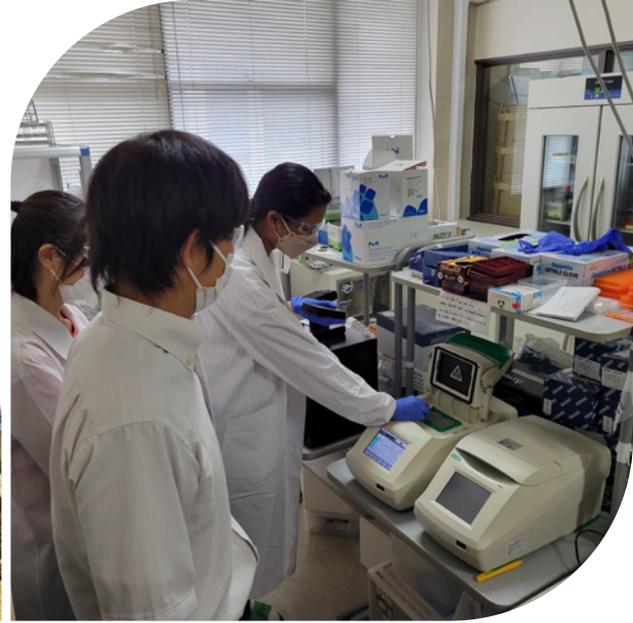




Japan International
Cooperation Agency



Operations and Activities in India

FY 2022 - 2023

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Farmer with his agriculture produce under the Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Project Phase-1

Foreword

Message from the Chief Representative

Japan and India have been trusted partners for many decades. 2022 is a milestone year as we mark the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)'s role has been indispensable in making this cooperation robust and fruitful. JICA's endeavours in India have aided the nation in its economic growth, poverty reduction and environmental conservation. These interventions include technical cooperation, concessional loan provision, grant finance provision, dispatching experts and volunteers and partnership with the private sector. In these last few decades, JICA's efforts have stimulated development across sectors, including transport, water and sanitation, power, forestry, agriculture, health, and education, among others.

One of JICA's most successful and fruitful partnerships has been with the Delhi Metro. The Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 1 started after the signing of the first loan agreement (February 1997) between Japan's OECF (JICA's previous entity) with the Government of India. Then came Phase 2 and 3 – and now Phase 4 is set to complete by March 2026. Over the course of this partnership, JICA has brought in protocols regarding safety awareness, punctuality in train operation, and designated seats for women and elderly travellers in every coach, as well as a separate coach for women -- thus increasing the number of women travelling long distances by Metro. We celebrate the 20 years of successful journey of Delhi Metro operations and are proud of this Japan-India partnership.

Furthermore, in the state of Gujarat, JICA has extended 96,401 million Japanese yen in ODA loans for Ahmedabad Metro Project. The project, which consists of 18.9 km of the North-South corridor and 19.8 km of the East-West corridor, was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi recently. JICA has also made a multitude of contributions to India's railway sector, such as the Dedicated Freight Corridor between Delhi and Mumbai and the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High-Speed Rail Project. These projects are playing a pivotal role in making interstate travel much faster and more sustainable.

We also launched the Achhi Aadat Campaign last year, with the aim to spread various hygienic practices among the population in India. Amid the COVID-19 situation, the campaign encouraged consistent and appropriate handwashing techniques, nail cleaning, and other



hygiene practices. In continuation this year, in 2022, JICA has partnered with the Government of NCT of Delhi, and private Japanese companies, NGOs, and has flagged off the incredible voyage to create hygiene awareness among the people of India.

Another initiative that continues to gather steam in India is the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer programme. India was one of the first countries where the JOCV programme started in 1966, and over the years hundreds of volunteers have supported India in its economic and social development. The number of JICA Volunteers dispatched to India until March 2022 stands at 238, which is a testament to the programme's longevity and efficacy.

The enduring and rewarding nature of JICA's partnership with India has shown the effectiveness of public-private partnerships. Through an array of initiatives across sectors, JICA has improved the country's business environment and supported infrastructure development and improvement of public services through PPP (Public-Private Partnership).

As I mentioned earlier, this year marks the 70th anniversary of the establishment of Japan-India diplomatic relations. And now, as Japan and India respectively assume the G7 and G20 presidencies, I am sure that the two nations will further strengthen the "Japan-India Special Strategic and Global Partnership."

This brochure shines a spotlight on all JICA operations and activities initiated in India, including the participation of our partners and stakeholders, who, like us, remain committed to bolstering India's development and economic growth.

SAITO Mitsunori

Chief Representative, JICA India Office

JICA & Official Development Assistance

About JICA

JICA is an independent administrative institution under the Government of Japan, established with the aim of promoting international cooperation. JICA works as a bridge between Japan and emerging countries, and provides assistance in forms of loan, grant and technical cooperation in an integrated manner so that the developing countries can strengthen their capacities.

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. The concept of trust is the backbone of Japan's development cooperation. JICA fosters trust with a range of domestic and international partners by putting themselves in their partners' shoes and thinking with them as equal partners. JICA will explore the diverse potentials of people, countries, and private enterprises for a better future. And JICA, with its partners, will create a world where all people and countries are bound together by the trust.

What is Official Development Assistance?

Official Development Assistance, ODA, is undertaken by governments or government agencies to promote economic development and welfare in emerging countries. Since 1954, Japan has been providing financial and technical assistance through ODA, and the features of Japanese ODA have been promotion of self-help,

sustainable economic growth, and human security in emerging countries.

ODA Loan

ODA loans support emerging countries by providing low-interest, long-term and concessional funds to finance their development efforts. ODA loans are normally used for large-scale infrastructure and other forms of development that require substantial funds. ODA loans, which require repayment, promote efficient use of the borrowed funds and appropriate supervision of the project they finance, thereby underpinning emerging countries' ownership in the development process.

Grant Aid

Grant aid is the provision of funds to emerging countries without the obligation for repayment. Grant aid is used for the development of social and economic infrastructure such as for advanced transportation system, primary and secondary education, health and medical care, the environment, and other areas.

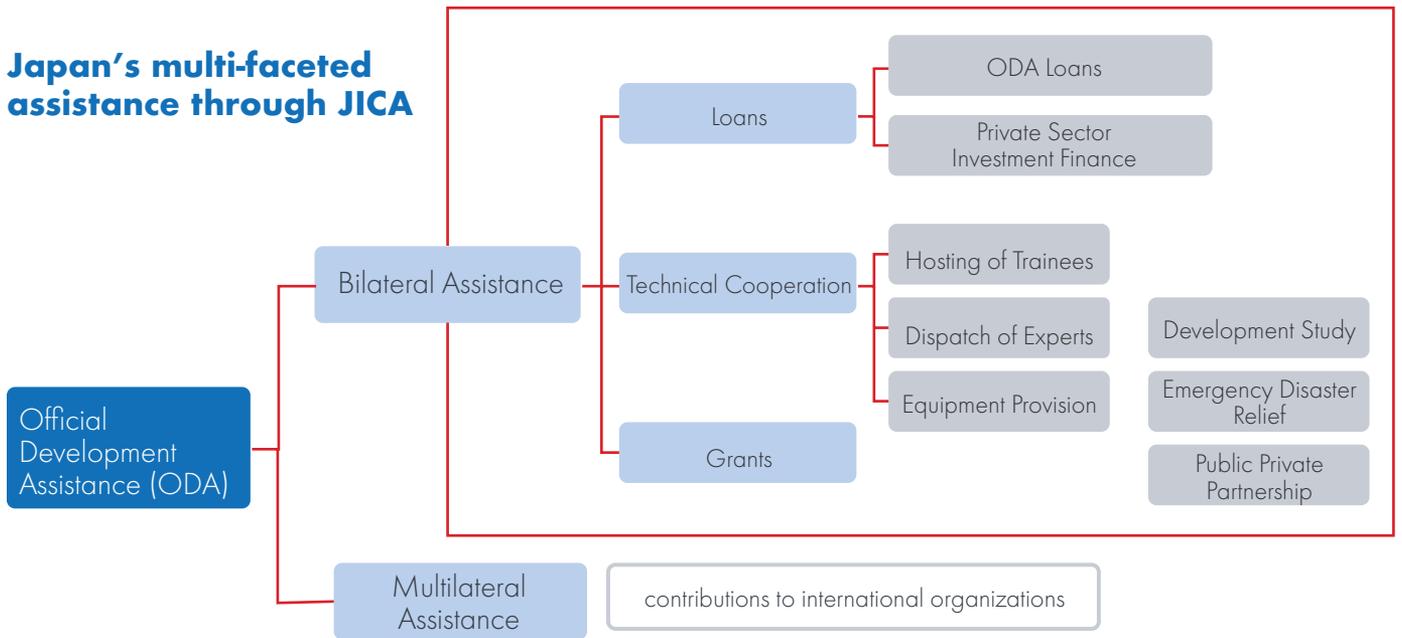
Technical Cooperation

For human resource development and the strengthening of administrative systems of emerging countries, technical cooperation is extended. It involves dispatch of experts, provision of necessary equipment and training of personnel from emerging countries in Japan and other countries for co-creation of knowledge. Cooperation plans can be tailored to address a broad range of issues.



