA's Cooperation

Japan has been contributing to India's transport sector for about four decades now. JICA supports various aspects of transport, such as formulation of masterplan, assistance for the introduction of transport related technologies, construction of roads, bridges, railways, metros, and more. Its major focus is on enhancing connectivity among areas in the country, rural as well as urban and regional connectivity with safe, economical and environmentally friendly manner. For alleviating traffic congestion, improving the efficiency of passenger and freight transport, and improving the urban environment, JICA has supported metro projects in various cities such as Delhi, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Patna, and outer-ring road projects together with ITS installation in Hyderabad and Chennai etc. In order to make interstate travel much faster and



Mumbai Metro Line 3 aims to cope with the increase of traffic demand in Mumbai by expanding the mass rapid transportation system.

sustainable, JICA has also contributed to India's railway sector, such as Dedicated Freight Corridor between Delhi and Mumbai, Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Project etc. In addition, construction and upgradation of National Highways in Bihar and the North East region for enhancing interstate and regional connectivity. These are important initiatives to bring about socio-economic development in the region.

Example of JICA's Support

Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 1 started after the signing of the first loan agreement (February 1997) between Japan's OECF (Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, JICA's previous entity) with the Government of India. Then came Phase 2 and 3 – and currently Phase 4 is set to complete by March 2026. JICA brought in protocols regarding safety awareness, punctuality in train operation, and designated seats for women and elderly travelers in every coach, as well as a separate coach for women -- thus increasing the number of women travelling long distances by Metro. JICA has recently started its cooperation to promote digital transformation for Delhi metro as well as to envision a data interoperability platform for Delhi's transport sector to facilitate multimodal mobility. JICA is also supporting the Chennai Metro Rail Project which helps to meet the increasing demand for transportation, eventually promotes balanced regional growth and improves the air quality in the Chennai Metropolitan Area. Phase 1 extension lines were commissioned in February 2021 connecting major business centres of Chennai Metropolitan Area via major transit terminals of Railways, Local train, City

Figures at a Glance



JICA facilitated construction for approx. 580 km of metro rail network across 7 cities.



JICA facilitated National Highway work across India, including 4-lane roads in several states.



70+ ODA Loans, 2 Grant Aid and 24 Technical Cooperations have been extended for India's transport sector.

bus and Airport with a corridor of 54 km stretch under JICA fund. This is an important urban development project towards creating sustainable and eco-friendly urban infrastructure in a large and densely populated metropolis like Chennai. The Phase 2 of the project is also under way. In Maharashtra, JICA is supporting Mumbai Trans-Harbour Link Project, which is the India's longest sea bridge spanning over 21.8 km, connecting the financial capital of India, Mumbai with its satellite city Navi Mumbai. The bridge is named after the iconic former Prime Minister of India Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and is called as 'Atal Bihari Vajpayee Sewri - Nhava Sheva Atal Setu', also known as the 'Mumbai Trans Harbour Link (MTHL)'. As the State-of-the-Art infrastructure marks a historic milestone in the connectivity landscape of India, the landmark infrastructure celebrates and showcases an exemplary India-Japan friendship aimed at promoting sustainable growth of the society together.

rail project, is one of the examples of JICA's vision for the transportation sector in India. Similarly, JICA has been promoting Intelligent Transport Systems in big cities such as Chennai and Bengaluru to improve travel speed and reduce traffic congestion.



Marathon event on Atal Setu Bridge



Mumbai Trans Harbour Link which is India's longest sea bridge connecting Mumbai with Navi Mumbai. (Credits: MMRDA / L&T-IHI Consortium)

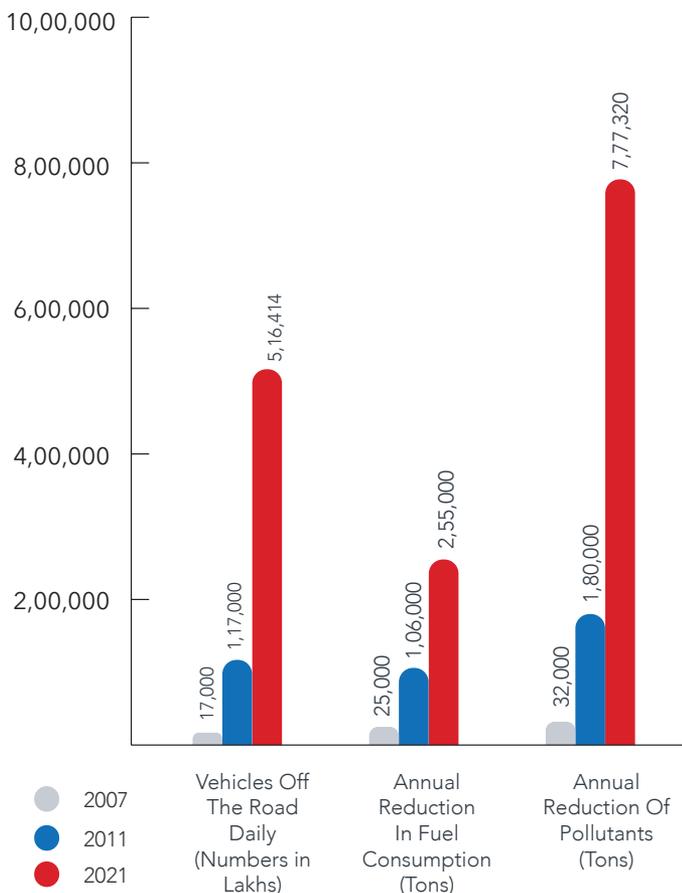


The JICA-funded High-Speed Rail between Mumbai and Ahmedabad (MAHSR) Project aims to enhance mobility, ease connectivity, and enhance regional economic development with a safe and reliable inter-city transport system.



The Northeast Road Connectivity Improvement Project aims to establish and improve National Highways in the north-eastern states including Meghalaya, Mizoram, Assam, and Tripura.

BENEFITS FROM JICA FUNDED DELHI METRO



JICA's Strategy

JICA aims to construct efficient traffic systems to meet increasing traffic demands, mitigating traffic congestion, thereby reducing pollution and mitigating greenhouse gas emission. JICA has been proactively supporting metro systems in Delhi, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, and Patna. JICA's cooperation to develop the state-of-the-art Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed

Water & Sanitation



Sector Challenges

Due to the increase in population, industrialisation, and excessive usage of water in multiple sectors, India suffers from water shortage and contamination of water resources. Almost half of the country's population faces high-to-extreme water stress, and about 200,000 people die every year from inadequate access to safe water. Ratio of non-revenue water is more than 50% in metro cities (cf: 4% in Tokyo city) which is affecting the financial sustainability of its water bodies. Development and provision of clean water for the population including operation and maintenance are the big challenges facing India's water sector.

Overview of Japan's Cooperation in the Sector

JICA's support for the development of India's water and sanitation sector is one of the largest amongst all bilateral and multilateral development partners in India. JICA has showcased the latest technologies for water treatment plants; equitable and continuous water supply distribution systems; sewage treatment plants; rehabilitation of old sewerage systems; Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems; latest strategies in non-revenue water reduction systems; effective public outreach programs; municipal reforms; and the creation of water and sanitation entities responsible for efficient delivery of services to the public.



JICA India mission reviewing the progress of Yamuna Action Plan.

Example of JICA's Support

Priority projects that benefit the masses: JICA has implemented projects in major Indian cities such as New Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Agra, Varanasi, Jaipur, Pune, and Nagpur to improve water and sewerage infrastructure with the help of advanced technologies such as ozonation water purification systems and desalination water plants.

Water Supply: JICA is providing support to develop water resources based on the topographical condition such as constructing a desalination plant in Chennai, creating safe water through fluorosis mitigation in Nagaur, Rajasthan, and in Hogenakkal, Karnataka.

Sanitation: JICA supports the Ganga and Yamuna Action Plan Projects to augment sewage treatment capacity by constructing and renovating sewage treatment plants and sewer lines to improve the sanitary conditions of the communities dependent on these rivers. Another important example of JICA's support is the Mula-Mutha pollution abatement project in Pune that aims to improve the water quality in the Mula, Mutha, and Mula-Mutha rivers by augmenting sewage collection systems and sewage treatment facilities.

Capacity development of local government officials for effective O&M: JICA supports the capacity development of officials in charge of water sector projects. To improve the financial sustainability of water corporations, JICA has supported the renewal of water pipes, meters, and the installation of SCADA and GIS systems for non-revenue water reduction in cities like Delhi, Goa, Jaipur, and Bengaluru.

Figures at a Glance



JICA has given 37 ODA Loans, 4 Grant Aids, and implemented 13 Technical Cooperation Projects.



Water supply has been facilitated for approximately 30 million people, and 15 million people have received access to sanitation.

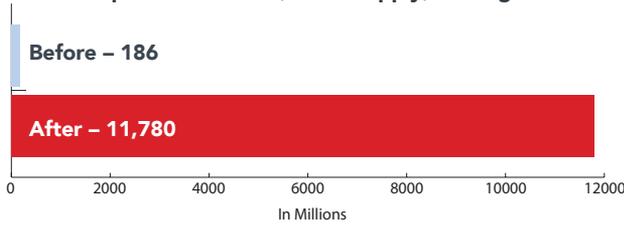


Japan's support consists of ODA loans of over JPY 835 billion (approximately INR 49,700 crore).

