

Operations and Activities in India

FY 2024 - 2025

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Foreword

Message from the Chief Representative

We are in the midst of a deepening global uncertainty driven by various complex challenges such as climate change, armed conflicts, natural disasters, and economic crises that are interlinked beyond the border. Even many of these issues remain unresolved, it is important to recognise the number of significant efforts that global communities have undertaken to make our lives better. This includes the most recent efforts to combat the pandemic, and to mitigate the impact of climate change. We are certain that international cooperation is more crucial than ever, and emerging countries, particularly India, are poised to play an increasingly sizeable role.

India is a dynamic country with unmatched prospects for growth as an emerging source of talent, innovation, and market demand. Today, it has embarked on the path to becoming a developed country, with its vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, while tackling existing challenges. Japan shares a long and enduring friendship with India that has flourished over decades. Many view the Japan-India relationship as one of the most promising bilateral partnerships in the world due to its unparalleled potential for supplementary and complementary roles in variety of areas.

As an international cooperation agency of the Government of Japan, JICA has contributed to the development of an emerging India through Official Development Assistance (ODA). This is based on our vision "Leading the World with Trust" valuing the true partnership between each recipient country and Japan with a long-term vision. Such partnerships with India especially with the Government of India and the respective state governments have been pivotal in addressing development challenges and fostering sustainable growth.

Japan's ODA to India began in 1958, with India being the first recipient of a Japanese ODA loan. Since then, over 8,339 billion Japanese Yen (as of December 2024, approx. INR 4.6 trillion) have been extended as a loan to support 336 projects across the sectors in India. JICA has also conducted various forms of cooperation India to holistically engage with India; Technical Cooperation, Grant Aid, Private Sector Investment and Finance, dispatchment of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

In FY2023-24, JICA recorded a historic milestone of achieving the largest loan signing amount of 809 billion Japanese Yen (approx. INR 450 billion) for 13 projects such as Project for Promoting Start-up and Innovation in Telangana, Metro Projects in Delhi and Mumbai, and Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Project (V). We were also privileged to witness various milestones



of key ongoing projects including the inauguration of Atal Setu (Mumbai Trans Harbour Link), Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, Kolkata East-West Metro, Mumbai Metro Line 3, Water Supply Projects in Bengaluru etc. in 2024. Furthermore, we commenced the Grant Aid Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) and dispatched JICA long term advisor for Technical Intern Training Program/Specified Skilled Worker to National Skill Development Cooperation (NSDC) to accelerate further people-to-people exchange between Japan and India.

Our cooperation goes beyond addressing the issues related to development in India. JICA has focused on promoting co-creation between Japan and India through people-to-people exchanges, leveraging Japanese and Indian experiences and technologies, and accelerating bilateral interactions among industries and academia. In light of a rapidly emerging India, we would like to further engage in the field where both nations can mutually support and benefit each other even in new sectors such as Digital Transformation (DX), Semiconductor and Disaster Management. Together, we can create avenues for mutual growth.

If you are interested in exploring opportunities to collaborate with JICA or find anything relevant to you in this brochure, whether it is through business, partnerships, or addressing societal challenges, JICA encourages each one of you to reach out to us.

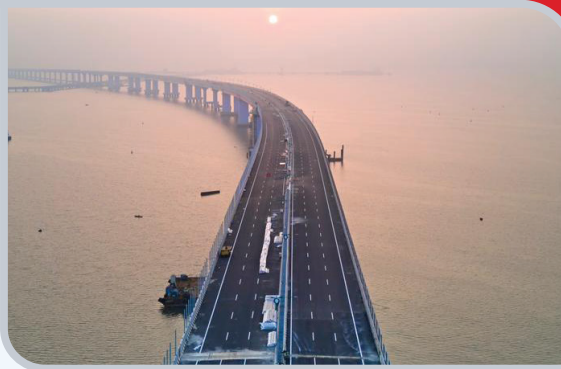
Let us work together to build a brighter future for both India and Japan.