Achihi Aadat Campaign Session with Children at Veer Savarkar Sarvodaya Kanya

Japan's multi-faceted assistance through JICA



On 30th September 2022, Ahmedabad Metro Project partially funded by the JICA was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi.



JUDO coach JOCV teaching JUDO at the Indian Blind and Para Judo Association.



Use of Solar Drier for preparing Chamomile Tea under the Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project.

JICA & India

Japan's partnership with India spans over 60 years.

Japan's ODA to India started in 1958, when a concessional ODA loan of 18 billion Japanese Yen 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 6,978 billion Japanese Yen (approximately Rs. 4,37,742 crores) in ODA loans have been committed for development across various sectors. Technical Cooperation with India started in 1966. One of the early instances was establishment of Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Centres 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 8,400 Indian personnel have participated in training courses in Japan and over 11,835 Japanese experts have come to India to offer their expertise. Grant aid has also covered various areas in



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

India including construction of International Cooperation and Convention Centre, 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 (FY 2021/22)

ODA Loan:



312,258 million Yen
COMMITMENT



328,223 million Yen
DISBURSEMENT



79
NO. OF ONGOING PROJECTS

Technical Cooperation



105
INDIANS PARTICIPATED
JICA TRAINING



84
JAPANESE EXPERTS
DISPATCHED TO INDIA

Grant Aid:



2
NO. OF ONGOING
PROJECTS

Citizen Participation:



Japanese Volunteers: 15
for Japanese language education, special education and instructor, community development



2 Japanese NGO activities
Working with Indian Partner

JICA's Assistance

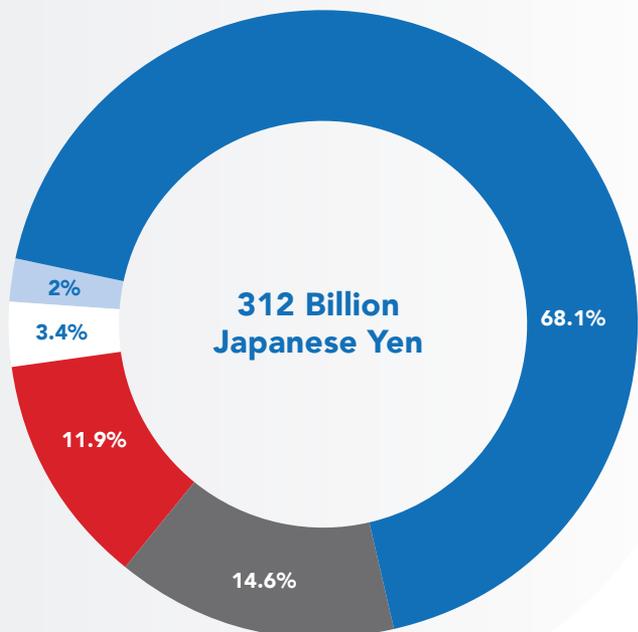
TRENDS IN ODA LOAN COMMITMENT FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS (FY 2009/10 - 2021/22)

Billion Japanese Yen

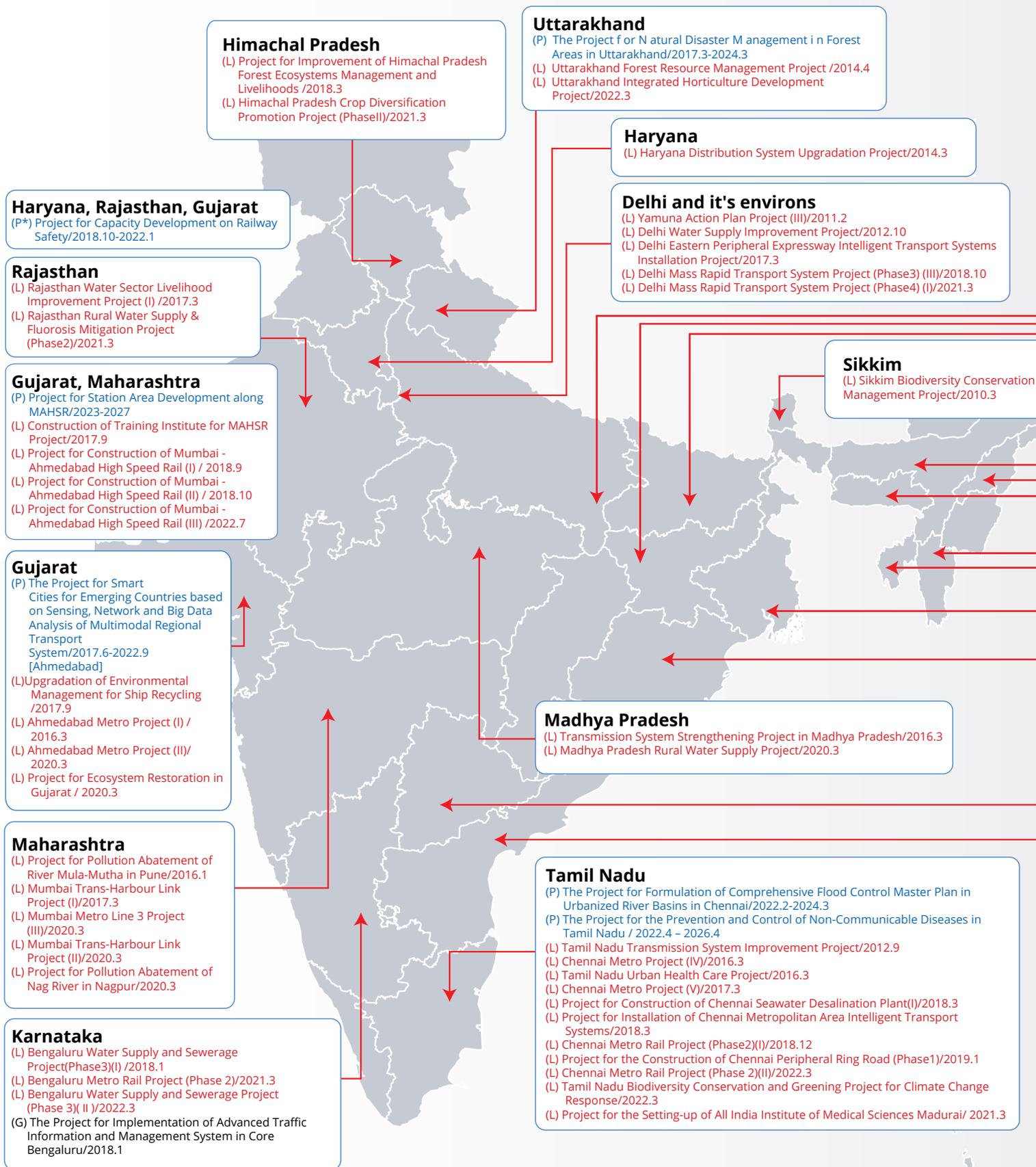


TRENDS IN ODA LOAN COMMITMENT BY SECTOR (FY 2021/22)

- Transport
- Water and Sanitation
- Agriculture
- Healthcare
- Forestry



Ongoing JICA projects



Uttar Pradesh

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

Jharkhand

- (L) Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation Project/2016.3

Bihar

- (L) Bihar National Highway Improvement Project/2013.2
- (L) Bihar National Highway Improvement Project(Phase2)/2014.1

Assam

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

Nagaland

- (L) Nagaland Forest Management Project/2017.3

Mizoram

- (P) The Project on Capacity Enhancement for Sustainable Agriculture and Irrigation Development in Mizoram/2017.7-2022.7

Meghalaya

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

Tripura

- (L) Project for Sustainable Catchment Forest Management in Tripura/2018.10

West Bengal

- (L) West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project (Purulia)/2013.3
- (L) Kolkata East-West Metro Project (III)/2018.9
- (L) Project for the Construction of Turga Pumped Storage (I)/2018.11
- (L) Kolkata East-West Metro Project(IV)/2021.3

Odisha

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

Telangana

- (P*) The Project for Future Researchers at IITH to Enhance Network Development with Scholarship of Japan/2012.1-2024.3
- (P*) The Project for Future Researchers at IITH to Enhance Network Development with Scholarship of Japan Phase 2/2021.9-2027.5
- (L) Campus Development Project of Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad (Phase2)/2014.1

