



Operations and Activities in India

FY —
2025
2026





Japan International
Cooperation Agency

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Foreword

Takeuchi Takuro

• Chief Representative,
JICA India Office



Message from the Chief Representative

India is a dynamic nation with unmatched prospects for growth, with its deep pool of talent, innovation, and market demand. Japan shares a deep and enduring friendship with India that has flourished for decades. Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to India began in 1958, and India was the first recipient of a Japanese ODA loan. Building on this legacy, the Japan-India partnership ranks among the most promising in the world, with unparalleled potential to play supplementary and complementary roles across many sectors.

At JICA, we are committed to advancing India's development through ODA, guided by our vision of "Leading the World with Trust." We back transformative projects that lift living standards and strengthen the foundations of sustainable growth. Equally important, we champion co-creation between our countries through people-to-people exchanges, the sharing of experience and technology, and

robust interaction among industry and academia. This approach delivers practical impact and also forges long-term relationships that endure.

Our cooperation takes many forms, including technical cooperation, grant aid, private sector investment and finance, and the dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers. Each instrument serves a clear purpose, together they enable flexible, timely, and scalable support.

Looking ahead, our priorities are clear. We will support stable growth; respond decisively to climate change; deepen assistance that strengthens connectivity within India and across the region; and expand Japan-India personal exchange to nurture the next generation of leaders.

Big events in 2025

JICA Signs Six ODA Loan Agreements with Government of India

Japan International Cooperation Agency signed six Official Development Assistance loan agreements totaling JPY 191,736 million (approximately ₹11,181 crore). The package strengthens India's sustainable development across urban infrastructure, environmental conservation, and livelihood improvement, reaffirming Japan's long-term partnership with India.



Co-financing Breakthrough to Boost Rural MSMEs

JICA signed a loan agreement with Shriram Finance Limited, co-financed with the Asian Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank of India. This is JICA's first co-financing project in India with India Exim Bank, a major step in deepening cooperation with key financial institutions. The facility expands credit to MSMEs in agriculture- and food-linked transportation, especially in rural and lagging states, improving financial access, supporting jobs, and advancing inclusive growth.

PM Inaugurates JICA-Supported Patna–Gaya–Dobhi section of National Highway 22 in Bihar

The Patna–Gaya–Dobhi section of National Highway 22 was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, in the presence of senior dignitaries from the Government of Bihar and the Government of India. Delivered under the Bihar National Highway Improvement Project, the upgrade strengthens logistics, tourism, and regional connectivity. The project was supported by a JPY 22,903 million Japanese ODA loan provided under a 2013 loan agreement.



Mumbai Metro Line 3 Fully Operational as Final Underground Stretch Is Inaugurated

The Mumbai Metro Line 3 (Colaba–Bandra–SEEPZ corridor), financed through Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) extended by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), has become fully operational following the inauguration of its final stretch between Acharya Atre Chowk Station and Cuffe Parade Station. The inauguration ceremony was held at the Navi Mumbai International Airport by the Honourable Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, in the presence of the Ambassador of Japan to India, Mr. ONO Keiichi among other dignitaries.

JICA in India



Loan



Accumulated Commitment by FY2024-25:

JPY 8.5 trillion in total

(equivalent to about ₹4.9 trillion)



Operational Results in FY2024-25:

Commitment: JPY 276 billion

(equivalent to about ₹157 billion)

Disbursement: JPY 511 billion

(equivalent to about ₹298 billion)



No. of Projects (as of Apr 2025):

102 Ongoing Projects

342 Total Projects



Grant Aid



No. of Projects

3 Ongoing Projects

52 Total Projects



Total Commitment by FY2024-25

JPY 53 billion

(about ₹ 30 billion)



Technical Cooperation FY24-25



227 Trainees from India to Japan
(8,976 people in total)



310 Japanese experts to India
(12,611 people in total)



Citizen Partnership / Public-Private Partnership



Japanese Volunteers: 14 JOCV volunteers active

Japanese NGO activities: 02 activities

Partnerships with Private-Sector Activities: 08 projects

(As of Nov. 2025)

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
- Advisor for technical intern training programme/specified skilled worker /2024.12-2027.11
- Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase1) (III) /2016.3
- Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase1) (IV) /2020.3
- Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase2) (III) /2022.3
- Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase1) (V) /2024.2
- Public-Private Partnership Infrastructure Financing Project /2016.3
- Project for the Dairy Development /2018.12
- Programme for Japan-India Cooperative Actions towards Sustainable Development Goals in India (Phase2) /2023.12
- Project for Capacity Enhancement for Effective Forest Management /2025.3
- The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) /2024.7

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 Sewerage Project /2015.2
- Assam Health System Strengthening Project /2022.3
- Assam State Aquaculture Promotion and Livelihood Improvement Project /2025.3
- North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase5) /2021.3

Assam, Meghalaya

- North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase3) (I)/2018.10
- North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 3) (II) /2024.02