TAKEUCHI Takuro
Chief Representative, JICA India Office

Big Events in 2024

PM Modi Inaugurates India's Longest Sea Bridge Funded by JICA

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the JICA-funded Mumbai Trans Harbour Link, India's longest sea bridge, spanning 21.8 km. This transformative project reduces travel time between Mumbai and Navi Mumbai to just 20 minutes, integrating key economic hubs like Navi Mumbai Airport and Jawaharlal Nehru Port, and symbolizing the enduring India-Japan partnership.



PM Modi Unveils JICA-Funded IIT Hyderabad Campus, A New Era of Innovation

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi virtually inaugurated Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) – funded Campus Development Project of India Institute of Hyderabad, one of the India's most coveted institution for higher education in science and technology for developing leaders and visionaries for India's development and strengthening India-Japan relations.

Kolkata Metro Makes History as PM Modi Inaugurates JICA-Funded Under-River Tunnel

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the JICA-funded Howrah Maidan-Esplanade section of the Kolkata East-West Metro, featuring India's first under-river tunnel beneath the Hooghly river. The 4.80 km section improves connectivity, reduces traffic congestion, and is expected to cut 42,000 tons of CO2 emissions annually, contributing to sustainable urban development.



JICA Signs Major ODA Loan Agreement with India to Boost Infrastructure and Sustainability

JICA signed Japanese ODA loan agreements with India for nine projects, totaling 232,209 million yen (approx. INR 42,959* crores). These projects aim to enhance infrastructure, promote sustainable development, and contribute to India's SDGs. They cover sectors such as transportation, water supply, horticulture, healthcare, and climate change, with a focus on regional socio-economic growth and environmental sustainability.

* The conversion is based on the exchange rate of 1 INR = 1.85 JPY and is subject to change.

JICA & Official Development Assistance (ODA)

About JICA

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

JICA's Vision: Leading the World with Trust

JICA, with its partners, will take the lead in forging bonds of trust across the world, aspiring for a free, peaceful, and prosperous world where people can hope for a better future and explore their diverse potentials. JICA's mission in accordance with the Development Cooperation Charter is to work on human security and quality growth. Our actions are as follows:



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



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



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



Co-creation: Bring together diverse wisdom and resources.



Innovation: Innovate to bring about unprecedented impacts.

What is Official Development Assistance?

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

Finance and Investment Cooperation

ODA Loans are extended under generous lending conditions (long repayment periods, low interest rates) for projects supporting the development of developing countries. They are applied to infrastructure construction and other projects and programs requiring a large amount of funding. Private-Sector Investment Finance, on the other hand, provides financial support for private-sector activities in developing countries.

Grant Aid

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

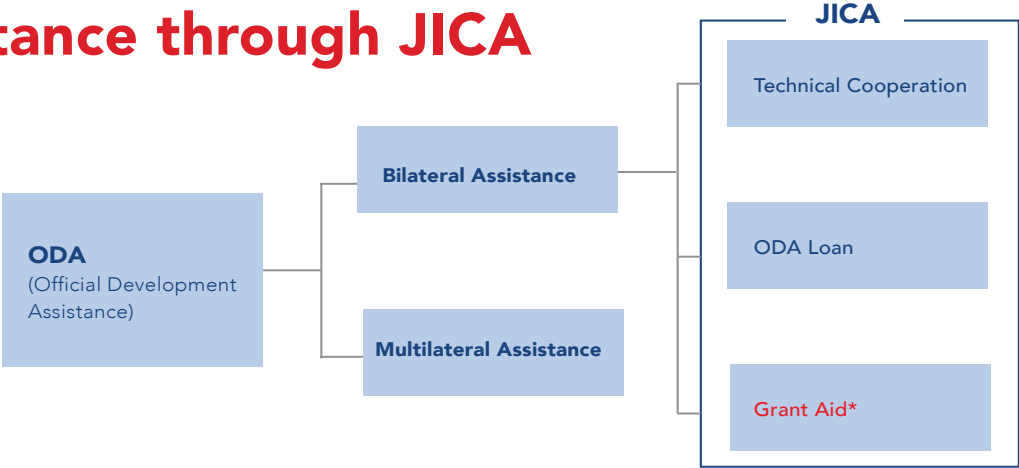
Technical Cooperation

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



Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurates JICA-funded Howrah Maidan-Esplanade section of Kolkata East-West Metro that features under-river tunnel situated beneath the Hooghly river.