Andhra Pradesh

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

All Areas/Other Areas

- (P) Project for COVID-19 Prevention Capacity Improvement/2021.8-2022.9
- (P) The Project for Capacity Development for Maintenance of Resilient Mountainous Highways/2022.4-2025.9
- (P) Sustainable Global Business Breakthrough Ecosystem/ 2023.5-2028.5
- (P) The Project on Capacity Enhancement for Management of Sewage Sludge (Bio-Solids)/ 2022.11-2026.1
- (P) Bamboo Use Promotion Project in North Eastern Region (2023.01-2025.12)
- (L) Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase1) (II)
- (L) Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase1) (III) / 2016.3
- (L) Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase1) (IV) / 2020.3
- (L) Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase2) (II) / 2013.3
- (L) Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase2) (III) / 2022.3
- (L) Public-Private Partnership Infrastructure Financing Project / 2016.3
- (L) Project for the Dairy Development/2018.12
- (G) the Project for the Improvement of Power Supply in Andaman and Nicobar Islands/2021.3

(P) Technical Cooperation: Ongoing and planned (R/D signed) projects,

(P*) Technical Assistance Project related to ODA Loan

(L) Loan: ongoing and planned (L/A signed) projects

(D) Development Study/ Technical Cooperation for Development Planning: Ongoing projects

(G) Grant Aid: Ongoing projects (G/A or E/N signed)

Assam, Meghalaya

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

Mizoram, Meghalaya

- (L) North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project/2017.3
- (L) North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase2)/2018.3
- (L) North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase4)/2020.3
- (L) North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase5)/2021.3
- (L) North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 6)/2022.3

Transport



Sector Challenges

India is a large country, and its transport system is also one of the largest in the world. Its size, however, does not match its efficiency, because a lot of the appropriate infrastructure is lacking. 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 Japan's Cooperation in the sector

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 between areas in the country, rural as well as urban and regional connectivity with safe, economical and environment friendly manner. Western Dedicated Freight Corridor Project and metro projects in various cities and national highway development projects in North East region are examples of major contributions to India's transport infrastructure.



On 30th September 2022, Ahmedabad Metro Project partially funded by the JICA was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi.

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 (JICA's previous entity) with the Government of India. Then came Phase 2 and 3 – and now 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 travellers in every coach, as well as a separate coach for women -- thus increasing the number of women travelling long distances by Metro.

JICA is also supporting the development of the Chennai Metro Rail Project which helps to meet the increasing demand for transportation, eventually promotes balanced regional growth and improves the quality of the atmosphere in the Chennai Metropolitan Area. Phase-1 & 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 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 the state of Gujarat, JICA has also extended totally 96,401 million Japanese yen in ODA loans for Ahmedabad Metro Project. The entire line of Ahmedabad Metro consists of 18.9km North-South corridor and 21.2km

Figures at a Glance



JICA facilitated construction for approx. 550 km of metro rail network across 6 cities



Facilitated National Highway work across India, including 4-laning of roads in several states



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

East-West corridor passing through the central business district, densely populated residential area and academic area of Ahmedabad metropolitan area. JICA has been supporting 8.9km North-South corridor and 6.8km East-West corridor partially out of the entire line. From October 2022, the commercial operation of 18.9 km of the North-South corridor and 19.8 km of the East-West corridor has been commenced.

to bring about socio-economic connectivity in the North East region, among several other road projects in the country.

JICA's strategy for the future



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.



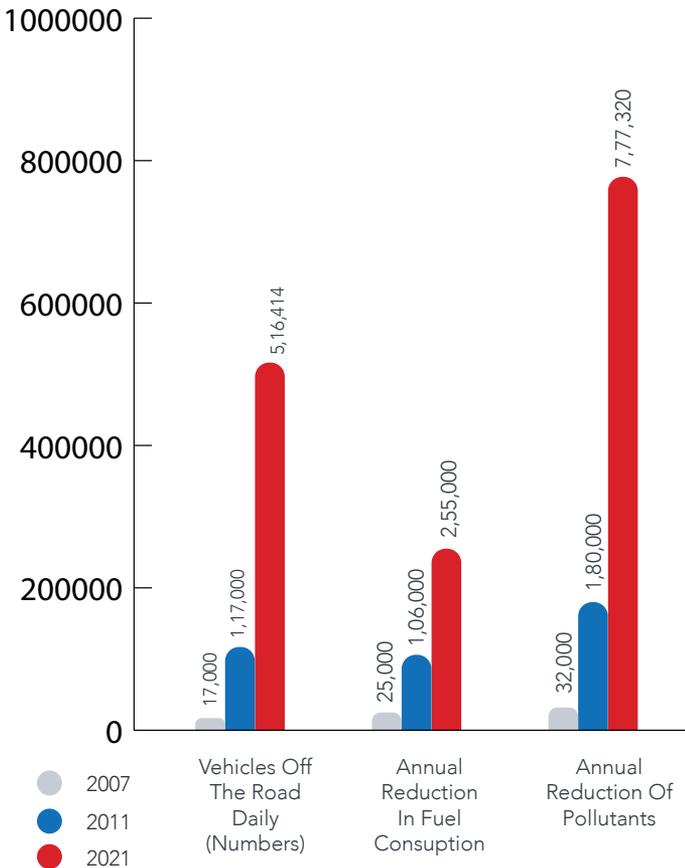
Mumbai Trans Harbour Link Bridge connecting Mumbai with Navi Mumbai

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 Chennai, Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata, and Ahmedabad to install a smart way of mobility in the country. JICA's cooperation to develop the state-of-the-art Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed 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 Delhi and Bengaluru to improve travel speed and reduce traffic congestion.



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

BENEFITS FROM JICA FUNDED DELHI METRO



Achievements

- Supporting metro projects in various metropolitan cities in India, including Delhi, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Bengaluru, to help ease traffic congestion and promote the use of clean, safe, fast, and sustainable public transport
- Contributions to India's railway sector, such as Dedicated Freight Corridor between Delhi and Mumbai, Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Project etc. This will make interstate travel much faster and sustainable.
- Contributions to regional connectivity in North-Eastern India via construction of National Highway 208 (NH208) in Tripura, and that of India's longest river bridge, Dhubri-Phulbari Bridge, connecting Meghalaya and Assam and other road connectivity improvement projects. These are important initiatives

Water & Sanitation



Sector Challenges

In India, water shortage and contamination of water resources are critical issues. 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.

Overview of Japan's Cooperation

JICA's support for the development of India's water and sanitation sector is noted as one of the largest amongst all bilateral and multilateral development partners in India. JICA showcases 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.

Figures at a Glance



JICA has given 37 ODA Loans, 4 Grant Aids, and implemented 12 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 797 billion Japanese Yen (approximately INR 53,000 crore).

Example of JICA's Support

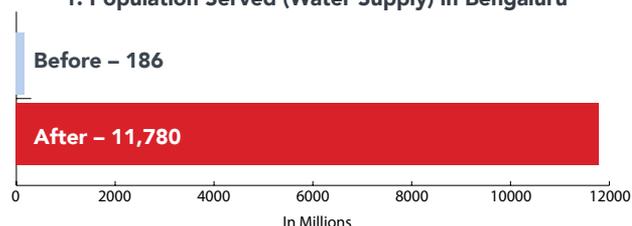
- Water Supply: JICA has supported the projects for safe and reliable water supply in Agra and Bengaluru; safe

water with fluorosis mitigation in Nagaur, Rajasthan and Hogenakkal; Karnataka to name a few.

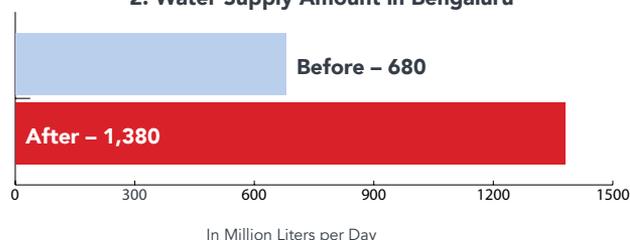
- Sanitation: JICA supports the Ganga and Yamuna Action Plan Project to augment sewage treatment capacity by constructing and renovating sewage treatment plants and sewer lines for improving the sanitary conditions of the communities dependent on these rivers. Another important example of JICA's support 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.
- JICA launched the "Achhi Aadat Campaign" in 2022 to sensitize people to the importance of handwashing and other hygienic practices. Using products donated by private Japanese companies, such as the portable, easy-to-use SATO Tap by Lixil, JICA is encouraging Indian children to practice good hygiene habits for protection against viruses that could cause infectious diseases, including Covid-19. For more information refer to page 30.