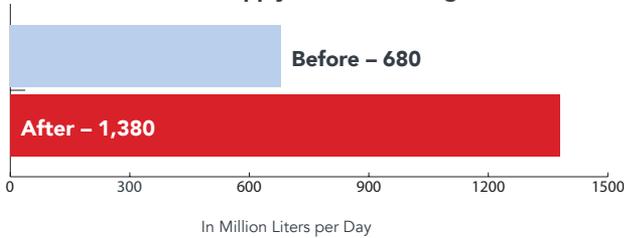
Rejuvenation of rivers: Over the past 20 years, JICA has supported projects aimed at the rejuvenation of rivers Ganga and Yamuna, as well as other rivers and lakes. The projects aim to improve the water quality of these water bodies by augmenting sewage collection and treatment capacities of sewerage systems, sewage treatment plants, and pumping stations. Under the Yamuna Action Plan Project (III), the largest treatment plant in Delhi, capable of treating 564 million liters per day, is under construction.

IMPACT OF BENGALURU WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT (PHASE 1 & 2)

1. Population Served (Water Supply) in Bengaluru



2. Water Supply Amount in Bengaluru



Inclusive development: JICA supports social development activities such as constructing community toilets, reflecting the voices of the communities, and promoting social awareness.

JICA's Strategy

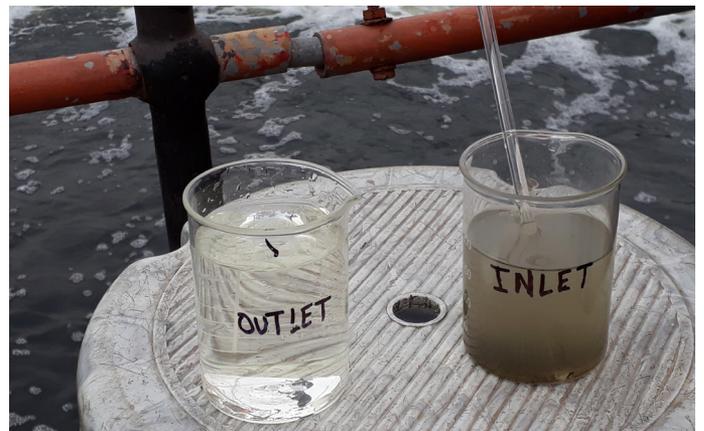
In view of the acute water-related issues in the country, JICA emphasises the significance of water supply development /sewerage treatment plants to meet the needs of the population and industry needs in metropolitan cities. To implement effective water management, the promotion of Japanese technologies such as the adoption of SCADA/ GIS, the reuse of treated water, and the exploration of innovative solutions by private companies is encouraged. A Technical Cooperation Project for sustainable operation and management, raising awareness of residents, proper classification, treatment, disposal, and recycling Sewage Sludge (Bio-Solids) will further help the government's initiatives.



Safe Drinking Water Distribution enabled under JICA funded Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project.



Aerial View of the Sewage Treatment Plant SD-II under the Odisha integrated sanitation improvement project. JICA's assistance is to support construction of three Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs), with a total capacity of 100 Million Litre per Day (MLD).



Promoting water reuse & recycle, health hygiene improvement through innovative technologies adopted in STPs under the Yamuna Action Plan Project.

Energy



Sector Challenges

Population growth, industrialisation, and change of lifestyle in a country demands power. More than 25% of energy is lost in transition, resulting in wastage of the precious resource. Another crucial challenge facing the globe is climate change. As the world moves towards de-carbonisation, India has stated a specific target of Net-Zero by 2070. In the medium term, according to the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), India now aims to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 45% by 2030 from 2005 levels, and source 50 percent of electricity from non-fossil sources. The above policy changes serve to enable India in achieving these goals in the future. Net-Zero by 2070 is quickly becoming a global rallying wave, with many people citing it as a critical step in successfully combating climate change it is causing. Due to the inadequate quality of resources and the growing demand for renewable energy, imports account for most of the energy consumption. As a result, JICA's assistance in the sector is critical for efficiently and effectively cultivating and distributing power.

Overview of Japan's Cooperation in the Sector

JICA supports clean energy projects in India to protect and preserve the environment. JICA has invested more than JPY 1,559 billion [approximately INR 104,000 crores] as loans since 1958/59 to safeguard energy availability in India. JICA has supported power projects across states such as Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Telangana and many more.

Example of JICA's Support

JICA signed a Loan Agreement in 2021 for a maximum amount of JPY 10 billion with Tata Cleantech Capital Limited (TCCL) to offer loans to businesses across India that focus on renewable energy generation, electric vehicles (EVs) as well as energy efficiency following the Green Loan Principles, which facilitate and support environmentally sustainable economic activities.

JICA's support helps TCCL in mitigating the impact of climate change by offering green finance and also contributes to Sustainable Development Goals 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and 13 (Climate Action).

JICA also signed a Loan Agreement of JPY 5,497 million in 2018 to improve the power shortage in Meghalaya by renovation, modernizing and upgrading the Umiam - Umtru Stage - III Hydroelectric Power Station, thereby contributing to the industrial development and living standard improvement in the state.

Another loan of JPY 29,442 million for the Turga Pumped Storage (I) project in West Bengal was signed in 2018. It helps solve the major difficulties in renewable energy concerning the present practice of real time management, which cannot sufficiently handle the large-scale uncertainties, by improving the power supply stability.

Additionally, to support India in taking ahead and achieving the targets set under its National Electricity Plan (NEP), a JICA Expert was appointed as Power Sector Advisor to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in November 2021. The expert is supporting CEA to enhance and implement the policy/projects from NEP, realize more stable and efficient power management, and strengthen capacity in CEA and other concerned organisations.

Figures at a Glance



Currently, a total of 13.4 GW projects covering wind, solar, thermal, hydro, cogeneration (cogen), and storage have been successfully undertaken with support from JICA.

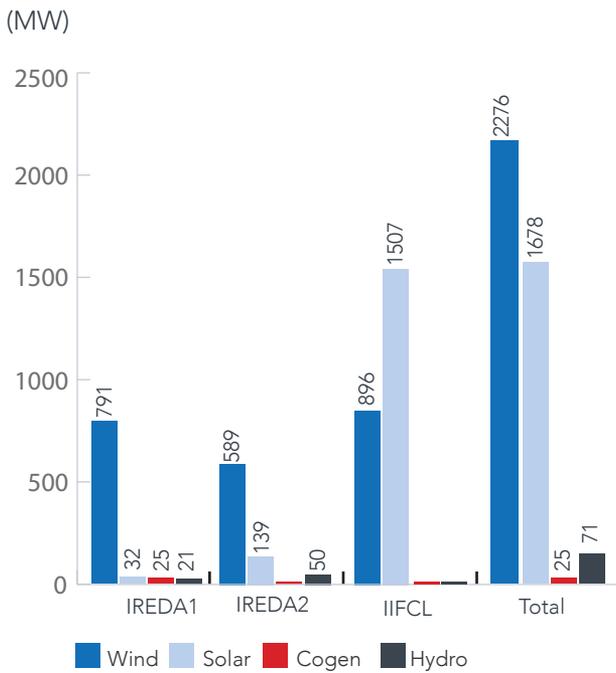


JICA signed a Loan Agreement for a maximum amount of JPY 10 billion with Tata Cleantech Capital Limited (TCCL) to support India to reduce the emission of greenhouse gas (GHG) through private sector investment finance.

JICA's Strategy

JICA recognises the need for robust growth in the energy sector in a sustainable manner. It aims to promote stable supply of energy and electricity, reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, energy security, and self-sufficiency for India. JICA's vision is in line with the Government of India's 'Vision 2022'. JICA aims to additionally support India in coping with the dramatic changes in the energy sector and transition to a safe and sustainable energy future, while helping in the critical restoration of nature.

OUTLINE OF JICA's SUPPORT THROUGH IREDA & IIFCL



Renewable energy projects such as solar power, supported under JICA's credit line to Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA) and India Infrastructure Finance Company (IIFCL) in Telangana.



Renewable energy projects like wind power, supported under JICA's credit line to Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA) and India Infrastructure Finance Company (IIFCL) in Andhra Pradesh.



Mugaliya Chaap 220 KV Sub Station under Transmission System Strengthening Project in Madhya Pradesh.



DAS Automation Center-1 at the Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project in Karnataka.

Forestry



Figures at a Glance



Afforestation activities under JICA supported projects have covered over 2.4 million hectares across 15 states.



JICA has supported 34 forestry and natural resource management projects in India.



Over 20,000 Joint Forest Management (JFM) committees and 35,000 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed and empowered under JICA projects.

Sector Challenges

The livelihoods of most inhabitants in India's rural and tribal areas are dependent, directly or indirectly, on the forests near them. As they live off the land, such dependence has caused degradation of forests and depletion of forest resources across the country. JICA's financial support helps in upgrading forest land and replenishing forest cover, thereby improving forest resources.