Japan's multi-faceted assistance through JICA



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



A decade-long campus development project of Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad (IITH) was inaugurated in 2024 by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.



JICA Volunteer (JOCV) making an impact as a track and field coach at the Odisha Sports Department, dedicated to enhancing the skills, attitude, good discipline, and performance of Odisha athletes.



Beneficiary harvesting the crop under the Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Project Phase II (HPCDP II).

JICA & India

Japan's partnership with India spans over 65 years

Japan's ODA to India started in 1958, when a concessional ODA loan of 18 billion JPY (approx. INR 973* crores) 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 8,339 billion JPY (approx. INR 4.6* trillion) in ODA loans have been committed for development across various sectors. Technical Cooperation with India started in 1961 with the Indo-Japanese Agricultural Demonstration Farm Project. In 1966, Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Centres were established across the country, in which the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was introduced, and model farms were set up to contribute towards achieving food self-sufficiency in India. Since then, more than 8,700 Indian personnel have participated in training courses in Japan and over 12,300 Japanese experts have come to India to offer their expertise. Grant aid has also covered various areas in India, including the construction



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

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

OPERATIONS IN INDIA (AS OF DECEMBER 2024)

ODA Loan:



8,339 billion Yen
COMMITMENT (Cumulative)



809.4 billion Yen
COMMITMENT (FY2023/24)



336
NO. OF LOAN AGREEMENTS



96
NO. OF ONGOING PROJECTS

Technical Cooperation (FY 23-24)



213
INDIANS PARTICIPATED
JICA TRAINING



374
JAPANESE EXPERTS
DISPATCHED TO INDIA

Grant Aid:



3
NO. OF ONGOING PROJECTS

Citizen Participation:



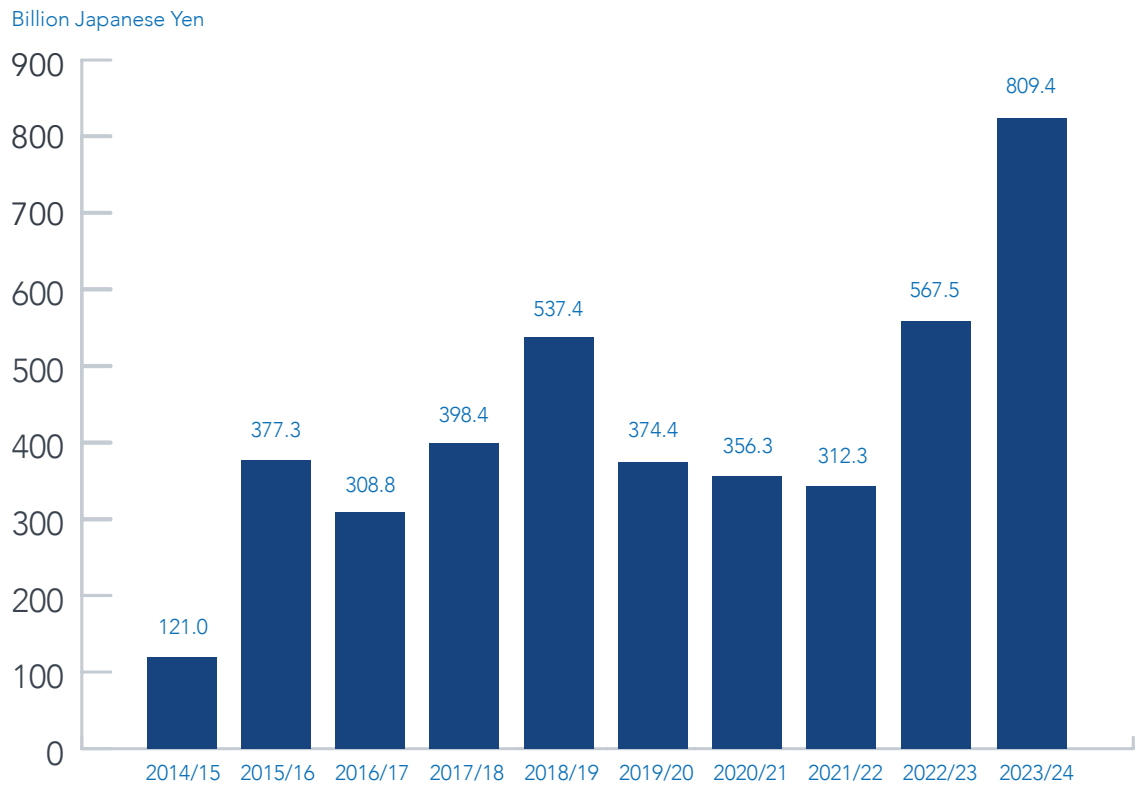
Japanese Volunteers: 16
for Japanese language education, sports, marketing, bamboo crafting, and community development