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
- Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Phase 4) (II) /2024.3
- Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Phase 4 Additional Corridors) (I)/2025.3

f Gujarat

- Upgradation of Environmental Management for Ship Recycling /2017.9
- 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) /2022.07
- Project for Construction of Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (IV) /2023.03
- Project for Construction of Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (V) /2023.12

g Haryana

- Project for Promoting Sustainable Horticulture in Haryana (I) /2024.02

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

- Madhya Pradesh Rural Water Supply Project /2020.3

l Maharashtra

- Project for Pollution Abatement of River Mula-Mutha in Pune /2018.1
- Project for Pollution Abatement of Nag River in Nagpur /2020.3
- Mumbai Metro Line 3 Project (III) /2020.3
- Mumbai Metro Line 3 Project (IV) /2024.3
- Mumbai Metro Line 3 Project (V) /2024.7

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
- North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 7) /2024.02

n Mizoram

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

Mizoram, Meghalaya

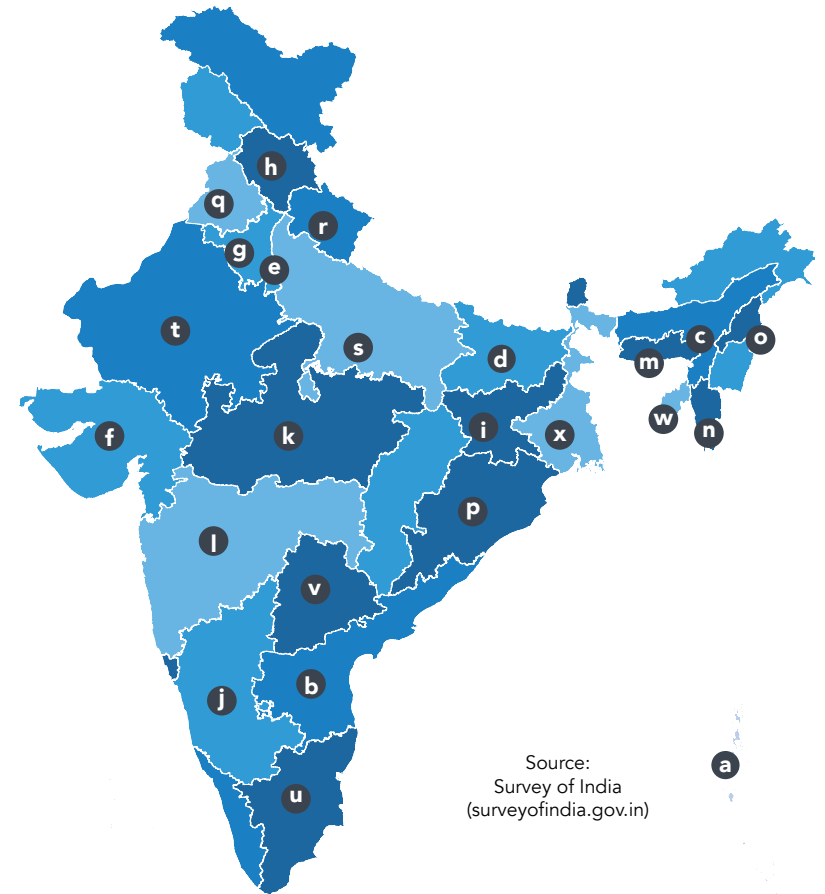
- North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project /2017.3
- North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase2) /2018.3

Ongoing JICA projects



- o Nagaland**
 - Nagaland Forest Management Project /2017.3
 - Project for the Establishment of the Medical College Hospital at Nagaland Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Kohima /2024.02
- p Odisha**
 - Rengali Irrigation Project (Phase2) /2015.3
 - Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project(II) /2016.3
 - Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (Phase2) /2017.3
- q Punjab**
 - Punjab Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conservation Project /2025.3
- r Uttarakhand**
 - Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project /2014.4
 - Uttarakhand Integrated Horticulture Development Project /2022.3
 - Project for the Improvement of Urban Water Supply in Uttarakhand /2024.02
- s Uttar Pradesh**
 - Agra Water Supply Project (II) /2014.3
 - Forest based Ganga Friendly Livelihood Project /2023.02-2027.01
- t 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
 - Project for Climate Change Response and Ecosystem Services Enhancement in Rajasthan /2024.02
- u Tamil Nadu**
 - The Project for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases in Tamil Nadu /2022.4 - 2026.4
 - Chennai Metro Project (V) /2017.3
 - Chennai Metro Rail Project (Phase2)(I) /2018.12
 - Chennai Metro Rail Project (Phase 2)(II) /2022.3
 - Project for Construction of Chennai Seawater Desalination Plant(I) /2018.3
 - Project for Installation of Chennai Metropolitan Area Intelligent Transport Systems /2018.3
 - Project for the Construction of Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (Phase1) /2019.1
 - Project for the Construction of Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (Phase 2) /2024.02
 - 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
 - Tamil Nadu Investment Promotion Programme (Phase 3) /2025.3
 - Project for Construction of Chennai Seawater Desalination Plant (II) /2025.3
- v Telangana**
 - The Project for Future Researchers at IITH to Enhance Network Development with Scholarship of Japan Phase2 /2021.9-2027.5
 - Project for Promoting Start-up and Innovation in Telangana /2024.02
- w Tripura**
 - Project for Sustainable Catchment Forest Management in Tripura /2018.10
 - North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase4) /2020.3
 - North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase6) /2022.3

- 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



Source: Survey of India (surveyofindia.gov.in)

- Loan
- Grant Aid
- Technical Cooperation
- Technical Assistance Project related to ODA Loan
- JICA partnership programme

As of Dec 2025

Metro

Trend in India

- Urbanisation rate is expected to increase from 31% in 2011 to 40% in 2030, with a population of over two million people.
- Economic losses due to traffic congestion are estimated at \$22 billion/year in the four major cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, and Kolkata (BCG & Uber study 2018) congestion rankings.