India faces threats from climate change, including heat waves, poor agricultural output, droughts, cyclones, unseasonal rains, floods, deforestation, and so on. These threats not only disrupt livelihoods and displace people, but also harm natural ecosystems and biodiversity. JICA supports efforts aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change, which includes but are not limited to afforestation, reforestation, soil & water conservation, biodiversity conservation and capacity building.

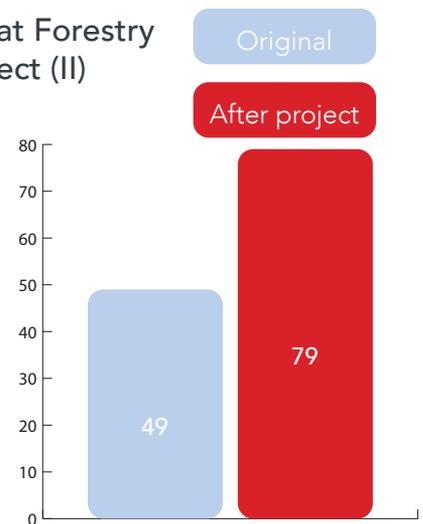
Overview of Japan's Cooperation in the Sector

Japan's support to India consists of ODA loans of JPY 313.8 billion (approximately INR 19,500 crores) since 1991 towards forestry and natural resources management. The

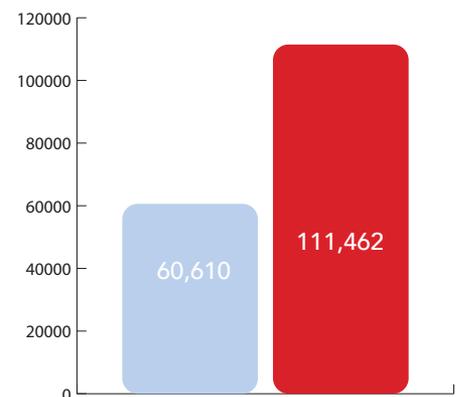
projects supported by JICA have covered more than 2.4 million hectares across the Indian states of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, and Meghalaya.

Outcome of Gujarat Forestry Development Project (II)

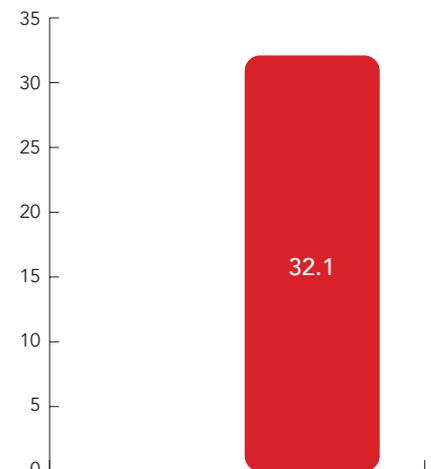
Rate of Forest Cover (%) through Joint Forest Management Committees



Annual Income per Capita (INR)



Job Creation (Person/million)



Example of JICA's Support

The Gujarat Forestry Development Project (II) (2007-2017) by JICA facilitated sustainable forest resource management across the state, restoring degraded forests back to a healthy condition, and improving the incomes of villagers. JICA helps in improving the livelihood of forest-dependent communities through its forestry projects in India. Members of self-help groups (SHGs), comprising women, have benefited from access to micro credit and capacity development in income-generating activities such as management, processing of agricultural products, and production of handicrafts.

JICA's Strategy

JICA aims to support state-of-the-art solutions for: afforestation/regeneration activities in forest areas; activities for mitigating and adapting to climate change, soil and water conservation, and livelihood improvement including bamboo resource utilisation. JICA aims to pursue projects focused on climate change mitigation and adaption through ecosystem restoration, as well as technology upgradation, which will help in protecting and enhancing India's natural resources and biodiversity. To accelerate the ongoing efforts in this direction, JICA will continue providing ODA loans and technical support to India's forestry sector.

Flagship Videos of Forestry Projects



"Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project"



"Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation Project"



Forest officers inspect Teak Plantation in Durgapur Forest Range, under the Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project.



Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project aims to take climate change measures (mitigation and adaptation) and improve ecosystems, thereby contributing to the state's sustainable socio-economic development in Tamil Nadu.



Inspection of the Jhum Agro Forestry (JAF) model in Hukphang village under the Nagaland Forest Management Project.



Women SHG's in Kowai district, Tripura weaving threads for making Risa (traditional wear), Pashra.

Agriculture



Sector Challenges

Half of India's population is employed in the agricultural sector and small and marginal farmers who own less than two hectares (Ha) of farmland dominate the sector. The nation's agriculture yield remains 30-50% lower than that of other progressive countries due to inefficient farming practices, lack of financial access, among other challenges. Another major concern is the lack of integrated development of agriculture value chain from production stage to the markets, which results in high post-harvest losses and reduced-price realisation by the farmers. Farmers are also constrained due to limited access to inputs, capital, and technology. The impact of climate change on agriculture is becoming increasingly evident. JICA's support is focused on enhancing farmers' income by building capacities, developing infrastructure, and promoting new approaches and technologies across the value chain. JICA is also involved in promoting sustainable and climate resilient agriculture.

across states such as Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, and Uttarakhand.



Beneficiaries (fruit and medicinal plants) of the Rajasthan Water Livelihood Improvement Project's nutrition garden programme implemented by Rajeevika.

Example of JICA's Support

The Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation (MDI) Project with an aim to promote empowerment of women, has supported the installation of 19,255 MDI system by women farmers, and a total of 29,913 women farmers have registered for installation of MDI (by mid-August 2023).

The Rengali Irrigation Project (Phase 2) is developing irrigation systems to increase agriculture production, and the command area of 17,158 hectares (Ha) has been created (by end July 2023) against the project target of 39,416 hectares (Ha).

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (I) encouraged Government of Rajasthan to amend the Participatory Irrigation Act to enable women to participate in water management. Until July 2023, 215 Water User Associations have been formed, 61 women members have been elected and 169 women members have been co-opted in the management committee of WUA, in accordance with the amended Act. Additionally, 214 women wings have also been formed in 65 sub-projects.

Department of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh has implemented Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Project (Phase 1), in five districts, with JICA's assistance and promoted sustainable crop diversification to high value crops with a view to increase

Figures at a Glance



21 ODA loans, 14 Grant Aids and 17 Technical Cooperations have been offered to the agricultural sector.



Under JICA assisted projects, irrigated area has increased by more than 933,000 Hectares.



JICA assisted projects aim to support more than 114,000 farmer households.

Overview of Japan's Cooperation in the Sector

JICA has extended ODA loan of JPY 250.2 billion (approximately INR 16,778 crores) towards the agriculture sector since 1988. JICA is supporting agricultural projects

the incomes of the farmers. The project increased the vegetable cultivation area by almost 10 times, and gross annual average farm income (INR./Ha) from 55,000 (2009) to 240,120 (2021). Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Project (Phase 2) was signed in March 2021, and it is expected to benefit a large number of farmers as the project area covers all the 12 districts of the state.

JICA's Strategy

JICA's initiatives in the agriculture sector are intended to contribute to poverty reduction in India. This is being done through improvement of agriculture productivity, crop diversification from cereals to high-value products such as vegetables, strengthening irrigation infrastructure, institution, capacity building of farming community, strengthening of agriculture value chain and promotion of new technologies. JICA intends to focus on promotion of various livelihood activities including non-farm livelihood for small and marginal farmers. Promotion of sustainable climate resilient agriculture is also an integral part of JICA's strategy for India's agriculture sector.



Demonstration on Farm Mechanisation under the Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Project.