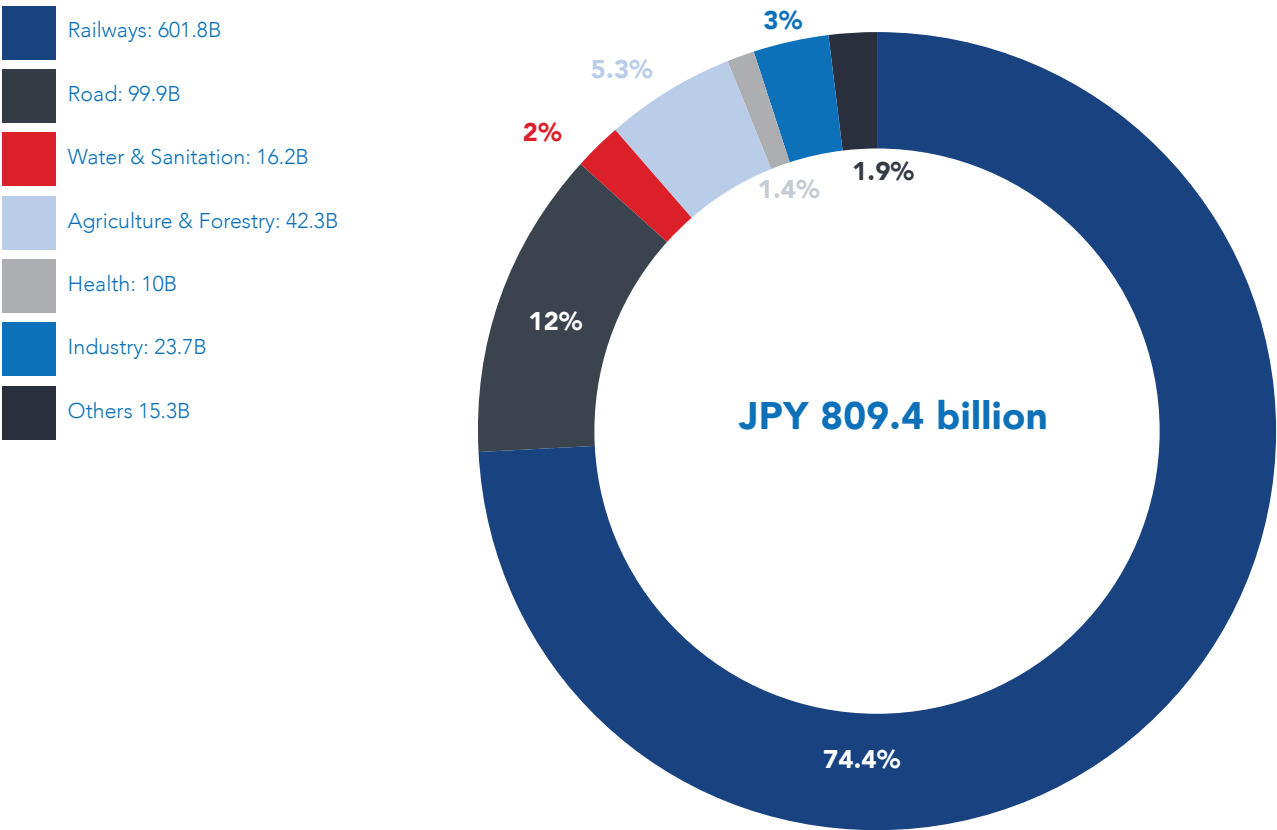
2 Japanese NGO activities
Working with Indian Partner