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

1. Population Served (Water Supply) in Bengaluru



2. Water Supply Amount in Bengaluru





Community Toilet Complex constructed under Ganga Action Plan Project in Varanasi.

Achievements

- Priority projects that benefit the masses: JICA has implemented projects in major Indian cities such as 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 .
- 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.
- Rejuvenation of rivers: Over the past 20 years, JICA has supported projects aimed at rejuvenation of the 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 litres per day, is under construction.
- 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 for the Future

In view of the acute water-related issues in the country, JICA recognizes the critical need for equitably supplying safe drinking water to the people. JICA aims to catalyze innovative solutions for diversifying water sources in the country, such as rainwater harvesting and reusing treated water. A Technical Cooperation Project for proper classification, treatment, disposal, and recycling

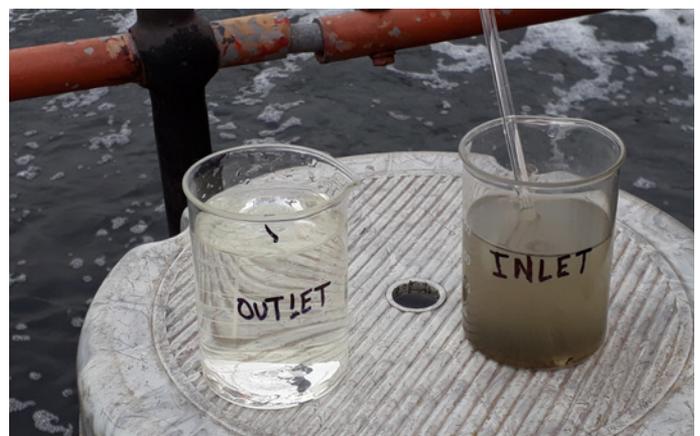
of sludge is currently in the works. Furthermore, JICA has initiated a survey to improve effectiveness of the operation coverage on water and sanitation situation in informal settlements for inclusiveness of all.



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



144 MLD Advanced Water Treatment Plant under the Agra Water Supply Project



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

Energy



Sector Challenges

Population growth, industrialization, and change of lifestyle in a country demands power. Though India has surplus energy, it does not have the means to harvest it. More than 25% of energy is lost in transition, resulting in wastage of the precious resource. Another crucial challenge faced across the globe is climate change. Several countries including India have lately announced strong commitments to reduce carbon emissions dramatically, with the goal of reaching “net zero” in the following years. The phrase 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.

Figures at a Glance



Currently, a total of 11.8 GW projects covering wind, solar, thermal, hydro, 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 through private sector investment finance

Overview of Japan's Cooperation

JICA India supports clean energy projects, in India to protect and preserve the environment. JICA has invested more than 1,559 billion Japanese Yen [approximately 104,000 crores] as loans since 1958/59 to safeguard energy

availability in India. JICA has supported energy projects across states like 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 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 (EV) as well as energy efficiency following the Green Loan Principles.

It will help TCCL in mitigating the impact of climate change by offering green finance and will also contribute to Sustainable Development Goals - 7 and 13.

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

Another loan of JPY 29,442 million for Turga Pumped Storage (I) project was signed. The same shall contribute to solve the major difficulties in renewable energy concerning the present practice of real time management which can not 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), JICA Energy Expert has been appointed at Central Electricity Authority (CEA) since November 2021. The expert is supporting CEA to enhance and implement the policy/projects from NEP and to strengthen capacity in CEA and other power related organizations.

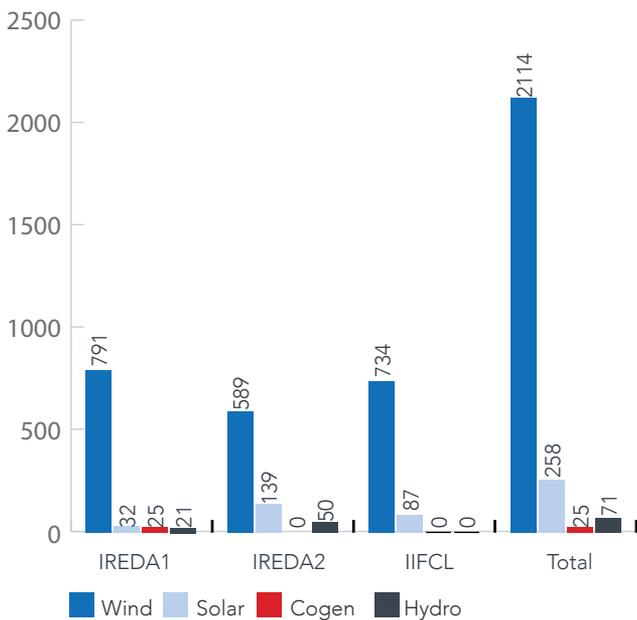
Achievements

- JICA has funded IREDA, through which 39 projects of solar PV, wind and small hydro have been supported
- Japan's expertise in developing renewable energy structures has been facilitating India's development in a sustainable and energy-efficient manner, reducing pollution from non-renewable energy sources

JICA's Strategy for Future

JICA recognizes the need for robust growth in the energy sector in a sustainable manner. It aims to promote modernization of energy sector in India through renewable energy and improving energy efficiency. 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, and aid in the critical restoration of nature.

OUTLINE OF JICA's SUPPORT THROUGH IREDA & IIFCL



Renewable energy projects like solar power, supported under JICA's credit line to IREDA and India Infrastructure Finance Company (IIFCL) in Telangana.



Renewable energy projects like wind power, supported under JICA's credit line to 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 3 million hectares across 15 states



JICA has supported 31 forestry and natural resource management projects in India



Over 18,500 Joint Forest Management (JFM) committees and 25,000 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 largely live off the land, it has led to degradation of forests and depletion of forest resources across the country. JICA's work helps in upgrading forest land and replenishing forest cover, thereby improving forest resources.

India faces many possible threats resulting from climate change, including heat waves; poor agricultural output; droughts; cyclones; unseasonal rains; floods; deforestation, and so on. These not only disrupt livelihoods and displace people, but also harm natural ecosystems and biodiversity. JICA supports efforts aimed at mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, and biodiversity conservation.

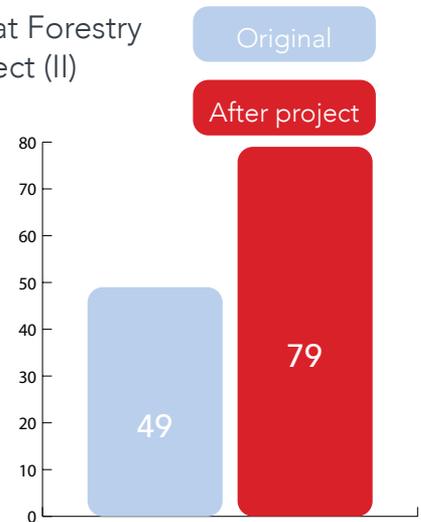
Overview of Japan's Cooperation

Japan's support to India consists of ODA loans of 304.5 billion Japanese Yen (approximately Rs 17,000 crore) since 1991 towards forestry and natural resources management. Plantation and regeneration activities – including soil and moisture conservation – under the projects supported by JICA have covered more than two million hectares across the Indian states of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar

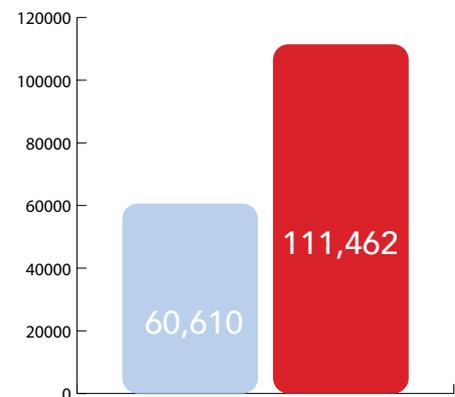
Pradesh, Tripura and Meghalaya.

Outcome of Gujarat Forestry Development Project (II)

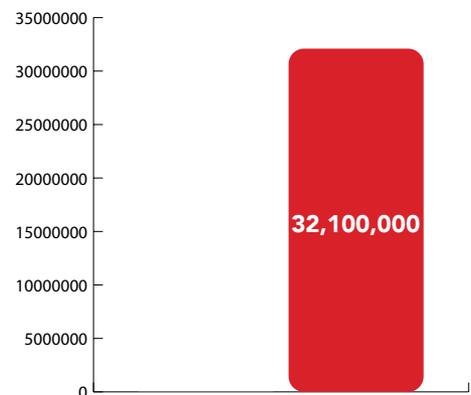
Rate of Forest Cover (%) through Joint Forest Management Committees



Annual Income per Capita (INR)



Job creation (Man-days)



Example of JICA's Support

The Gujarat Forestry Development Project (II) (2007-2017) by JICA has 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), which are largely composed of 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.