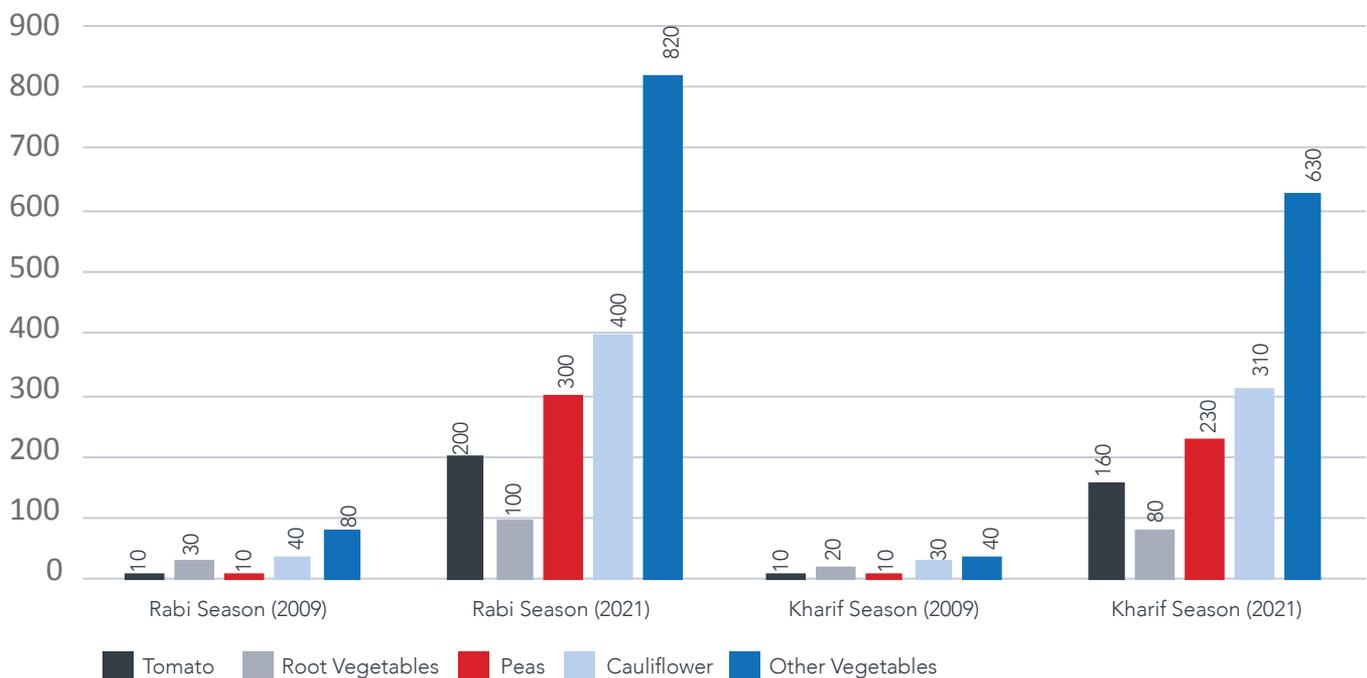


Rengali Irrigation Project (Phase-2) involves construction of irrigation canals establishment of Water User Associations and promotion of agriculture and livelihood activities to enhance agriculture production and living standards of farmers in Odisha.



Chilli Farming under Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project, which ensures food value chain development of selected cash crops, as well as establishment of the Agriculture Mechanisation & Training Centre (AMTC) for promotion of farm mechanisation

Vegetable Cultivated Area (Ha) Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project (Phase 1)



Health



Sector Challenges

India's health sector has faced challenges such as lack of healthcare infrastructure and human resources, increase in the number of patients with Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) due to lifestyle changes and regional disparities in access to healthcare services, etc. With 2.2% of India's budget spent on healthcare and the increasing expenditure of public for healthcare needs, India's health sector is in need for funding and enhancement of infrastructure. Support in the form of ODA loans and technical cooperation from JICA are vital to India's health sector and keeping its key health indicators in check.

Overview of JICA's Cooperation

JICA is assisting in the provision of quality healthcare services to socially vulnerable groups. Official Development Assistance loans of JPY 294.5 billion, approximately INR 16,392 crore have been extended since 1995/96. In India, JICA has health projects in Tamil Nadu and the Northeast such as Assam and Mizoram, amongst other states.

Figures at a Glance

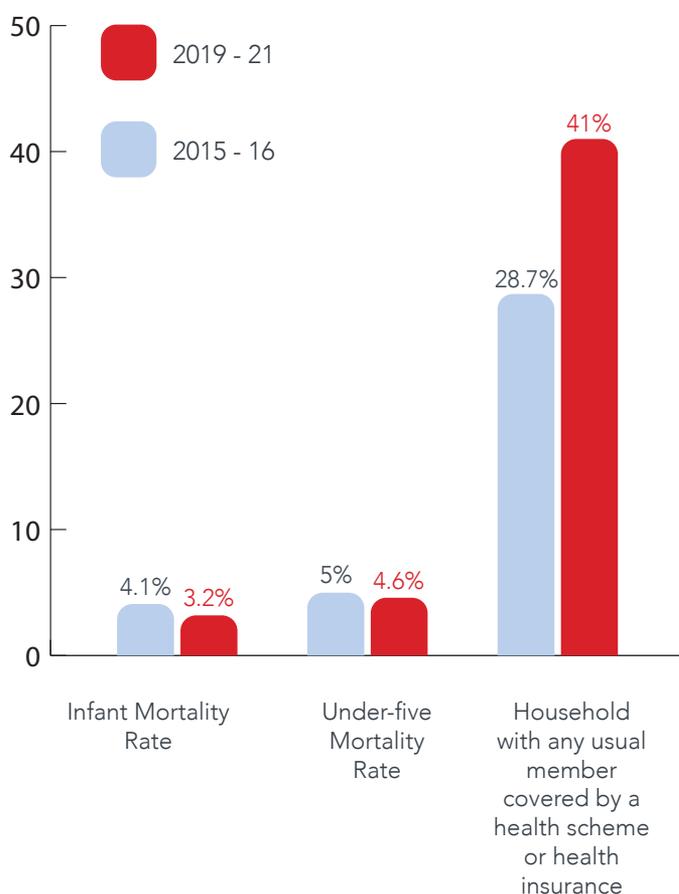


Totally, 4 ODA Loans, 8 Grant Aids and 5 Technical Cooperation's have been extended for the sector in India.



Every day, approximately 1,500 patients visit the JICA supported OPD in Tamil Nadu, scaling up access to quality healthcare for all, especially to the underprivileged, who have been bereft of such services.

Key Health Indicators in India



Example of JICA's Support

'Tamil Nadu Urban Health Care Project' is to improve the quality of health services in urban areas through (i) strengthening the capacity of key hospitals with upgradation of facility and equipment, and (ii) strengthening the capacity of human resources with the focus on NCDs. Upgradation of 3 tertiary care hospitals and development of new 4 secondary care hospitals. After completion, more than 7,000 outpatients could be accommodated in a year.

'Assam Health System Strengthening Project' is to improve the quality of medical services for the residents of the target areas in Assam by upgrading 8 tertiary care hospitals and upgrading /developing 6 secondary care hospitals, etc, and the capacity development of medical personnel and improvement of the management of medical services. After completion, more than 2.7 million outpatients could be accommodated in a year.

JICA also supported vulnerable groups strongly affected by the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19. In align with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Germany, France, etc., a loan of JPY 30 billion (approximately INR 2,069 Crore) was provided to Government of India implementing social protection policies. JICA also gifted India 300 oxygen concentrators during the surge of its second wave of COVID-19.

JICA's Strategy

The healthcare sector in India is booming and JICA believes that the four core areas that need to be addressed on priority are: 1) Availability of quality medical recourses, 2) Development of quality healthcare infrastructure and medical equipment, 3) Prevention and control of NCDs and 4) Expansion of health services in urban and rural areas. To ensure the overall development of health care in India, JICA will strengthen future collaboration between India and Japan in the health sector by providing comprehensive support in the above four key areas.



In order to contribute to the early diagnosis and appropriate treatment for child amblyopia in Ahmedabad, Gujrat, Yaguchi Electric Co., Ltd. has been supporting Amblyopia Treatment for Children.



Doctor Treating Patient in OPD of the Institute of Child Health and Children's Hospital (ICH), Chennai.



Coimbatore Medical College Hospital constructed under the Tamil Nadu Urban Health Care Project.

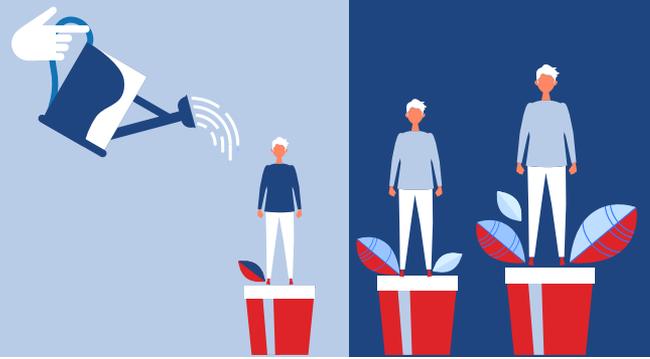


JICA supported the Polio Eradication Program in India and contributed in making India Polio free in the year 2014.



Incubator Equipment in Neonatal Care Unit of Institute of Child Health and Children's Hospital (ICH) Chennai.

Human Resource Development



Sector Challenges

Since 2018, India has been well-placed for taking advantage of its favourable demographic dividend. Around 12 million young people have been joining the labour force every year. The country is projected to overtake China to have the largest population in the world, after its population reached 1.42 billion in 2022 .

However, development of human resources does not match the pace and scale of the population increase, to help maintain and accelerate economic growth. For instance, only 4.4% of the total labour force in the country receives formal skill training. For India to attain rapid and sustainable economic growth in coming decades and to become a manufacturing hub, it is essential to enhance the capacity of skill training both qualitatively and quantitatively.

In addition to building capacity for basic vocational skills, there is an increasing need for developing higher education capacities in the areas of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), which have become the key driving forces of economic and social development. 30% of the undergraduate students studying STEM subjects in the world are said to be Indians, and these graduates have significantly contributed to the innovation of Indian industries, economy, and society.

Moreover, there is a further potential for people-to-people exchanges between India and Japan that would accelerate the development of both countries at various levels from skill development to enhancement of business and academic ties.



The Campus Development Project at the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad (IITH) includes 19 buildings, out of which, six are designed by a Japanese design team to symbolise collaboration between India and Japan.