Policy in India

- Government of India has formulated the 'Metro Rail Policy (Metro Rail Policy 2017)' with an aim to develop the public transport system.
- Priority is being given to the development of metros in regional core cities (Tier-2 cities) with a population of 1-4 million people, in addition to major cities such as Delhi (Tier-1 cities) trillion over the next five years.

JICA's Strategy

- Promote metros and other urban transportation systems to reduce urban congestion, achieve low carbon emissions, and improve air pollution.
- Contribute to building a transportation system, wherein everyone, including women and people with disabilities, can travel affordably, safely, and with peace of mind.
- Support for linkages with other transportation agencies and modes of transportation, as well as non-fare revenue enhancement, which is an important source of revenue.



Railways

Trend in India

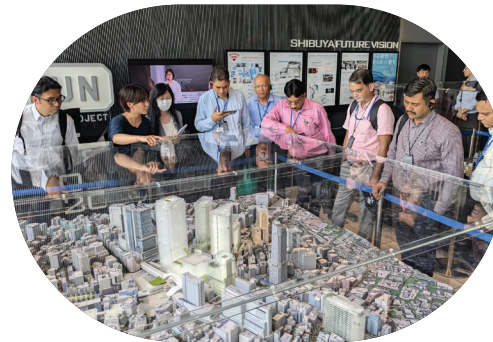
- In 2019, the volume of passenger and freight transport reached approximately 1.7 times and 2.6 times respectively.
- As both passenger trains share the same track with the freight trains, the average speed of the freight trains is only approximately 23.6 km/h, which has an adverse impact on Indian Railways' performance and competitiveness.

Policy in India

- The Government of India has formulated "Indian Railway Vision 2020", and highlighted the necessity of the development of both passenger and freight transport along the dedicated freight corridors between Delhi and Mumbai (west corridor) and between Ludhiana and Calcutta (east corridor).
- The Ministry of Railways has set forth the development of High-Speed Rail lines in addition to the modernisation of conventional lines and the enhancement of transportation capacity.

JICA's Strategy

- Cooperation to develop the state-of-the-art Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed rail project.
- Contribute to the enhancement of transportation capacity of freight railroad by constructing a dedicated freight corridor.



Roads & Connectivity

Trend in India

- India has about 6.34 million km of roads, including about 146,000 km of National Highways.
- Road is important infrastructure, which accommodates 85% of passenger traffic and 65% of freight traffic in the transport sector.
- Road traffic is increasing at an annual rate of about 7~10%, and the number of registered vehicles is increasing at an annual rate of about 12%, and the demand for road infrastructure has been high.
- In terms of regional connectivity, improving traffic connectivity in the Northeast region is crucial for its economic development. This will help the region make use of its location near the border to promote smooth cross-border transportation through both hard and soft measures.

Policy in India

- National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Bharatmala Pariyojana (24,800 km of national highways will be developed in Phase 1) and high speed corridors.
- Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East.

JICA's Strategy

- Transportation Trunk Network - Focusing on India's six major metropolitan areas and industrial clusters, we will support the efficiency of passenger and freight transport through sustainable development of inter-major transportation networks, elimination of bottlenecks and development of logistics bases.
- Regional Connectivity & Fast Mobility Network - From the perspective of promoting economic development by improving connectivity within the South Asian region and between the South Asian region and the ASEAN region, actively consider support for regional connectivity and high-speed networks.



Water & Sanitation

■ Trend in India

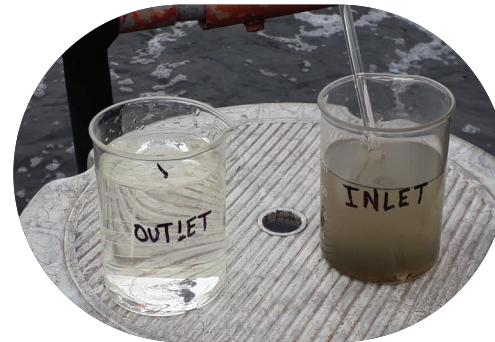
- India suffers from water shortage and contamination of water resources due to the increase in population, industrialisation, and excessive usage of water in multiple sectors.
- Almost half of the country's population faces high-to-extreme water stress, and about 200,000 people die every year from inadequate access to safe water.
- Ratio of non-revenue water is more than 50% in metro cities, which is affecting the financial sustainability of its water bodies.

Policy in India

- Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) - To achieve a long-term supply of safe water to households in rural areas using groundwater, surface water, rainwater, etc.
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0) - To achieve universal water coverage in 500 cities through the promotion of water circular economy.

JICA's Strategy

- Emphasises the significance of development of water supply system/sewerage treatment plants to meet the urgent needs of the people and industries.
- Support to stabilise business operations by expanding the fee revenue base and reducing non-revenue water, gender conscious water resource management in rural areas and improving the Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) environment.
- Promotion of technology and digital transformation of Japanese companies such as introduction of SCADA/GIS, the reuse of treated water, and digitalisation of business is encouraged.