Achievements

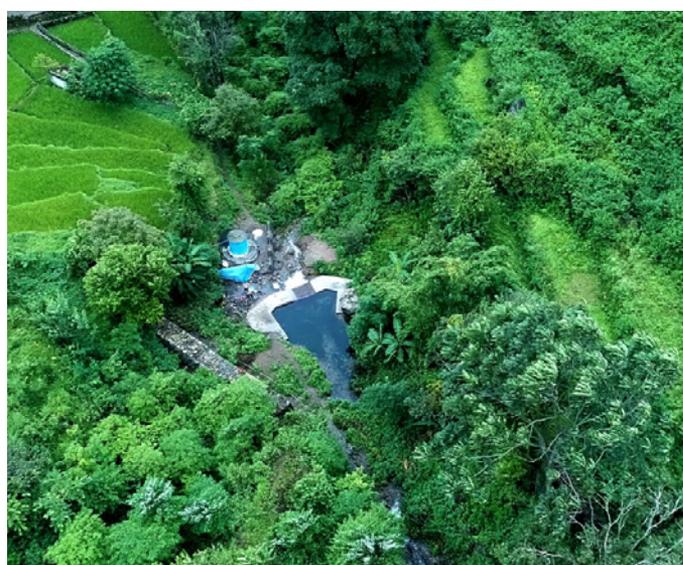
- Under the Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management projects, which focused on biodiversity conservation, Khangchendzonga was added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 2016, becoming India's first "Mixed Heritage" site.
- After the successful completion of Phase One of the Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, the Government of Odisha launched a similar programme, "AMA Jangala Yojana".
- The JICA-assisted project for "Capacity Development for Forest Management and Personnel Training" received the "National Award for Excellence in Training" at the inaugural National Symposium on Excellence in Training.

JICA's Strategy for the Future

JICA aims to introduce state-of-the-art solutions for afforestation/regeneration activities in forest areas; activities for biodiversity conservation; and activities for mitigating and adapting to climate change. JICA aims, in the near future, to pursue projects focused on climate change mitigation and adaption, 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.



Inspection of Teak Plantation Durgapur Forest Range by forest officers under Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project.



Water Conservation site in seemalsain, Ramnagar, under Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project



Walnut Grafting Training for farmers under Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project to improve the livelihoods of the forest dependent people.



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, but as small and marginal farmers dominate the sector, India's yield level remains 30-50% lower than that of other progressive countries. Another major concern is the lack of integrated development of agriculture value chain from production stage to the markets, which results in high postharvest losses and reduced-price realization by the farmers. Farmers are also constrained due to limited access to inputs, capital and technology. Impact of climate change on agriculture is increasingly becoming 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.

Overview of Japan's Cooperation

JICA has extended an official development assistance (ODA) Loan of JPY 225.0 billion (approximately INR 15,630 Crore) towards the Agriculture Sector since 1988. JICA is supporting agricultural projects across states such as Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Example of JICA's Support

Department of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh has implemented Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Project (Phase 1), in five districts, with assistance of JICA and promoted sustainable crop diversification to high value crops with a view to increase the incomes of the farmers. The project increased the vegetable cultivation area by almost 10 times, and gross annual average farm income (Rs./Ha) from 55,000 (2009) to 240,120 (2021). Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Project (Phase 2) was signed in March 2021. The phase 2 project is expected to benefit large number of farmers as project area covers all the 12 districts of the state.



Farmer with his agriculture produce under the Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Project Phase-1

Figures at a Glance



21 ODA loans, 14 Grant Aids and 17 Technical Cooperation's 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.

Achievements

- The Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation (MDI) Project with an aim to promote empowerment of women, has supported installation of 13,274 MDI system by women farmers, and in total 29,913 women farmers have registered for installation of MDI (by end September 2022).
- The Rengali Irrigation Project (Phase 2) is developing irrigation systems to increase agriculture production, and the command area of 17,518 Ha has been created (by end July 2022) against the project target of 39,416 Ha.
- Government of Rajasthan has amended the Participatory Irrigation Act to enable women to participate in water management. Until August 2022, 207 Water User Associations have been formed and 47

women members have been elected and 154 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.

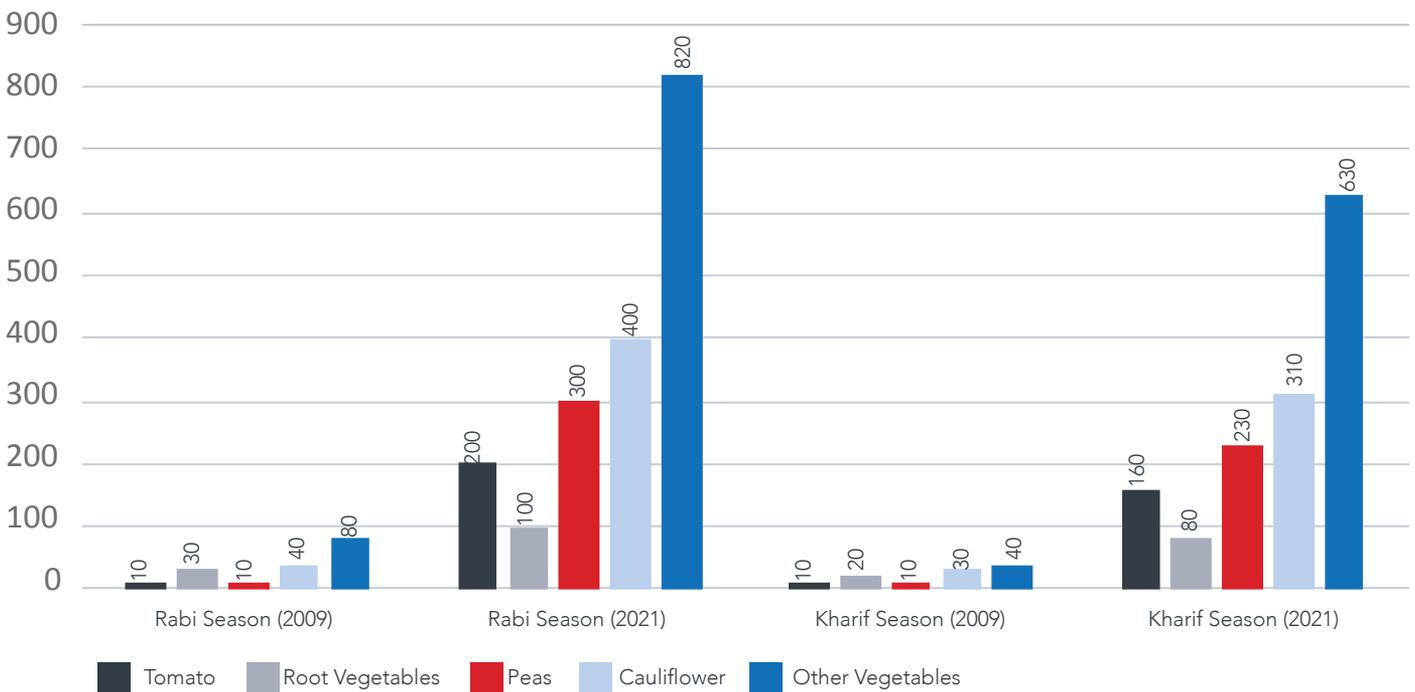
JICA's future strategy

JICA's initiatives in the agriculture sector are intended to contribute to poverty reduction in India through improvement of agriculture productivity, strengthening irrigation infrastructure, institution, and capacity building of farming community, strengthening of agriculture value chain and promotion of new technologies. JICA intends to focus on the 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.



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

Vegetable Cultivated Area (Ha)

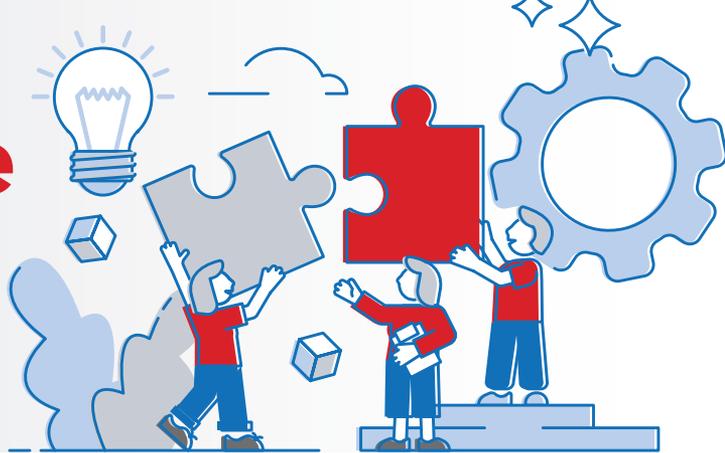


Chilli Farming under Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project. The project ensures food value chain development of selected cash crops as well as establishment of Agriculture Mechanisation & Training Centre (AMTC) for promotion of farm mechanization.