Overview of Japan's Cooperation in the Sector

JICA has extended JPY 31 billion (ODA Loan: JPY 23 billion, and Grant Aid: JPY 7.8 billion) towards human resource development in India, in areas such as education and broadcasting. JICA has also contributed towards the sector through various technical cooperation projects which provide training to people in the manufacturing sector and promote academic and industrial collaboration between India and Japan.

To enhance the exchange of human resource and technical knowledge between India and Japan, an MoU was signed for Technical Intern Training Program (TITP) in 2017 and Specialised Skilled Worker (SSW) in 2021. Over 800 trainees were sent to Japan in various sectors such as caregiving, agriculture, automobile etc., under the program.

Example of JICA's Support

Phase 1 of the technical cooperation project for Future Researchers at Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad (IITH) to Enhance Network Development with Scholarship of Japan (FRIENDSHIP), enhanced the research network between IITH and first-rate higher education institutions/ industrial clusters of Japan. JICA started the Phase 2 of the project in 2021, which aims at establishing a sustainable platform for academic and industrial collaboration between India and Japan at IITH including establishment of Japan Desk at the institute.

Figures at a Glance



148 Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad (IITH) graduates granted scholarship to study in Japan.



IITH was ranked 8th as an engineering institution in the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) in India in 2023.



More than 6300 manufacturing leaders have participated in the technical training program by JICA.

The Campus Development Project of IITH has funded the construction of facilities on the campus for more than JPY 23 billion. This includes International Guest House, Sports and Cultural Complex, Knowledge Centre (Library), Research Centre Complex, Technology Incubation Park, and Convention Centre, designed by Japanese experts to symbolise the partnership between India and Japan, and procurement of research equipment. A senior managers course, Visionary Leaders for Manufacturing (VLFM), was offered as a technical cooperation project from 2007 to 2021 with an aim to foster leaders with the right mindset and skills to contribute both to the industry and society. This course, along with the Middle Manager Course (Post Graduate Program for Executives for Visionary Leadership in Manufacturing: PGPEX-VLM), has trained over 1,300 visionary leaders in the Indian manufacturing sector. As a technical cooperation project proceeding VLFM from 2013 to 2021, the Champions for Societal Manufacturing (CSM) Project, led to several successes across development of new products, new markets, new business processes and new business models, through the training of over 5,000 executives to serve as visionary leaders of Indian manufacturing. JICA's technical cooperation project, the Project of Sustainable Global Business Breakthrough Ecosystem (SGBBE), was launched in 2023 to establish business breakthrough ecosystem between India and Japan in the field of startup and entrepreneurship, Industry 4.0 etc., leveraging the assets of VLFM/CSM. Japan supported Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) since its inception in 1985. IGNOU has played a vital role in setting standards for distance education in India and has enabled people all over the country to access good quality higher education through distance learning. JICA,

through its grant assistance in three phases, has provided state-of-the-art facilities and equipment to enhance the quality and effectiveness of program production, which has benefited several thousand students across India.

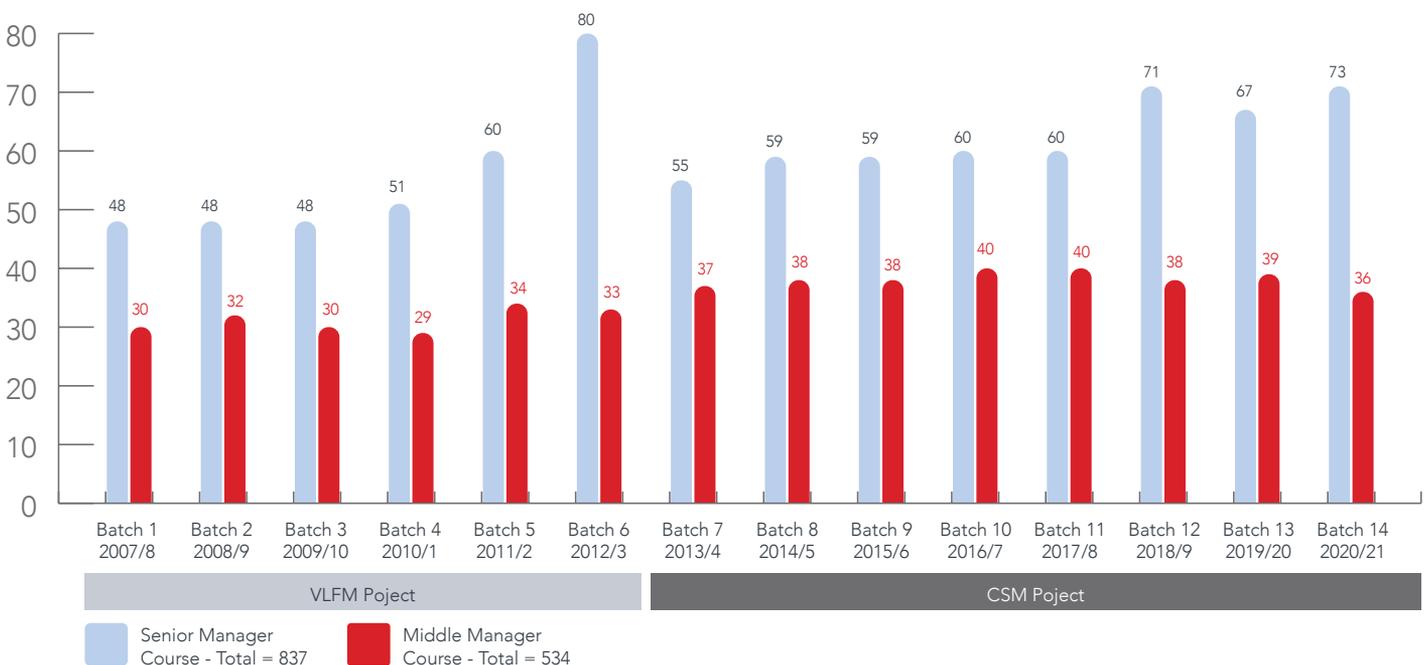
JICA's Strategy

JICA's support to India spans across various areas of human resource development that contribute to the economic and social development of the country. JICA aims to empower the young talent of India through establishing the platform and ecosystem of India-Japan industrial and academic collaboration for innovation, and promoting bilateral people-to-people exchanges in the field of business and academia as well as the TITP/SSW through technical cooperation, ODA loan and grant aid projects. The empowered and skilled professionals are expected to join the workforce in STEM, agriculture, caregiving, machinery, automobile, construction, and other areas where Japan can provide various skill developing opportunities for Indian youth. Furthermore, JICA continues to support skill development of government officers through its training courses in various fields to share Japanese technologies and experience that are beneficial for development of India, to support the transformation of India at the policy level.



JICA organised Japan Week Indian at the Institute of Technology (IIT) Hyderabad featuring various events such as Academic Day, Culture and Tourism Day, Career Fair, knowledge-building exhibitions, and workshops.

More than 1,300 visionary leaders trained under VLFM/CSM projects



Volunteers



Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) promote international cooperation through sharing of knowledge, experience, and work as a bridge between the people of India and Japan. People exchanges between India and Japan help accelerate the development of both countries at various levels from skill development to enhancement of business and academic ties.

About the JOCV Program

JOCVs support a wide range of local activities by Japanese citizens who intend to cooperate in the economic and social development as well as in the reconstruction of emerging countries. Through these cooperation activities, participating volunteers can not only contribute to the development of partner countries, but also gain valuable experience in terms of international goodwill, mutual understanding, and an expansion in their international perspectives.

JOCVs have the background, knowledge, and experience as per the requirement of the organisations that they volunteer with in the country. They also have a strong desire to participate in cooperative activities. In addition, they live and work together with communities, speak local languages, and carry out activities with an emphasis on raising self-reliant efforts while fostering mutual understanding. "Together with the local community" is the motto of JOCV program.

Salient Features of JOCVs

- Dispatched based on the requests from recipient countries.
- Have a voluntary mindset, possess technical skills and practical experience.
- Develop work plans with their local counterparts based on the needs and situation of local communities.
- Work together with local communities at the grassroots level.

JOCV in India

• In India, the JOCVs program commenced in 1966. Since then, over 250 volunteers have been dispatched across the country in various fields such as education including the Japanese language, health, agriculture, community development, sports, empowerment for persons with disabilities etc.

• As of January 2024, 20 JOCVs are working in India as Japanese Language Teachers, Rugby Coach, Judo Coach,

Track and Field Coach, Swimming Coach, Marketing and SHIATSU Massage Instructor. Additionally, at least four more JOCVs have already been scheduled to be dispatched from Japan to India in FY 2024.

- JICA continues to nurture the JOCV program for the further promotion of international cooperation through sharing of knowledge and experience.
- JICA aims to increase the number of volunteers in India to further enhance people-to-people exchange between India and Japan.



Japanese language teacher (JOCV) teaching Japanese to school students.



SHIATSU massage instructor (JOCV) training persons with visual impairment in the massage technique which is a bodywork that originated in Japan.



JUDO Coach (JOCV) and JUDO players of Indian Blind and Para Judo Association who got medals in the international tournament.

Knowledge Co-Creation Programs



JICA's Knowledge Co-Creation Programs (KCCPs) contribute to human resource development, using Japan's technology, skills, and knowledge.