Energy

Trend in India

- About 20% of energy is lost in transition, resulting in wastage of the precious resources. As the world moves towards decarbonisation, India has stated a specific target to achieve Net-Zero by 2070.
- In the medium term, according to the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC, 2022), India now aims to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 45% from 2005 levels by 2030, and source 50% of electricity from non-fossil sources.
- A review of India's primary energy mix reveals that non-fossil fuels account for only 10%, with fossil fuels comprising 90%, including coal, oil, and natural gas.

Policy in India

- National Energy Policy (2017 draft) - Access at affordable prices, Improved security, Greater Sustainability, and Economic Growth, targeting 2040.
- NDC (GHG Reduction Targets for India) - India's commitment by 2030: 1) achieve about 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources and 2) reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45%, from 2005 level.

JICA's Strategy

- Recognises the need for robust and sustainable growth in the energy sector, aims to promote stable supply of energy and electricity, reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, energy security and self-sufficiency for India.
- Has been financing government-owned financial institution such as IREDA and IIFCL for promoting renewable energy.
- Aims to additionally support India in coping with the dramatic changes in the energy sector and transitioning to a safe and sustainable energy future, while helping to restore the natural environment through forestry projects.



Health

Trend in India

- The number of hospital beds (0.9 beds per thousand, 2019) is below the global average (2.9 beds per thousand, 2017) and the number of doctors (0.86 doctors per thousand) is below the WHO standard (minimum 1 doctor per thousand).
- Both the neonatal mortality rate (19 per thousand live births, 2021) and maternal mortality rate (103 per 100,000 live births, 2020) have room for improvement compared to the 2030 SDG indicator targets (12 and 70 respectively).
- Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) account for more than 60% of deaths, including 28.1% from cardiovascular diseases, 10.9% from chronic respiratory diseases, 8.3% from cancer, and 6.5% from diabetes and other diseases, due to lifestyle changes.
- Regional disparities in access to healthcare services have resulted in a skewed ratio of public hospital beds to population, with the number of beds being about five times higher in urban areas (1.1 beds per thousand population) than in rural areas (0.2 beds per thousand population).

Policy in India

- National Health Mission 2013 - To strengthen the public health care system and support health services for the urban and rural poor.
- National Health Policy 2017 - To achieve a high level of health status for all without facing financial difficulties through preventive/promotional health care measures.

JICA's Strategy

- Four core areas that need to be addressed on priority are: 1) Availability of quality medical resources, 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.
- Will strengthen future collaboration between India and Japan in the health sector by providing comprehensive support in the above four key areas.



Agriculture

Trend in India

- Agriculture engages ~46% of India's workforce but contributes only ~15–18% of GVA, showing low labour productivity.
- Small and marginal farmers form ~86% of all farmers, restricting scale advantages and access to finance and technology.
- Crop yields remain lower than major producing countries across many commodities due to fragmented land, limited mechanisation and low adoption of modern practices.
- Lack of integrated value chains from production to markets results in high post-harvest losses and low-price realisation, especially perishables.

Policy in India

- Doubling Farmer's Income (2017) - aims to double farmers' income from FY2015 by increasing the productivity, crop diversification, efficient/ effective usage of water resources, etc.
- Farmer Producer Organization 2020 - aims to establish 10,000 new FPOs by FY2027. Through the formation of FPO, farmers will improve/maintain the production volume/ quality and gain the bargaining power towards the buyers and lead to sustainable income increase.

JICA's Strategy

- Initiatives are intended to contribute to poverty reduction, through improvement of agriculture productivity, crop diversification from cereals to high-value products such as vegetables, strengthening irrigation infrastructure, capacity building of farming communities, strengthening agriculture value chain and promotion of new technologies.
- Focus on promoting various livelihood activities including non-farm livelihood for small and marginal farmers, along with promoting sustainable climate resilient agriculture.



■ Trend in India

- India faces threats from climate change, including heat waves, poor agricultural output, droughts, cyclones, unseasonal rains, floods and deforestation.
- Livelihoods of most inhabitants in India's rural and tribal areas are dependent, directly or indirectly, on the forests near them.
- Dependence has caused degradation of forests and depletion of forest resources across the country.

Policy in India

- NDC (Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets for India) - To achieve net zero emissions by 2070, the government set a goal of expanding forest cover through tree planting, aiming to sequester 2.5 – 3.0 billion tons of carbon dioxide by 2030. (As of August 2022)
- National Forest Policy (1988) - To introduce JFM for environmental stability and ecological balance. The government also avail foreign funds (loans) to accelerate afforestation and forest conservation activities nationwide.

JICA's Strategy

- 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 sustainable improvement including bamboo resource utilisation.
- Pursue projects focused on climate change mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem restoration, as well as technology upgradation, which will help in protecting and enhancing India's natural resources and biodiversity.
- Continue providing ODA loans and technical support to India's forestry sector, to accelerate the ongoing efforts in this direction, while promoting digital transformation, wood transformation, private sector engagement, carbon stock assessment and trading and collaboration with academic institutions.



Human Resource Development

Trend in India

- India surpassed China to have the largest population, approx. 1.4 billion, in the world in 2023.
- India will enjoy a long-term demographic dividend with the youth, the age group of 15-29 making up nearly 27% of its total population.
- While it has been emerging as a global hub of human resources, and new global manufacturing centre with vast number of talented human resources, only 4.4% of the total labour force in the country receives formal skill training.