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

Human Resource Development



Sector Challenges

Development of human resources should be nurtured to match the pace and scale of population increase in India, to help maintain and accelerate economic growth in industrial and commercial fields. In addition to providing contemporary education and skills for the youth for enhanced career opportunities, there is an increasing need for developing higher education institutions in the areas of science and technology. This can address the needs of the industrial sector and society, through technical innovation. Shortage of skilled labour whose capacity is competitive to the global market is also a challenge that can be tackled by improving the quality of vocational training to align with the market needs.

Figures at a Glance



140 Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad (IITH) graduates granted scholarship to study in Japan



IITH was ranked 9th as an engineering institution in National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) in India, or 1st among the 2nd generation IITs

Overview of Japan's Cooperation

JICA has extended 31 billion Japanese Yen, (approximately Rs.1,600 Crore) (ODA Loan: 23 billion Japanese Yen, and Grant Aid: 7.8 billion Japanese Yen) since 1984 towards human resource development in India. JICA has also contributed towards this sector through various technical cooperation projects that provide training to human resource in the manufacturing sector, and enhancement of academic and industrial collaboration between India and Japan.



Lecture being conducted at the newly constructed academic building at IIT-Hyderabad under the project named "Campus Development Project of Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad" Phase 1 and 2

An Example of JICA's Support

A senior managers course, Visionary Leaders for Manufacturing (VLFM), was offered under JICA's technical cooperation projects from 2007 to 2021 with an aim to foster leaders with the right mindset and skills to contribute both to the industry and society. The 12-month managerial training course for senior executives with 10-15 years of experience, focused on transformation of senior managers to (1) see manufacturing beyond the entire manufacturing environment, leading to Industry 4.0, (2) build skills, not only learn concepts, and (3) change mindset, not only deploy tools and techniques. Participants acquired practical skills to identify latent needs, forecast future challenges and external events, motivate people in their organizations, and so on. This course, along with the Middle Manager Course (Post Graduate Program for Executives for Visionary Leadership in Manufacturing: PGPEX-VLM), provided under the projects, has trained



Participants of Senior Manager's Course present business plans based on the learning during their visit to Japan, as a part of A technical cooperation project "Champions for Societal Manufacturing (CSM).

over 1,300 visionary leaders in the Indian manufacturing sector over the years.

Achievements

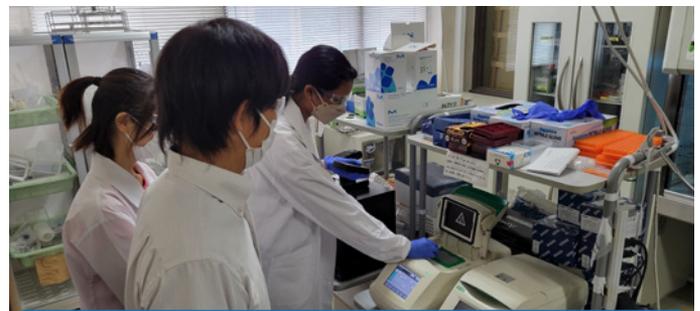
- The Phase 1 of the Project for Future Researchers at IITH to Enhance Network Development with Scholarship of Japan (FRIENDSHIP), a technical cooperation project, enhanced the research network between IITH and first-rate higher education institutions/ industrial clusters of Japan. JICA started the second phase of the project in 2021, which aims at establishing a sustainable platform for academic and industrial collaboration between India and Japan at IITH.
- JICA's ODA loan for IITH is facilitating development of infrastructure including International Guest House, Sports and Cultural Complex, Knowledge Centre (Library), Research Centre Complex, Technology Incubation Park, and Convention Centre, which were designed by Japanese experts to symbolize the partnership between India and Japan, and procurement of research equipment.
- JICA's assistance to the Indira Gandhi Open University (IGNOU) has facilitated upgradation of equipment for satellite broadcasting, from standard definition to high definition. As satellite broadcasting forms an integral part of IGNOU teaching, this is benefiting several thousand students across India.
- The Champions for Societal Manufacturing (CSM) Project has led to a number of 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 Strategy for Future

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, to learn from Japan's techniques, acquire management and other practical skills, and find innovative solutions, for developing their technical expertise and creating employment in India, through technical cooperation, grant aid and ODA loan projects.

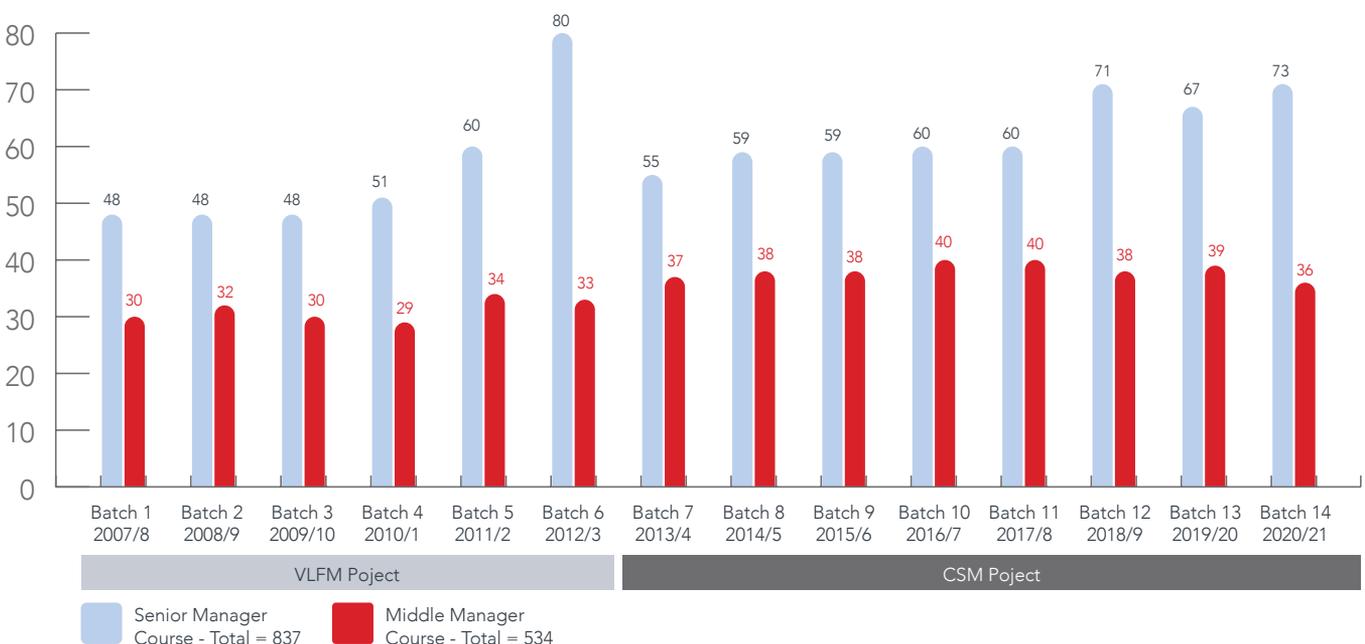


Technology Incubation Park at IIT-H designed by a Japanese design team through JICA's technical cooperation project to symbolise the partnership between India and Japan.



Through "the Project for Future Researchers at IITH to Enhance Network Development with Scholarship of Japan (FRIENDSHIP)" the graduates of IIT-H receive scholarship to pursue master's and doctoral degrees in Japan. One such participant is conducting laboratory work in Hokkaido University.

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



Health



Sector Challenges

India's health sector has faced challenges of severe underfunding and the inadequacies of its health infrastructure. It has especially been brought to light during the COVID-19 pandemic. 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 grants and ODA loans from JICA are vital to India's health sector and keeping its key health indicators in check.