About JICA's KCCPs

JICA's KCCP is the technical cooperation carried out in Japan to share Japan's experiences with other developing countries. Japan has formed its social system and organisational structure in a way that is known as the Japanese model. If seeing is believing, then experiencing is understanding.

By participating in JICA's KCCPs in Japan, people from developing countries can interact with Japanese society and Japanese organisations to discuss the circumstances in their respective home countries. This will help them understand Japan's social conditions and values, which may be quite different from their own.

Besides providing knowledge of a unique kind, such cooperation encourages people to make their own decisions, which, along with assistance schemes, is a crucial element of human resource development. JICA's KCCPs are a major component of Japan's international cooperation programs, which saw participation from 3,437 candidates from across the world in FY-2022 and reached more than 35,000 candidates in total until FY-2022. Most participants are from government and public organisations and the remaining are from non-government organisations (NGOs) and private companies. In FY-2022, 19 personnel from India participated in various training program such as disaster management, health, agriculture, and water sector. In addition, six personnel participated in the Young Leaders' Training Program, which was designed for officers up to the age of 35.

Japan has enlisted the cooperation of several types and levels of organisations, including government organisations, educational institutions, companies, and NGOs. This has resulted in the creation of a system that can meet the needs for any kind of advanced technology or expertise required for revitalising villages. In terms of scale and available resources, there is no program in the world comparable to JICA's KCCP.



Country Focused Training Course in the field of Medical Science and Management for All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) and relevant institutions conducted in FY-2022.



KCCP "Vegetable Production Technology for Livelihood Improvement."



Country Focused Training Course on Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction.

JICA Partnership Program



About JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

Recognising the growing importance of civil societies in international cooperation, JICA introduced the JICA Partnership Program (JPP) as part of its ODA in developing countries in 2002. Under this program, NGO's, local government bodies, and/or universities in Japan, working in the domain of international cooperation, propose joint JPP with public sectors or Non-Profit Organisations in target countries. Through this program, JICA provides assistance to meet diverse local needs, especially at the grassroots.

This program mandates the fulfilment of three aspects. First, it needs to be a people-based technical cooperation led by Japanese organisation/s. Second, it needs to improve the standard of living and incomes of residents in the host country and third, it needs to encourage Japanese citizens to understand and participate in international cooperation.

In India, JPP was introduced in 2004 for empowering the community and the people of the country in order to contribute towards social and economic development at the grassroots. Over the last two decades, many Japanese organisations have implemented the plethora of eclectic projects with their Indian counterparts across the country, in the field of agriculture, rural development, health, women's empowerment, tourism, disaster risk reduction, and others.

An Example of JICA's Support through JPP

HIV infection is a major risk factor for developing Tuberculosis (TB). HIV/TB is a lethal combination, each speeding the others' progress and therefore HIV/TB co-infected persons are at high risk of mortality. HIV/TB infected patients have to undergo a series of medical examinations. In order to improve treatment outcomes in HIV/TB co-infected patients in Maharashtra, India, a JPP project was implemented by Kibi International University/ Junsei Educational Institution, Okayama, Japan, and National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Maharashtra. They used MCP (matricellular protein) measurement. This single test used in the project provided adequate information for detecting severity of HIV/TB as well as the prognosis. As an outcome of this project, Junsei Educational Institution and NARI created a medical guidance for MCP measurement for distribution among Anti-Retroviral Therapy Centres and medical professionals.



In a JPP titled "Project to improve treatment outcomes in HIV/TB co-infected patients in Maharashtra", Kibi International University and National AIDS Research Institute (NARI) conducted a symposium to present the progress of the project.



A Japanese NGO IMAGINUS and its Indian partner NGO Care of Needy Children Rightfully Nurtured (CONC'RN) held a training for school teachers on literacy and life skill education, as a part of a JPP "Training for Capacity Development of Child Care Institutions to Establish a Safety-net for Vulnerable Children."

Private Sector Investment and Finance (PSIF) Scheme

Overview of JICA's Cooperation in Private Sector Investment and Finance

JICA India has been partnering with the Government of India and various state governments for poverty alleviation, investment promotion and women empowerment as well as for infrastructure development over the last six decades. In 2020, to better support the country fulfil a full range of its development needs, JICA determined to accelerate deployment of its Private Sector Investment Finance (PSIF) instruments in India, as addition to its long-standing support to government-led projects. Since 1994 and up to now, JICA has financed 10 projects in total, including 6 loans all made to the Indian financial sector (NBFCs and banks) and 4 fund investments. Though the PSIF operation to date, we have been supporting MSMEs, microfinance lending, affordable housing expansion, climate change mitigation, women empowerment, agriculture promotion and digital transformation. As is the same with JICA's support to government-led projects (which we call sovereign operation), India is now one of the biggest recipients of JICA's PSIF loans and investments. This move has been heavily backed by our partner private entities who wish to eagerly contribute to a series of socio-economic and human development challenges, through their business operations and utilizing JICA's funds borrowed or invested.



Facility for Accelerating Climate Change Resilient and Sustainable Society (ACCESS)

No.	Project Name	Date of Agreement	Amount	Investee	Outline
Bank Loan					
1	Support for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises	March 27, 2020	JPY 10 billion	Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Limited (Mahindra Finance)	The project aims at expanding the access of MSMEs to financial services, particularly in low-income and special category states, thereby helping fill the regional funding gap and contributing to sustainable economic growth in the country.
2	Project for Affordable Housing Finance for Low Income Households	March 27, 2020	JPY 10 billion	PNB Housing Finance Limited	The project aims at expanding PNB Housing's housing loans for low-income households, thereby contributing to improving their lives and achieving sustainable economic growth
3	Climate Change Management Project	March 25, 2021	JPY 10 billion	Tata Capital Limited (TCL)	This Project will improve financial access of renewable energy projects, energy saving projects, and electric vehicle (EV) projects by providing a long-term financing to Tata Capital Limited ("TCL") in India, thereby contributing to sustainable economic growth and climate change mitigation in the country.
4	Women's financial inclusion facility	August 25, 2021	USD 50 million	Northern Arc Capital Limited (NAC)	This project aims to improve access to finance for women in India by supporting funding of Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFC) through debt financing to Northern Arc Capital Limited (NAC).
5	Agricultural Sector Support Project	March 23, 2023	JPY 13 billion	IndusInd Bank Limited	The project will improve access to finance for the agricultural sector and contribute to sustainable economic growth by increasing agricultural productivity and farmer's income in India.
6	Project for Rural Financial Access Improvement	December 22, 2023	USD 125 million	L&T Finance Holdings Limited	The Project aims to promote financing for women, farmers, two-wheel users and micro, small and medium enterprises in the Lagging States of India through long term loans to L&T Finance Holdings Limited (LFH), thereby contributing to the correction of rural disparities and sustainable economic development in the country.

No.	Project Name	Date of Agreement	Amount	Investee	Outline
Fund Investment					
1	South Asia Regional Apex Fund	October 24, 1994	JPY 1,261 million	SARA Fund Trustee Co. Ltd.	Establishment of funds to provide investment capital for small and medium-sized enterprises at the state level. (co-invested by the ADB and IFC).
2	DX Start-ups Investment Project	October 29, 2021	USD 4 million	Rebright Partners IV Investment Partnership (RP 4th Fund)	This fund supports start-ups aimed at solving social problems through digital transformation (DX) in India, thus promoting financial inclusion and creating employment.
3	Promotion of SMEs in India through impact investment	December 24, 2021	INR 2.14 billion	SVL-SME Fund (Neev Fund II)	This contributes to the support for SMEs in India engaged in solving social and environmental issues with the better financial access, which also leads to poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth in the country.
Leading Asia's Private Infrastructure Fund (LEAP)					
1	ReNew Clean Energy Project (LEAP)	December 2016	N/A	N/A	Leading Asia's Private Infrastructure Fund (LEAP) is a part of the follow-up measures for the "Partnership for Quality Infrastructure," which was announced by the Japanese government on November 21, 2015. Targeting high-quality private infrastructure projects in the Asia-Oceania region, the fund provides assistance for such projects organized under various arrangements, including public-private partnerships.
2	DCDC Health Service Project (LEAP)	June 2018	N/A	N/A	
3	Giriraj Renewable Energy Project (LEAP)	March 2019	N/A	N/A	
4	COVID-19 Emergency Response for Avaada (LEAP)	September 2020	USD 45.4 million	N/A	
5	Nhava Sheva Container Terminal Financing Project (LEAP)	January 2023	USD 69.6 million	N/A	

JICA's Strategy



Facility for Supporting Agricultural Supply Chain and Food Security Enhancement (SAFE)

Observing India now placed in more socio-economically complex settings than ever since, JICA intends more commitment to be added through its PSIF instruments in the nation. In May 2023, JICA launched three flagship sector-focused debt facilities totalling 4 billion USD for its PSIF future commitments worldwide; ACCESS, SAFE and FAFI. ACCESS (Facility for Accelerating Climate

Change Resilient and Sustainable Society) is for promoting projects to combat climate change effects. SAFE (Facility for Supporting Agricultural supply chain and Food security Enhancement) is for strengthening agricultural supply chains and food security. FAFI (Facility for Accelerating Financial Inclusion) is to improve access to finance for MSMEs, low-income groups and women. JICA strongly believes that all these focused sectors well align with the urgency of Indian development needs. Of course, other thematic topics including women empowerment, resilient infrastructure and digitization also remain as PSIF focuses in our accelerating support in India.