Policy in India

- Atmanirbhar Bharat (2020)/Make in India (2014) - Promote foreign investment, domestic production, and export. Implementing drastic incentive scheme such as Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme with 2 trillion Rupee, and incentives for electronics including India Semiconductor Mission with 2.3 trillion Rupee.
- National Education Policy (2020) - Aims to set up an educational system that contributes to India's development and transformation into global HR hub including training of industry ready human resources in collaboration with industries.
- National Skill Development Policy (2015) - Promote prompt and high-level skill development to address skill gaps for youth including deployment of workers abroad in relation to skilling.

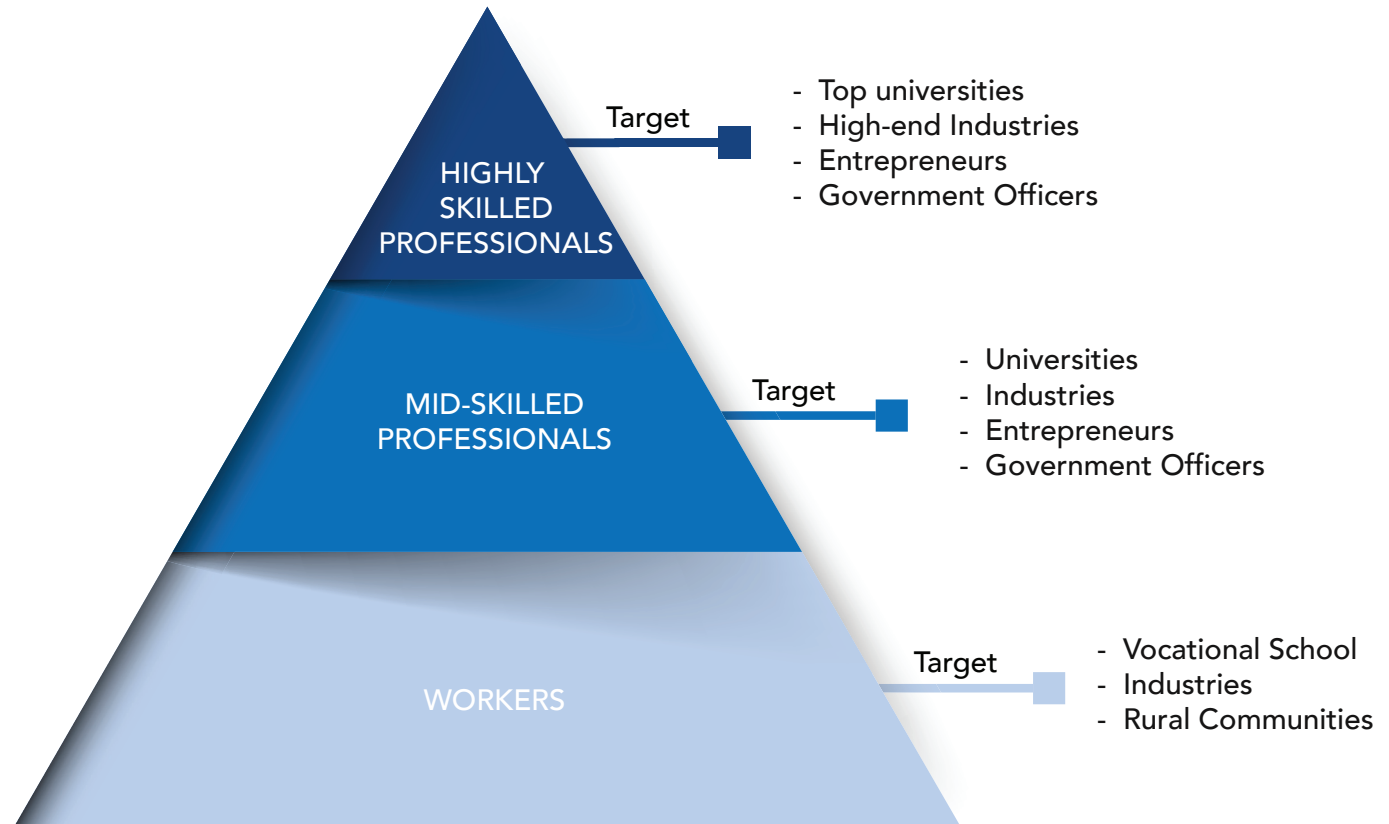
JICA's Strategy

- Holistically approach the human resource development of India through JICA's various cooperation schemes for various segments focusing on upskilling and employment contributing to industries.
- For highly skilled professionals, focus on collaboration with top Indian institutions such as IIT Hyderabad to enhance its research and education capacities through promotion of India-Japan people-to-people exchange and joint R&D with Japanese research institutions and industries.
- For mid-skilled professionals, promote innovation, entrepreneurship, and upskilling of talented youth that would be a foundation of Indian economy.
- For workers, promote industry-ready skill development and job opportunities creation including collaboration with Japan under TITP/SSW scheme of Japan.
- Prioritise connecting Japan and India in human resource development to promote co-creation and mutual benefits, enabling joint industry/academia projects, skill development of Indian talent using Japanese technologies and expertise, expanded job and skilling opportunities in Japan, and complementary support for each country's labor and employment challenges.