JICA's Assistance

TRENDS IN ODA LOAN COMMITMENT FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS (FY 2014/15 - 2023/24)



TRENDS IN ODA LOAN COMMITMENT BY SECTOR (FY 2023/24)



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 program/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
-  Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase1) (V) /2024.2
-  Public-Private Partnership Infrastructure Financing Project /2016.3
-  Project for the Dairy Development /2018.12
-  Program for Japan-India Cooperative Actions towards Sustainable Development Goals in India (Phase2) /2023.12
-  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 Water Supply Project /2009.3
-  Guwahati Sewerage Project /2015.2
-  Assam Health System Strengthening Project /2022.3

Assam, Meghalaya

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

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) /2022.7
-  Project for Construction of Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (IV) /2023.3
-  Project for Construction of Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (V) /2023.12

g Haryana

-  Haryana Distribution System Upgradation Project /2014.3
-  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 /2016.1
-  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
-  North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase4) /2020.3
-  North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase5) /2021.3
-  North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase6) /2022.3




o Nagaland

-  Nagaland Forest Management Project /2017.3
-  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 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











r Uttar Pradesh

-  Agra Water Supply Project (II) /2014.3
-  Forest based Ganga Friendly Livelihood Project /2023.02-2027.01

s Rajasthan

-  Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (I) /2017.3
-  Rajasthan Rural Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase2) /2021.3
-  Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project(II) /2023.3
-  Project for Climate Change Response and Ecosystem Services Enhancement in Rajasthan /2024.02

t Tamil Nadu

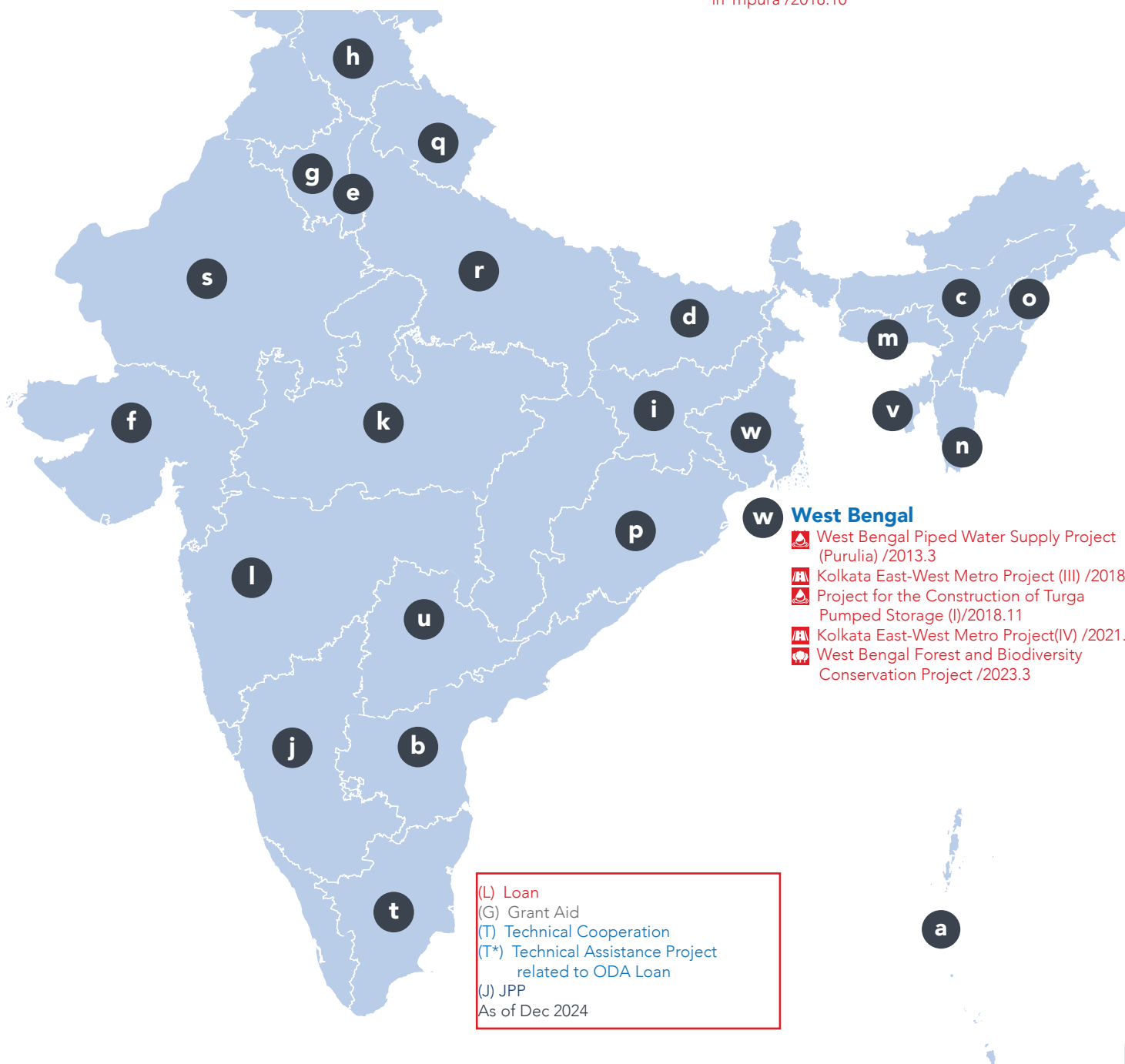
-  The Project for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases in Tamil Nadu /2022.4 - 2026.4
-  Chennai Metro Project (V) /2017.3
-  Chennai Metro Rail Project (Phase2)(I) /2018.12
-  Chennai Metro Rail Project (Phase 2)(II) /2022.3
-  Project for Construction of Chennai Seawater Desalination Plant(II) /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