Facility for Accelerating Financial Inclusion (FAFI)

Achhi Aadat Campaign (AAC)

Outline

JICA India Office launched the Achhi Aadat Campaign in January 2021 to promote prevention of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases in India. The campaign aims to reach 100 million people through hygiene awareness activities, reaching 124 million people by March 2023. While continuing to promote conventional hygiene awareness, the campaign is currently underway to promote other "good habits" as well.

Activities

Spread the importance of nail clipping, hand washing practices, and nutrition, etc. through the provision of hygiene products, awareness programs, and distribution of information education and communication (IEC) materials. The campaign activities are conducted throughout India (23 states in total) through online/offline sessions and PR activities. In FY2021-22 we collaborated with 11 private companies and 2 local governments in Japan.

Goods

Distribution of hygiene-related goods (soaps, masks, etc.)



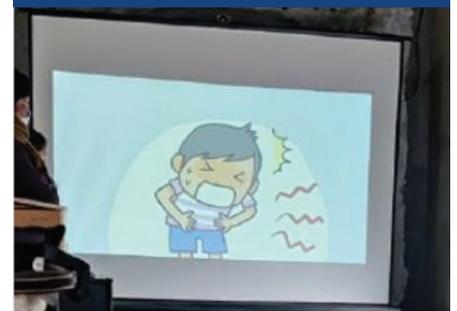
Program

NGO of public awareness program



Material

Goods and PR content distribution



Education Materials



English



Hindi

Achieved over 4 million viewership



Kumamon at the Embassy of India in Tokyo



Hindi



Photo Gallery



Hello Kitty visits India for the first time in Nov 2022



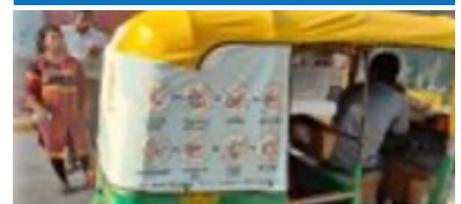
Salaam Baalak Trust (DMRC Boys Hometo)



Joint session with FCNono and Yakult in Bihar in May 2023



Hygiene products distribution at Mumbai Metro (MMRCL)

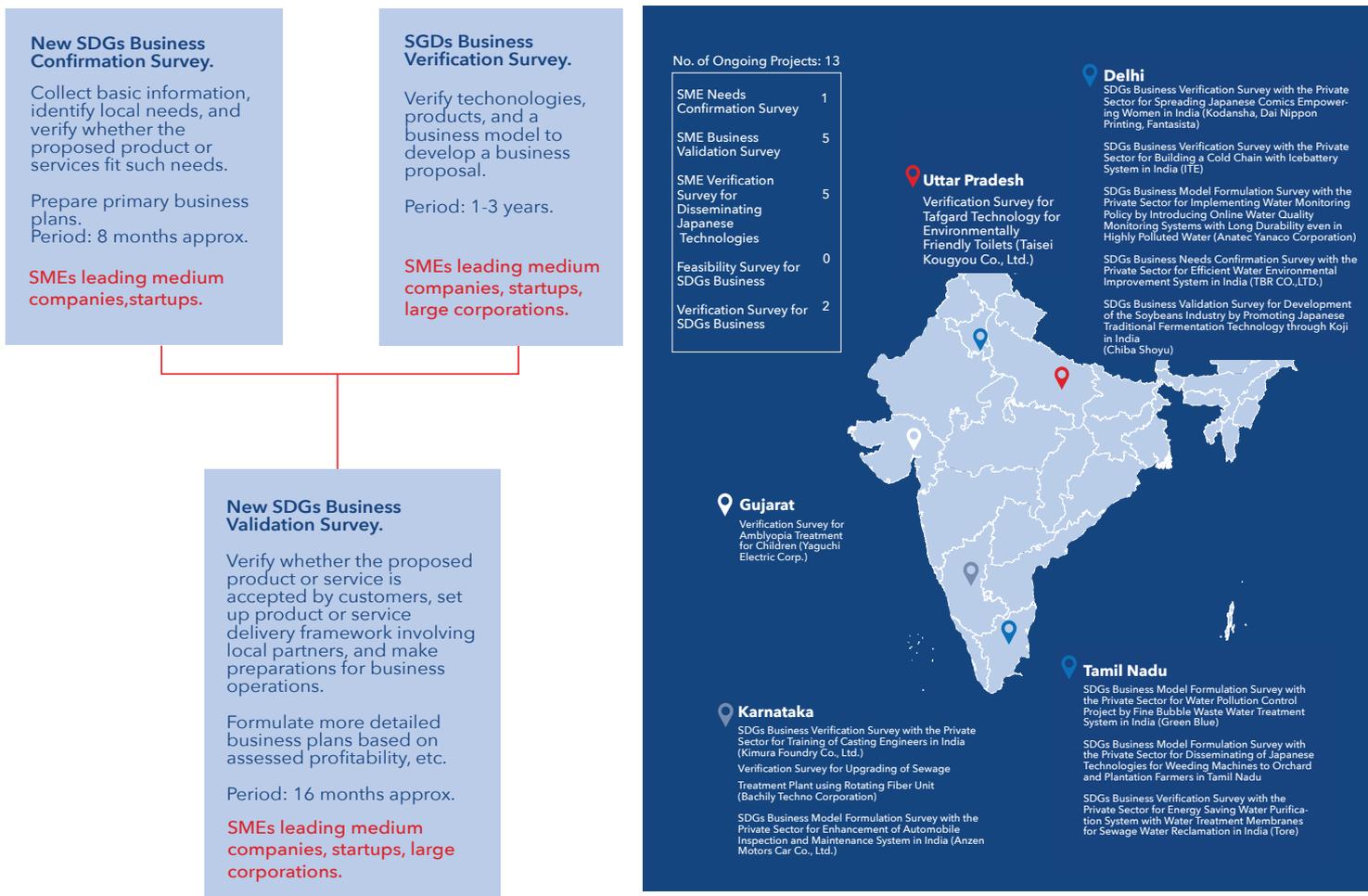


Campaign advertisement on 1,000 auto rickshaws in Delhi

Private Sector Partnership (Tsunagaru Lab)

Overview of Private Sector Partnership / SDGs Business Supporting Survey

“SDGs Business Supporting Survey” supports Japanese private companies to create business opportunities and provide solutions to partner countries. JICA jointly helps in creating value by utilising its vast network, relationship based on trust and understanding with governments of partner countries through its Official Development Assistance (ODA). Three support programmes are offered depending on company size and business level. The surveys, based on proposals from Japanese SMEs are intended to consider the dissemination methods of products and technologies of SMEs. These surveys are conducted through verification activities that enhance their compatibility with partner countries, so that the products and technologies will be utilised to solve socio-economic issues in developing countries.



About Tsunagaru Lab

JICA India’s “Tsunagaru Lab” was established in 2020 to promote partnerships between Japanese companies and Indian social enterprises, addressing challenges in healthcare, education, agriculture, waste, and energy. The collaboration enables unique technological solutions to reach the last mile, providing products and services suitable for India and potentially creating new business models. As of December 2023, over 960 Indian and 660 Japanese have participated, with 15 webinars conducted to showcase efforts to address social issues and successful corporate partnerships.



Tsunagaru Lab organized its first ever hybrid event, themed “Shaping the future for India’s healthcare sector and medical devices” in Dec 2023.

Tsunagaru Lab website



JICA's Cooperation in North East Region

Overview of Japan's Cooperation in North East Region

Northeast India is often referred to as “unexplored” land, connected to the rest of India only through 20km-wide corridor in Siliguri. Due to the lack of connectivity as well as social and political unrest seen in the region, the development of Northeast India has historically lagged, and the region is yet to see its full potential realized. Infrastructure development as the basis of industrial and market development is called for. In 2017, the governments of Japan and India launched the Act East Forum (AEF) to engage in close discussions and to combine efforts for the development of India's northeastern region. The formation of AEF reflects the synergy between India's Act East Policy and Japan's vision for a Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP). It showcases the Government of Japan's commitment to the prosperity of the region. As an ODA implementation agency of the Government of Japan, JICA has supported projects in the northeast India in the road transport, health, water and sanitation, forestry, and energy sectors, amounting to over JPY 410 billion (loan projects only, commitment basis). JICA will continue its efforts to building the basis for a further socioeconomic development of the region.