Human Resource Development



JICA's Approach



JICA Private Sector Investment Finance (PSIF) in India

■ Trend in India

- India is now one of the biggest recipients of JICA's PSIF loans and investments. This move has been heavily backed by partner private entities who wish to eagerly contribute to a series of socio-economic and human development challenges.

Policy in India

- India is a strategic focus for PSIF, driven by:
 1. Green Growth Agenda - Net-zero by 2070, renewable energy expansion, EV adoption, and climate-resilient infrastructure.
 2. Financial Inclusion Drive - Digital finance revolution and MSME empowerment through schemes like Jan Dhan Yojana.
 3. Food Security Priorities - Investments in cold-chain logistics and agricultural modernization under PM-Kisan.
 4. Private Sector Engagement - PPP frameworks and liberalized FDI policies fostering infrastructure and social sector investment.
- PSIF aligns with these priorities, enabling impactful projects that advance India's sustainable development and inclusive growth.

JICA's Strategy

- JICA's PSIF provides a comprehensive suite of financial instruments to catalyze private sector-led development:
 1. Loans: Corporate Loans, Project Finance, and Bank-to-Bank Loans
 2. Equity Investments: Private Equity and Fund Investments
- Through PSIF, JICA partners with businesses and financial institutions to deliver sustainable solutions aligned with global development goals.

Disaster Risk Management

Trend in India

- Damage due to flood is the most severe in India, followed by cyclones and sediment disasters. Accelerated urbanisation has deepened challenges to disaster management.
- In recent years, disaster damage has become more serious due to climate change and unplanned urbanisation.
- While National Disaster Management Authority oversees Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies, Ministry of Housing Affairs, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Earth Sciences and Ministry of Mines oversee hydrological and meteorological disasters.

Policy in India

- National Policy on Disaster Management (2009) - Develop a holistic, proactive, and multi-disaster strategy including the community level, aiming at building a safe and disaster-resilient India.
- National Disaster Management Plan (2019) - Provide a framework and guidance for all government agencies' responsibilities and intervention strategies. It addresses all phases of the disaster management cycle and was established based on the above act and policy and three global frameworks (Sendai framework, SDGs, and the Paris Agreement).

JICA's Strategy

- Enhance the capacity of DRR related government organisations for maintaining, operating and increasing structural measures (DRR and critical infrastructure) with their national budget.
- Strengthen all-around disaster risk governance that is equipped with a capacity to plan and implement a comprehensive DRR policy.
- Boost up DRR based on the global definition of "Build Back Better" in the post-disaster recovery and reconstruction.



Private sector partnership

■ JICA Biz Needs Confirmation Survey and Business Development Project

- “SDGs Business Supporting Survey (JICA Biz)” 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). Two support schemes are offered depending on company size and business level. The surveys, based on proposals from Japanese SMEs, are intended to survey the needs of the markets and potential business acceptability of the business proposals. 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.

Accompanying support by JICA consultants (business advisory)



SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey

Business model Verification

Basic information on the target country is collected, the compatibility of the company's products/services with developing country needs and customer needs is analyzed, and the initial business model (understanding market size, identifying customers, distribution channels, etc.), including competitive advantages, is verified.

Period: Up to 12 months

Research expenses: Up to 15 million yen

Target company: SMEs / medium-sized enterprises

Non-profit corporations SME associations



SDGs Business Validation Survey

Business plan development

After confirming customer acceptance of the product/service, secure a local partner, formulate a business model, verify profitability, establish product/service delivery systems and operations, and formulate a business plan.

Period: Up to 2 years and 6 months

Research expenses: Up to 40 million yen.

Target company: SMEs / medium-sized enterprises / large enterprises / Non-profit corporations / SME associations

About Tsunagaru Lab

- JICA India's “Tsunagaru Lab” was established in 2020 to promote partnerships between Japanese companies and Indian social enterprises. It is operated by the JICA India Office and primarily shares business-related information and the latest local developments through a mailing list.
- Current Main Activities
- Sharing business-related updates through our mailing list
- Publishing articles on our website featuring insights on the local business environment and upcoming events



In September 2025, JICA India Office co-hosted the India Business Study Tour with JICA HQ, featuring visits to infrastructure-related companies and government ministries in Delhi and Mumbai.

Private sector partnership

Private Sector Partnership Ongoing Projects Map

As of Nov. 2025
No. of Ongoing Projects: 8

SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey	2
SDGs Business Validation Survey	3
SDGs Business Verification Survey for SMEs	1
SDGs Business Verification Survey for large companies	2