u 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

v Tripura

-  Project for Sustainable Catchment Forest Management in Tripura /2018.10



w 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

(L) Loan
(G) Grant Aid
(T) Technical Cooperation
(T*) Technical Assistance Project related to ODA Loan
(J) JPP
As of Dec 2024

Transport



Sector Challenges

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

Overview of JICA's Cooperation

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



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

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

Example of JICA's Support

Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 1 started after the signing of the first loan agreement (February 1997) between Japan's OECF (Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, JICA's previous entity) with the Government of India. Then came Phase 2 and 3 – and currently Phase 4 is set to complete by March 2026. JICA brought in protocols regarding safety awareness, punctuality in train operation, and designated seats for women and elderly travelers in every coach, as well as a separate coach for women, thus increasing the number of women travelling long distances by metro. JICA has recently started its cooperation to promote digital transformation for Delhi metro as well as to envision a data interoperability platform for Delhi's transport sector to facilitate multimodal mobility. JICA has also supported the construction of Mumbai Trans-Harbour Link Project (Atal-Setu) named after the iconic former Prime Minister of India Shri. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, which was inaugurated in January 2024, as India's longest sea bridge spanning over 21.8 km, connecting the financial capital of India,

Figures at a Glance



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



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



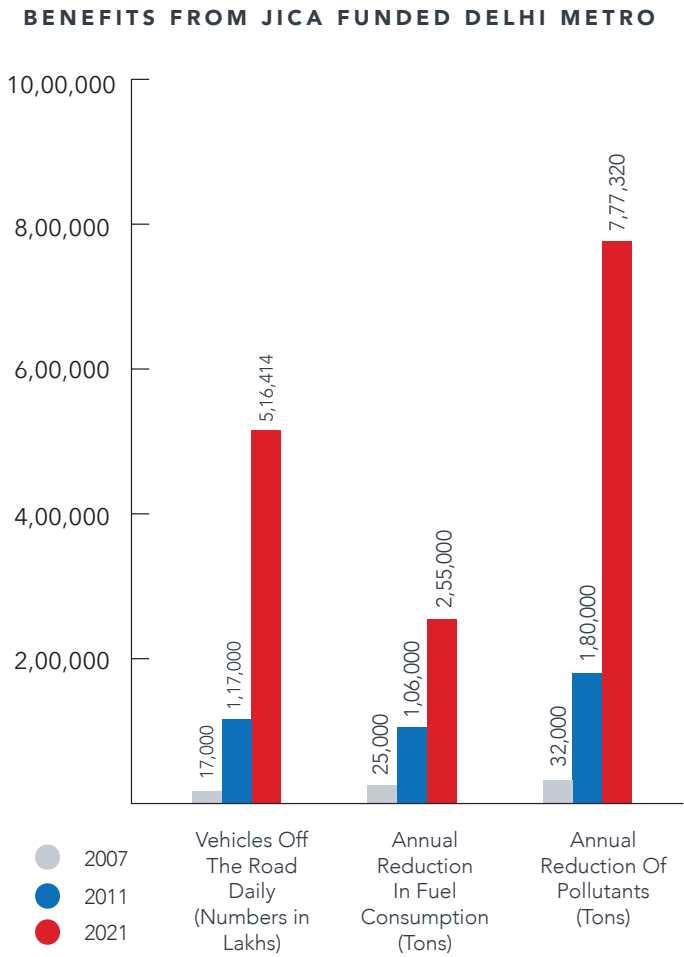
80+ ODA Loans, 2 Grant Aid and 34 Technical Cooperations have been extended for India's transport sector.

Mumbai with its satellite city Navi Mumbai. As the state-of-the-art infrastructure marks a historic milestone in the connectivity landscape of India, it also showcases an exemplary India-Japan friendship.