Total ODA:
Approx JPY 325 billion
(Approx: 20,313 Cr INR)

Sikkim

- Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management

Nagaland

- Forest Management

Mizoram

- Road Network Connectivity (Phase 1/Phase 2)
NH-54 (Aizawl- Tuipang)
- Super-Speciality Cancer and Research Centre

Tripura

- Forest Management
- Road Network Connectivity (Phase 4/Phase 6)
NH-208 (Kailashahar-Khowai-Sabroom)

Assam

- Guwahati Water Supply
- Guwahati Sewerage
- Road Network Connectivity Improvement (Phase 5)
- Health System Strengthening

Assam/Meghalaya

- Road Network Connectivity Improvement (Phase 3)
(Dhubri-Phulbari Bridge)

Meghalaya

- Road Network Connectivity Improvement (Phase 1/Phase 2)
NH-51 (Tura-Dula)/NH-40 (Shillong-Dawki)
- Umaiam-Umtru Stage-III Hydroelectric Power Station
- Forest Management and Livelihoods Improvement

Entire Area

- Bamboo Use Promotion Project



Bamboo Use Promotion



Nagaland Forest Management



Road Network Connectivity



Tripura Forest Management

List of Ongoing ODA Projects

No.	Project Name (Loan)	L/A Signing	L/A Amount	Summary of Project
1	Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project	03/31/2010	JPY 5,384 million	First project to emphasise on biodiversity conservation among the JICA-supported projects in India's forestry sector.
2	Nagaland Forest Management Project	03/31/2017	JPY 6,224 million	Protect forest cover and biodiversity in forest regions of Nagaland.
3	Guwahati Water Supply Project	03/31/2009	JPY 29,453 million	Aims to provide 24x7 potable water supply to all citizens within the South Central and North Zones of Guwahati.
4	Guwahati Sewerage Project	02/27/2015	JPY 15,620 million	Aims to construct sewerage facilities and an extensive network of sewers in South and East Guwahati.
5	Assam Health System Strengthening Project	03/31/2022	JPY 45,605 million	Aims to improve the quality of medical services in Assam by upgrading healthcare facilities.
6	North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project	03/31/2017	JPY 67,170 million	Aims to establish and improve NH54 Aizwal-Tuipang in Mizoram and NH51 Tura-Dalu in Mizoram.
7	North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 2)	03/29/2018	JPY 38,666 million	Aims to establish new bypasses along NH54 Aizwal-Tuipang in Mizoram and establish and improve NH40 in Meghalaya Shillong-Dawki.
8	North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 3)	10/29/2018	JPY 25,483 million	Aims to establish a new 20km river-crossing bridge between Dhubri, Assam and Phulbari, Meghalaya. The bridge will form a part of NH127B.
9	North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 4)	03/27/2020	JPY 14,926 million	Aims to establish and improve NH208 from Kailashahar to Khowai in Tripura.
10	North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 5)	03/26/2021	JPY 15,285 million	Aims to establish and improve NH127B Srirampur-Dhubri in Assam.
11	North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 6)	03/31/2022	JPY 23,129 million	Aims to establish and improve NH208 from Khowai to Sabroom in Tripura.
12	Project for Renovation and Modernization of Umiam-Umtru Stage-III Hydroelectric Power Station	10/29/2018	JPY 5,497 million	Renovation and modernisation of Umiam Power Station Stage I (9 MW × 4 units, operation launched in 1965).
13	Project for Community-Based Forest Management and Livelihoods Improvement in Meghalaya	03/27/2020	JPY 10,397 million	Restore and conserve forest and natural resources through sustainable forest management.
14	Project for the Sustainable Catchment Forest Management in Tripura	10/29/2018	JPY 12,287 million	Restoration of degraded forests and improving the livelihoods of forest dependent dwellers.
15	Project for the Establishment of Mizoram State Super-Speciality Cancer and Research Centre	02/27/2023	JPY 9,918 million	Establish a state-advanced specialty cancer research centre.
No.	Project Name (TCP)	R/D Signing	Period	Summary of Project
16	Bamboo Use Promotion Project in North-Eastern Region	06/23/2022	2023.01-2025.12	Promote the use of bamboo and develop livelihoods of people engaged in production of bamboo.

JICA's Strategy (Connectivity with Bangladesh)

Northeast India is located at a strategic juncture where the region meets Southeast Asian nations in the east and the rapidly growing state of Bangladesh in the south. However, as connectivity with the neighbouring nations is still underdeveloped, the movement of goods and people is limited to the pathway through the Siliguri corridor, resulting in high logistic costs. Connectivity with the neighbouring countries can be a game-changer for the region's economy and its growth. JICA is currently supporting construction and improvement of national highways in the northeast India through six road development projects, totaling over 750 km in length, aiming to facilitate movement of goods and people within the region as well as with the neighbouring countries. On the other side of the border with Bangladesh, JICA is financing the development of a new deep-sea port in Matarbari, about 200 km south of Sabroom, Tripura. JICA is in consultation with stakeholders to analyze the gap for improved cross-border logistics and is committed to assisting the northeast India's in becoming the hub of the Bay of Bengal region.

Japanese Assistance to India: Timeline

1958

First ODA loan to India to support 2nd 5-Year Plan.

1966

First Technical Cooperation to India, for paddy cultivation. First Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

1981

First Loan to agriculture sector, for fertilizer project at Hazira, Gujarat.

1982

First Loan to transport sector, for Bombay suburban railway modernization.

1988

First assistance (grant aid) to education sector, for upgrading broadcast equipment at Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) Delhi.

First loan for energy saving, in Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Seven loan commitments made subsequently to continue this assistance until 2019.

First loan for irrigation for 71 km canal development at Upper Kolab, Odisha.



1991

Emergency loan to mitigate economic crisis.

First loan to forestry sector, for afforestation along Indira Gandhi canal, Rajasthan.

First assistance (Technical Cooperation) for silk-farming in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh & Telangana. This assistance continued till 2015.



1992

First loan to Yamuna Action Plan (YAP), for sewage treatment capacity augmentation. Two loan commitments made subsequently to continue this assistance until 2017.

1995

First assistance (grant aid) to health sector, for improving medical equipment at Karawati Saran Children's hospital, Delhi.

The Grant for the Project for Construction of the Nizamuddin Bridge.

1997

First loan to Delhi Metro, 15 loan commitments made subsequently for development of 396 km of this metro.



2004

The Grant for the Project for Construction of Diarrheal Research and Control Centre.



2005

First loan for Ganga Action Plan at Varanasi.

2006

Loan for rural electrification in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra.

First loan to Bangalore Metro. Two loan commitments made subsequently for development of 60 km of this metro.

Resumption of Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers program.



2007

Start of technical cooperation for Visionary Leaders for Manufacturing (VLFM) project, to strengthen Indian manufacturing sector.

2008

First loan to Chennai Metro. Four loan commitments made subsequently for development of 106 km of this metro.

First loan to Kolkata East West Metro for development of 27 km of this metro.

Loan for reducing dependence on fluorosis causing groundwater in Tamil Nadu.



2009

First loan for dedicated railway freight corridor between Delhi & Mumbai. Three loan commitments made subsequently for development of 1,500 km of this corridor.



2011

First loan for development of renewable energy source named as New and renewable energy development project. A loan commitment made subsequently to continue this assistance till 2020.

2013

Loan for Tamil Nadu Investment Promotion Program to improve investment climate in Tamil Nadu.

Expansion of VLFM to Champions for Societal manufacturing (CSM) project.



2014

Loan & technical cooperation for development of Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad.

Loan for development of Mumbai Metro Line III.

2015

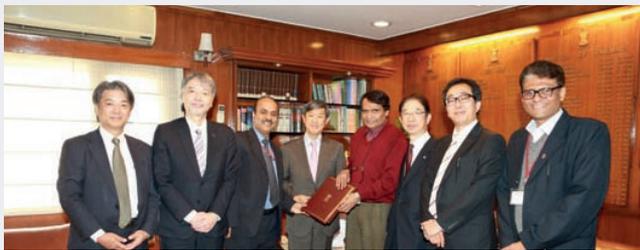
Preparation of Master Plan for Chennai- Bengaluru Industrial Corridor.

2016

First time Senior Volunteers (SV) were dispatched to India as Japanese Language Teachers.

Loan agreements signed for Ahmedabad Metro Project (I).

Signing the Memorandum for the General Consultancy of the Mumbai – Ahmedabad High Speed Railway Construction Project.



2017

Loan Agreement signed with the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) to implement the Trans-Harbour Link Project in Mumbai.

Loan Agreement to provide Assistance for the North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 1).

2018

Loan Agreement signed with the Government of India for the Mumbai – Ahmedabad High-Speed Rail Project.

2019

Loan Agreement signed with the Government of India for "Program for Japan- India Cooperation Actions towards Sustainable Development Goals in India" to help India's policy actions on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2020

Nine loan agreements signed with the Government of India to strengthen India-Japan relationship, one of them being the "Covid-19 Crisis Response Emergency Support Loan".



2021

Nine loan agreements signed with the Government of India to strengthen India-Japan relationship, one of them being the "Project for the setting up of All India Institute of Medical Sciences Madurai."

2022

Seven loan agreements signed with the Government of India to strengthen India-Japan relationship, one of them being the "Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project for Climate Change Response."



2023

Two loan agreements signed with the Government of India for the 'Project for the Construction of Mumbai-Ahmedabad High-Speed Rail (MAHSR) and "Program for Japan-India Cooperative Actions towards Sustainable Development Goals in India (Phase 2)."



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