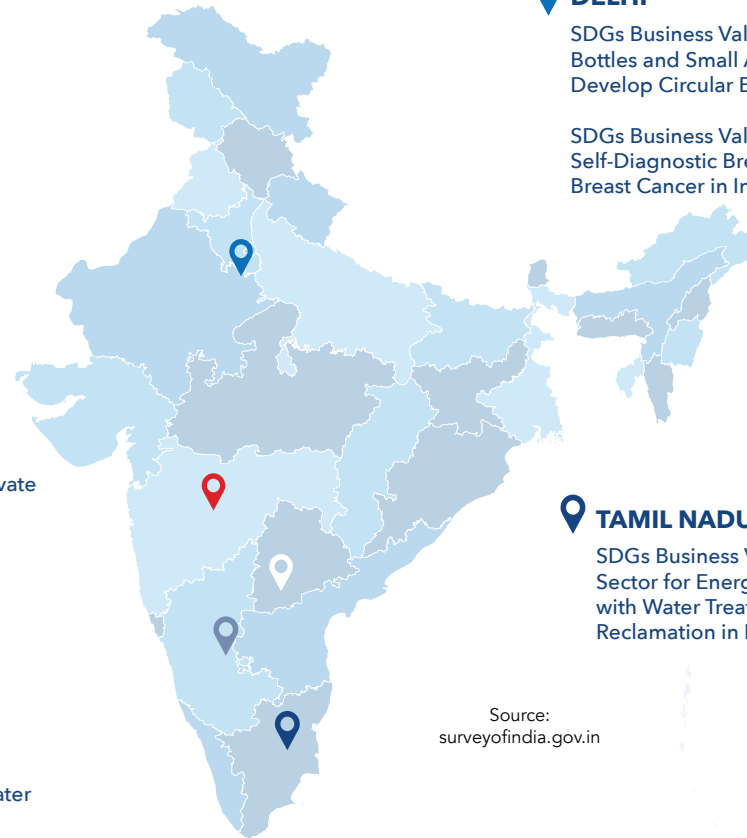
MAHARASHTRA

SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for UV Cold Cathode Lamp for Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Supply in India (STANLEY ELECTRIC CO., LTD.)

DELHI

SDGs Business Validation Survey for Reusing Printer Ink Bottles and Small Appliances to Reduce Plastics and Develop Circular Economy in India (Jit Co., Ltd.)

SDGs Business Validation Survey for Introducing Self-Diagnostic Breast Care Glove for Early Detection of Breast Cancer in India (ICST corporation)



Source: surveyofindia.gov.in

TELANGANA

SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Efficient Water Environmental Improvement System in India (TBR CO., LTD.)

TAMIL NADU

SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Energy Saving Water Purification System with Water Treatment Membranes for Sewage Water Reclamation in India (Toray Industries, Inc.)

KARNATAKA

SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey on Profitability Improvement Applying Precise Water Meters in India (Toshin Inc. etc.)

SDGs Business Validation Survey for Traffic Management Materials in India (NAGOYA ELECTRIC WORKS CO., LTD.)

OTHER

SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey for Accessible Code with multilingual and voice support in India (Export Japan Inc.)

JICA Volunteer project

Trend in India

- In India, the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers JOCV programme began in 1966. Since then, over 280 volunteers have been dispatched across the country in various fields such as education including Japanese language, health, agriculture, community development, sports, empowerment for persons with disabilities.
- 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.

JICA's Strategy

- Continues to promote the JOCV programme for strengthening international cooperation through sharing of knowledge and experience.
- Aims to increase the number of volunteers in India to further enhance people-to-people exchange between India and Japan.



Knowledge co-creation programmes (KCCPs)

Overview

- Contribute to human resource development, using Japan's technology, skills, and knowledge.
- Part of the technical cooperation programme, which is implemented in Japan with a view to share Japan's experiences with other developing countries.

JICA's Strategy

- Besides providing unique knowledge, the programme encourages people to make their own decisions, which is a crucial element of human resource development.
- People from developing countries can interact with Japanese society and relevant Japanese organisations to discuss development challenges in their respective home countries.
- KCCPs are a major component of Japan's international cooperation programmes, with most of the participants belonging to the government and public organisations.



Scope in India

In FY-2024-25, 21 personnel from India participated in various KCCPs on disaster management, health, agriculture, forest management, and water sector, among others.



Global scope

3016 candidates, from across the world, participated in FY 2024-25 and more than 41,000 candidates participated in total so far.



JICA partnership programmeme (JPP)

Overview

- In India, JPP was introduced in 2004 to empower communities and people of the country at the grassroots level in order to contribute towards their social and economic development.
- Over the last two decades, many Japanese organisations have implemented a plethora of 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.

JICA's Strategy

- Recognising the growing importance of civil societies in international cooperation, JICA introduced the JPP as part of its ODA in developing countries in 2002.
- Under this programmeme, NGOs, 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 programmeme, JICA provides assistance to meet diverse local needs, especially at the grassroots level.

Three mandatory aspects of JPP



A people-based technical cooperation led by Japanese organisation(s).



Improve the standard of living and income of residents in the host country.



Encourage Japanese citizens to understand and participate in international cooperation.

Ongoing projects

- Forest Based Ganga Friendly Livelihood Project.
- Education Programme of Cleaning to be contributed to "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan".



Achhi Aadat Campaign (AAC)

Outline

- JICA India Office launched Achhi Aadat (good habit) Campaign in January 2021 – amidst COVID-19 pandemic – to promote good habits of washing hands.
- The campaign reached out to more than 124 million people by December 2025. Over the years, the campaign magnified and diversified.
- It incorporated a wide variety of capacity building components to promote other 'good habits' such as healthy eating and environmental conservation.

Activities

- Through the campaign, various sensitisation and capacity building programmes for promoting healthy habits were conducted in association with Japanese local governments, private companies, and NGOs. It also involved creation and dissemination of information education and communication (IEC) materials.