JICA has also supported Mumbai’s first fully underground Metro Line 3 project (Phase1: Aarey to BKC) since 2013. It was successfully inaugurated in October 2024 by the Hon’ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. Once fully operational, the line will significantly boost connectivity across Mumbai.

The 16.55 km long Kolkata East-West Metro project, which has been supported by JICA since 2008, witnessed the inauguration of India’s first under-river tunnel situated beneath the Hooghly river by the Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. Through the project, the climate change mitigation benefits (estimated GHG emission reductions) are also expected to be approx. 42,000 tons/year in terms of CO2 (as of 2027).

In addition, JICA has contributed to construction of a huge dedicated freight corridor (DFC) linking Delhi-Mumbai (1500km), and installation of automated signal & telecommunication under Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) initiative between the Government of India and Japan. This DFC project will lead to the enhancement of the freight corridor in an innovative way such as the introduction of double-stack car which will increase the transport volume largely.

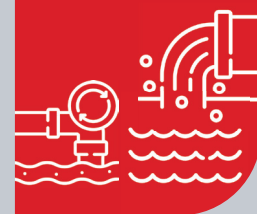


JICA’s Strategy

JICA aims to construct efficient traffic systems to meet increasing traffic demands, mitigating traffic congestion, thereby reducing pollution and mitigating greenhouse gas emission. JICA has been proactively supporting metro systems in Delhi, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, and Patna. JICA’s cooperation to develop the state-of-the-art Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed rail project, is one of the examples of JICA’s vision for the transportation sector in India. Similarly, JICA has been promoting Intelligent Transport Systems in big cities such as Chennai and Bengaluru to improve travel speed and reduce traffic congestion.

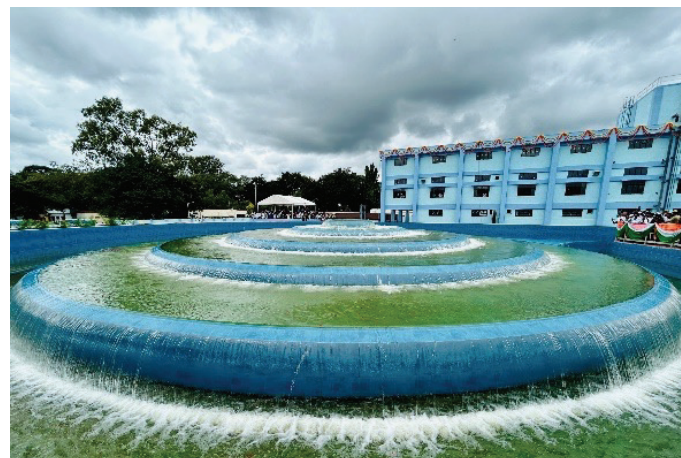


Water & Sanitation



Sector Challenges

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



Inaugurated 775 MLD Water Treatment Plant of Bengaluru Water Supply & Sewerage Project.