Overview of Japan's Cooperation

JICA is assisting in the provision of quality healthcare services to socially vulnerable groups. Official Development Assistance loans of 284.6 billion Japanese Yen, approximately INR 16,341 crore have been extended since 1995/96. In India, JICA has Health Projects in Tamil Nadu, Odisha and the Northeast, 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



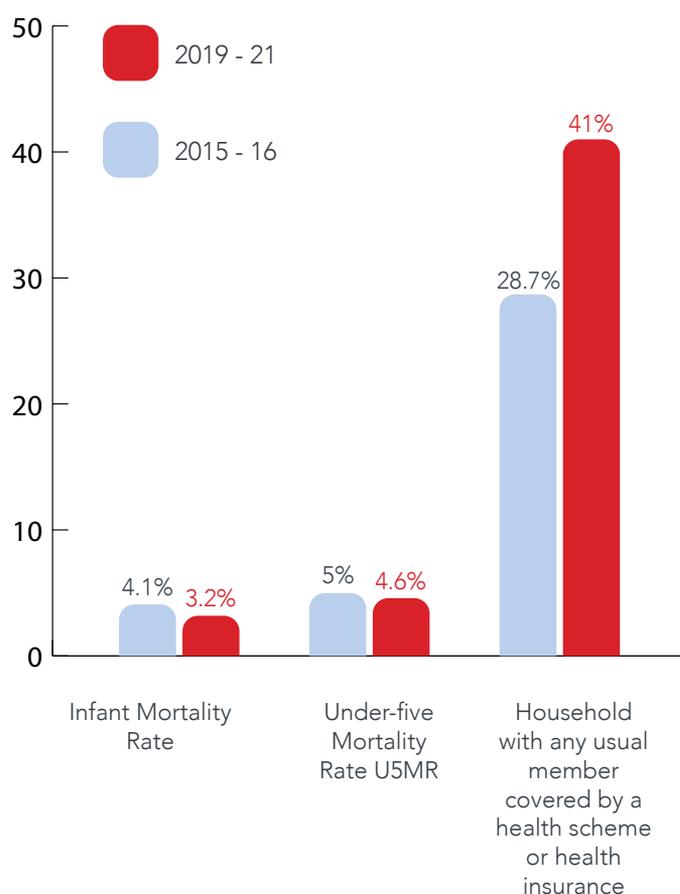
Every day, approximately 1,500 patients visit the JICA supported OPD in Tamil Nadu, scaling up access to quality healthcare for all, especially to the underprivileged, who have been bereft of such services

An Example of JICA's Support

During FY 2021-22, JICA extended ODA loan to Government of India for improving the quality of medical services for the residents of the target areas in the state of Assam. This project takes a comprehensive approach of promoting the development of public medical institutions, mainly secondary and tertiary medical facilities that will serve as core medical centers, the capacity development of

medical personnel, and improvement of the management of medical services in the state. Through the project, comprehensive improvement in the quality of medical services for local residents in Assam will be achieved.

Key Health Indicators in India



Achievements

- 1 ODA loan extended for COVID-19 Crisis Response between FY2020 and FY2021 of approximately JPY 50 billion Yen (approximately INR 3,500 crore) to support Government of India's Prime Minister Ayushmaan Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission Programme (PM-ABHIM) to strengthen the public healthcare
- 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

30 billion JPY (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 has played an instrumental role in providing better access to innovative healthcare services in urban areas and promoting a healthy lifestyle in the state of Tamil Nadu
- JICA is assisting All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) with the capacity building of the related institutes of AIIMS through training of healthcare providers and administrators in order to improve the hospital management and cancer response capabilities.

JICA's Strategy for Future

The healthcare sector in India is booming and JICA believes that the three core areas that need to be addressed on priority are: 1) Controlling infectious diseases, 2) Controlling infant and maternal mortality rate and 3) Providing easy access to health care facilities for the underprivileged. To ensure the overall development of health care in India, JICA is working towards promoting excellence in training the medical staff, providing equipment to hospitals and strengthening capacity of human resources with the focus



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



300 Oxygen Concentrators delivered to India from Japan as a part of Emergency Assistance to support India's fight against the second wave of COVID-19

on Non-Communicable Diseases.



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



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.

Volunteers

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) promote international cooperation through sharing of knowledge, experience, and work as a bridge between the people of India and Japan.

About the JOCV Programme

The JOCV Programmes support a wide range of activities by Japanese citizens who intend to cooperate in the economic and social-development sector in recipient countries. The JOCVs can contribute to the socio-economic development of the recipient countries by sharing their knowledge and experience. Besides that, the JOCVs themselves are also able to widen their international perspectives.

The JICA Volunteer activities have earned high acclaim from the recipient countries and are also being praised in Japan. The JICA Volunteers possess backgrounds, knowledge and experience related to the requirements of the recipient countries. They live and work together with the local communities, speak their local languages and carry out activities with emphasis on self-reliant efforts and fostering mutual understanding. "Together with the local community" is the motto of JICA Volunteer programs.

Salient Features of JICA Volunteers

- Dispatched based on the requests from the recipient countries
- Have a voluntary mind and 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 grassroot level

JOCV in India

In India, the JOCV Programme commenced in 1966. Since then, over 200 volunteers have been dispatched across the country in various fields such as education including Japanese languages, health, agriculture, community development, sports, empowerment for persons of disabilities etc. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, around 20 JOCVs were working across India. However, the deployment of JOCV had been suspended world-wide due to the pandemic, including India. The programme resumed in October 2021 with the arrival of 1 JOCV (Rugby Coach) to a school in Gandhinagar, Gujarat. As of January, 2023, 13 JOCV's are working in India as Japanese Language Teachers, Rugby Coach, Judo Coach

and SHIATSU Massage Instructor. As of January, 2023, at least 7 more JOCVs have already been scheduled to be dispatched from Japan to India in FY 2023.

JOCV - Post Covid-19

JICA continues to nurture the JOCV programme for the further promotion of international cooperation through the sharing of knowledge and experience, and people-to-people exchange between India and Japan. JICA is aiming to increase the number of volunteers in India in order to further enhance people-to-people exchange between the two nations.



JUDO coach JOCV teaching JUDO at the Indian Blind and Para Judo Association.



JOCV working as a Japanese language teacher at Mody University of Science and Technology, Rajasthan.



SHIATSU massage instructor (JOCV) training visually impaired people on Shiatsu massage technique which is a bodywork that originated in Japan.

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 Knowledge Co-Creation Programs (KCCPs)

JICA's KCCPs are a form of technical cooperation that JICA implements in Japan and other countries.

Japan has formed its social system and organizational 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 organizations to discuss the circumstances in their respective home countries and 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, which saw almost 10,000 participants from across the world every year until 2019, are a major component of Japan's international cooperation programs. In India, due to the impact of Covid-19, JICA conducted online KCCPs during 2020 and 2021, in which 8 personnel participated. Most of the participants were from governmental and public organisations. The others were from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private companies.

Japan has enlisted the cooperation of several types and levels of organizations, including governmental organizations, educational institutions, companies, and NGOs. This has resulted in the creation of a system that can meet the need 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.

JICA's Knowledge Co-Creation Programs are a form of Technical Cooperation which shares Japan's experiences with other developing countries.



JICA Partnership Program

JICA Partnership program (JPP) was introduced in 2002 to support and cooperate with the implementation of projects formulated by Japanese NGOs, Japanese local governments, and Japanese universities.

About JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

Recognizing the growing importance of civil societies in international cooperation, the JPP was introduced in 2002. NGOs, local governments and universities in Japan engaged in international cooperation propose JPPs as joint programs that will be outsourced to them by JICA. Conducted as a part of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in developing countries, a JPP is fine-tuned grassroots level assistance that meets diversifying local needs. JPP requires three important perspectives. First, the project must be a people-based technical cooperation actively led by Japanese organizations. Second, the project must improve the standard of living and incomes of residents in a developing country. Third, the project must encourage Japanese citizens to understand and participate in international cooperation.

There are three different project types according to the attribute and experience level of the proposing organizations. (1) The Grassroots Cooperation Support Type is for those organizations with at least two years of experience and limited experience in developing countries, for starting full-scale international cooperation. (2) The Grassroots Partner Type is for those organizations with abundant experience and achievements in assisting developing countries, for further developing and expanding their activities. (3) The Regional Vitalization Type is a scheme in which local governments in Japan play a leading role, to contribute to solving challenges in developing countries and revitalizing the regional economy in Japan.

In India, JPP was started in 2004, to empower the community and the people of the country. Japanese organizations have implemented various projects with Indian counterpart organizations in all three categories above, in the field of agriculture, rural development, health, women's empowerment, tourism, and disaster risk reduction to contribute towards social and economic development at the grassroots level.

An Example of JICA's Support

HIV infection is the strongest risk factor for developing Tuberculosis (TB), and it has fuelled its resurgence and an increase of TB deaths recently. Kibi International

University/ Junsei Educational Institution and National AIDS Research Institute (NARI) in Pune, Maharashtra, have introduced MCP (matricellular protein) measurement in a JPP titled Project to improve treatment outcomes in HIV/TB co-infected patients in Maharashtra, since 2020. As MCPs can be used as severity markers in infectious diseases, MCP measurement inspection is expected to detect severity of HIV/TB, identify side effects and response to treatment for better management of HIV/TB co-infected patients. Through disseminating such methods, the project aims at reducing the physical burden caused by side reactions of patients through NARI.