IEC Materials



English



Hindi

Achieved over 4 million viewership



Hindi



JICA's Cooperation in Northeast- ern region

Overview

- Northeast India, contiguous with Myanmar, China and Bangladesh is mostly mountainous and is inhabited by diverse ethnic groups.
- It is connected to the rest of the country only through a 20-km-wide corridor; therefore, the movement of goods and people is a challenge, which hinders industrial development and economic growth.
- Though the region has recorded at-par economic growth in recent years, it historically lags in public and private investment in health, water and sanitation, energy due to instability.
- The Northeast stands at the intersection of India's Act East, Neighbourhood First, and Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative as well as Japan's vision for a Free and Open Indo-Pacific, making it a key region where both countries' diplomatic strategies converge.

Policy in India

- Act East Forum (AEF) - Established in December 2017, AEF is a forum between the Governments of India and Japan to discuss India-Japan cooperation in the Northeast, with an aim to promote such cooperation programmes.

JICA's Strategy

- JICA's cooperation in the region is on the increase in the recent years.
- Around 60% of the ongoing projects is for the transport sector, followed by health, water and sanitation, and forestry.
- Currently supporting construction and improvement of national highways in the northeast India through six road development projects, totaling over 800 km in length, aiming to facilitate movement of goods and people within the region as well as with the neighbouring countries.
- Consultation with stakeholders is undertaken to analyse 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.



JICA's Cooperation in Northeast- ern region

Projects in the northeast India in the road transport, health, water and sanitation, forestry, and energy sectors, amounting to over JPY 470 billion (approx. ₹25,345.4* crores) (loan projects only, commitment basis).

Assam

- (L) Guwahati Sewerage
- (L) NE Road Connectivity Improvement Project(Phase 5)
- (L) Health System Strengthening
- (L) Aquaculture Promotion and Livelihood Improvement
- (T) Improving the Quality of Health and Medical Services

Assam & Meghalaya

- (L) NE Road Connectivity Improvement (Phase 3) (I) (II)

Meghalaya

- (L) NE Road Connectivity Improvement (Phase 1)
- (L) NE Road Connectivity Improvement (Phase 2)
- (L) NE Road Connectivity Improvement (Phase 7)
- (L) Renovation and Modernisation of Umiam-Umtru Stage III Hydroelectric Power Station
- (L) Community-Based Forest Management and Livelihoods Improvement

Tripura

- (L) Sustainable Forest Management in Tripura
- (L) NE Road Connectivity Improvement (Phase 4)
- (L) NE Road Connectivity Improvement (Phase 6)

Nagaland

- (L) Forest Management Project
- (L) Nagaland Medical College Hospital Development Project

Mizoram

- (L) NE Road Connectivity Improvement (Phase 1)
- (L) NE Road Connectivity Improvement (Phase 2)
- (L) Establishment of Mizoram State Super-Specialty Cancer and Research Centre

Region-wide

- (T) Bamboo Use Promotion
- (T) Enhancing Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building Capacities

(L) Loan: 17
(T) TCP: 3



Benefit

Connectivity with neighbouring countries can be a game-changer for the region's economy and its growth.



Continued Commitment

JICA will continue its efforts to building the basis for a further socioeconomic development of the region.

Investment Promotion Sector

Trend in India

- Steady Economic Growth - India faced the economic crisis in 1990 and has begun economic growth at average of over 6.0% since 2000. FDI also more than doubled in 10 years to \$81.0 billion in FY2024.
- Potential in Innovation - In an environment with a large pool of STEM professionals and English speakers, backed by government policies, high tech companies and startup companies have emerged in the 10 years.
- Further improvement of business environment required - While achieving the high economic growth with innovation, India has been still pointed out for its weak infrastructure, cumbersome licensing and permit acquisition, tax collection, and opaque legal operations.

Policies of Government of India

- Promotion of "Make in India" - Govt has launched Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliant India), which aims to develop an industrial structure that is less dependent on imports and eliminate trade deficits by improving industrial efficiency and quality through PLI scheme and other measures.
- Startup India - A national initiative launched by Govt in 2016, aimed at promoting entrepreneurship and strengthening the startup ecosystem. It implements comprehensive measures including funding, deregulation, and incubation support to make India a world-class innovation hub.

JICA's Focal Points

- Contributing Investment Environment, Employment and Innovation



Resolving infrastructure bottlenecks



Developing Industrial human resource



Fostering highly productive industries



Investment Promotion Sector

Investment Promotion Sector: About Programme Loans

Set policy actions to improve policies and regulations

Achievement of policy actions

Disbursement of Loan

Example Policy Matrix for Programme Loans

Policy Area	Goals		
	1st Fiscal Year	2nd Fiscal Year	3rd Fiscal Year
Acceleration of Infrastructure Development	Identify project xxx pipelines	Establish funding model	Fund-raise xxx projects
Skill Development for Employment	Develop human resource plan/gap analysis	Develop skill development portal	Improve action plan based on gap analysis
Strengthening of Single Window for investment	Assign officer to the Single Window	Study procedure of investment application	Update investment guide



Project-Type Loans

Financing for the procurement of equipment, materials, and services required for pre-identified projects, such as the construction of roads, power plants, irrigation and water supply and sewage facilities, and for the implementation of civil engineering works.



Programme Loans

It supports the improvement of economic development plans and policy frameworks in developing countries.

Financing based on the achievement of policy actions agreed upon between the borrower and JICA.

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For more information, please scan:



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