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."

NGO-JICA Japan Desk

About NGO-JICA Japan Desk

The Japanese government offers various assistance programs to meet the diverse needs of developing countries through ODA. In International cooperation, the role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) has become increasingly more important, both in Japan and India. The NGO-JICA Japan Desk of JICA India aims at facilitating effective participation of Indian NGOs and Japanese NGOs/academic institutes and local governments in social development activities in India.

The role of NGO-JICA Japan desk In India

1. To assist Japanese NGOs towards the implementation of various schemes such as the JICA Partnership Program (JPP), studies and surveys in India
2. To provide information and facilitate partnerships with Indian NGOs, Social Enterprises, CSR engagement as well as the social development scenario in India.

Services provided by NGO-JICA Japan desk in India

1. Supporting the activities of Japanese NGOs in India
 - a. To provide information regarding rules and regulations for implementing projects in India
 - b. To provide information and assistance to Japanese NGOs that are interested in JICA's NGO schemes in India, such as the JICA Partnership Program (JPP)
2. Facilitating and assisting Japanese NGOs in executing JPP and other JICA NGO schemes

- a. To support ongoing JPP projects
 - b. To assist in formulating new JPP projects
 - c. To provide trainings and assistance for Japanese NGOs in carrying out projects in India
3. Strengthening cooperation and facilitating engagement between Japanese citizens/ organizations and Indian NGOs, Social Enterprises and CSR opportunities for social development projects in India
 - a. To provide information regarding NGO legislation and general information of Indian NGOs to JICA HQs, Domestic Centres and Overseas Offices
 - b. To organize seminar and workshop to support collaboration and partnership between Indian and Japanese stakeholders
 - c. To have a consultation on any issues related to NGOs, Social enterprises and CSR opportunities in India

JICA India NGO Database

During the critical phase of the coronavirus pandemic, JICA India created the NGO database to promote partnership especially for COVID-19 relief work between Japanese stakeholders and Indian NGOs. The platform provides Japanese stakeholders with information and support related to the non-profit sector in India. Using the database NGO-JICA Japan Desk facilitates matching between Japanese stakeholders and local Indian NGOs for implementing social development projects and CSR engagement in India.



Japan International Cooperation Agency
JICA India NGO Database

Feedback

State of Registration

Select Registration States ▼

Operation State

Select Operational States ▼

Sector

Select Sector ▼

Name of Organization

Select Name of Organization ▼

Worked With Any Japanese Organization

Yes

No

Worked With Any State or Central Government

Yes

No

Enter organization name or keyword 🔍 Search

Name of Organization	Thematic Area	Operational Area
Discover nonprofits by using the search field above and/or filters on the left!		





JICA India NGO database dashboard

Other Projects

Achhi Aadat Campaign (AAC)

The Achhi Aadat (Good Habit) Campaign was launched on National Cleanliness Day 2021 to raise awareness among 10 Crore people about the importance of hygiene practices for preventing the spread of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases. The campaign is to introduce an easy and practical approach to the hygiene and sanitation issues by promoting handwashing, nail hygiene and other hygiene practices.

In partnership with many Japanese companies, hygiene products including nail cutters, reusable masks, and a handwashing station "SATO Tap" were distributed in schools and communities in 21 states and 2 Union Territories. The campaign promoted special COVID-19 related episodes of motion comic of a popular Japanese manga "Cells at Work" and videos collaborating with two Japanese characters, Kumamon and Hello Kitty to spread the messages of cleanliness and hygiene practices in the country.



Raising awareness among the community members through rallies on good hygiene practices under the Achhi Aadat Campaign.



JICA India and Sanrio Company, Ltd collaborated together to promote handwashing with a famous Japanese character Hello Kitty as a part of the 'Achhi Aadat (Good Habit) Campaign. This year 2022 marked Hello Kitty's first physical appearance in India.

The campaign has been successful in fostering cleanliness and hygiene mind among children, and they will continue "Achhi Aadat" as their life-long practices to protect not only themselves but also people around them such as family and friends. Until March 2022, the campaign has been able to reach 65 million people and JICA India along with its partners continue to scale their efforts towards the campaign. One of the main key achievements, under this campaign is the contribution to India's Prime Minister Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana (PM-ASBY) programme to strengthen the public healthcare.

Private Sector Investment and Finance (PSIF) scheme

JICA India has been partnering with the Government of India and various state governments for poverty alleviation, investment promotion as well as for infrastructure development for over six decades.

In line with Government of India's strategies, JICA intends to expand its areas of support to include private sector development through the "Private Sector Investment and Female customers receiving loans from a NBFC financed by NAC Information Education Communication (IEC) Materials used under the Achhi Aadat Campaign JICA | OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES IN INDIA 31 Finance (PSIF) scheme" to provide debt, equity to private projects and companies.

As of now, there are 6 projects of PSIF scheme in India as followings.:

- 1. Support for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises** (Loan to Mahindra and Mahindra Financial Services Limited)
- 2. Project for Affordable Housing Finance for Low Income Households** (Loan to PNB Housing Finance Limited)
- 3. Climate Change Management Project** (Loan to Tata Cleantech Capital Limited)
- 4. Financial Inclusion for Women Project** (Loan to Northern Arc Limited)
- 5. Supporting Indian DX startups** (Fund Investment to Rebright Partners IV)
- 6. Investment to Impact Fund** (Fund Investment to Neev Fund II)

Tsunagaru Lab

JICA India established the "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Business Co-Creation Lab - Tsunagaru Lab -" in June 2020 to promote partnership between

Japanese companies and Indian social enterprises. The lab serves as a collaboration platform to help address social and developmental challenges in sectors such as healthcare, education, agriculture, waste, and energy, among others. Additionally, the partnership between Japanese companies with unique technology and Indian social enterprises will enable them to approach the last one mile, which has not been easy to do so far, and will provide products and services that are appropriate for



India, potentially creating a new business model.

Up until December 2021, over 600 Indian enterprises and 80 Japanese companies have been listed as participants under the Tsunagaru LAB's efforts to provide information on Indian social enterprises and support business matching. Since the commencement, 11 webinars have been conducted to introduce efforts of companies to address social issues in India and good examples of corporate partnerships in Japan and India.

Varanasi International Cooperation and Convention Centre (VCC)



The Varanasi International Cooperation and Convention Centre (VCC) was conceptualized by the Government of India in the city of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (UP) as a core base for cultural and artistic activities and the promotion of people-to-people exchange. Japan has supported the project through its Grant Aid as a "symbol of friendship between Japan and India". Prime Minister Modi has named the VCC "Rudraksh" as he wishes to make it a symbol of wisdom.

VCC has a Main Hall with a seating capacity of 1,200 persons and the latest state of art Stage for the Performances, lights, and sound equipment. The construction of the VCC demonstrates the most sophisticated technology including energy conservation and appealing aesthetics and experience of Japanese companies.

It is hoped that the VCC will serve as a base for promoting people-to-people and cultural exchanges between India and the rest of the world, and further develop India through the promotion of the tourism sector, trade development and business promotion by utilizing this VCC.



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

1997

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

Courtesy: Shinichi Kuno



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 60km 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 27km 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 Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance, Government of India for the Mumbai – Ahmedabad High-Speed Rail Project.

2019

Loan Agreement signed with the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance, 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 department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of finance, Gov of India to strengthen India-Japan relationship, one of them being the "Covid-19 Crisis Response Emergency Support Loan".

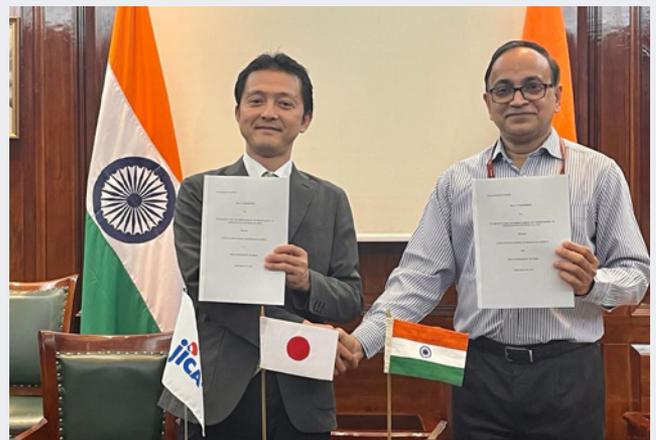


2021

Nine loan agreements signed with the department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of finance, Gov 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 department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of finance, Gov of India to strengthen India-Japan relationship, one of them being the "Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project for Climate Change Response"



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