Figures at a Glance



JICA has extended 38 ODA Loans, 4 Grant Aids, and implemented 13 Technical Cooperation Projects.



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



Japan's support consists of ODA loans of over 851 billion Japanese Yen (approx. INR 46,000* crore).

Overview of Japan's Cooperation in the Sector

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

of water and sanitation entities responsible for efficient delivery of services to the public.

Example of JICA's Support

JICA has implemented projects across urban and rural India to enhance water and sewerage infrastructure through utilizing advanced technologies including technologies of Japanese companies such as ozonation water purification systems and desalination water plants etc.

For water supply sector, JICA supports to ensure safe and sustainable water supply in line with the condition of each region such as construction of a desalination plant in water-scarce regions like Chennai, provision of safe water through fluorosis mitigation in Nagaur, Rajasthan, and Hogenakkal, Tamil Nadu. JICA also signed a new loan agreement in February 2024 to bolster the urban water supply system in Uttarakhand. Several projects witnessed its inauguration in 2024 such as 775 MLD (million liters per day) Water Treatment Facility constructed under the Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Project benefiting 5 million people in Bengaluru, and 191 MLD Water Treatment Facility constructed under Guwahati Water Supply Project benefiting 1 million people in Guwahati.

For sanitation sector, JICA supports the Ganga and Yamuna Action Plan Projects to augment sewage treatment capacity by constructing and renovating sewage treatment plants and sewer lines to improve the water quality and the sanitary conditions of the communities dependent on these rivers. Under the Yamuna Action Plan Project (III) supported by JICA since 2011, the largest

* The conversion is based on the exchange rate of 1 INR = 1.85 JPY and is subject to change.

water treatment plant in Delhi, capable of treating 564 MLD, is under construction.

Other important examples of JICA's support are; the Mula-Mutha pollution abatement project in Pune and Nag River in Nagpur that aims to improve the water quality in the rivers by augmenting sewage collection systems and sewage treatment facilities.

In addition, JICA supports the capacity development of government officials. 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. JICA has also conducted technical cooperation on management of sewage sludge with National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD), Government of India

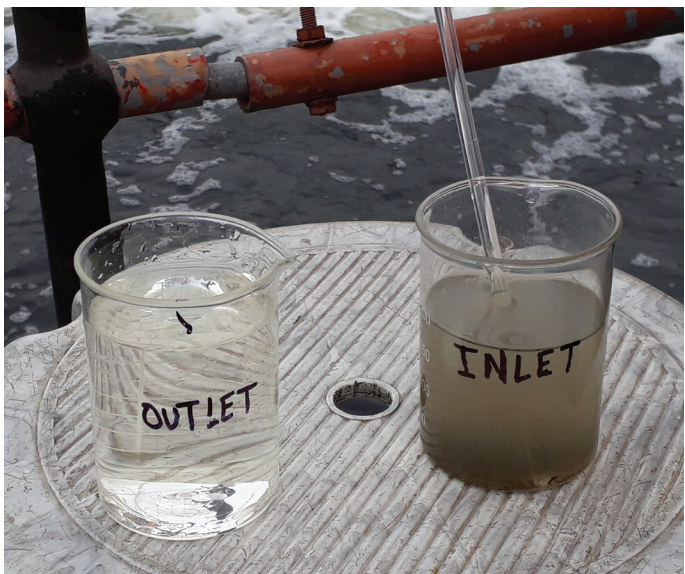
Inclusive development: JICA supports social development activities such as constructing community toilets, reflecting the voices of the communities, and promoting social awareness.



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

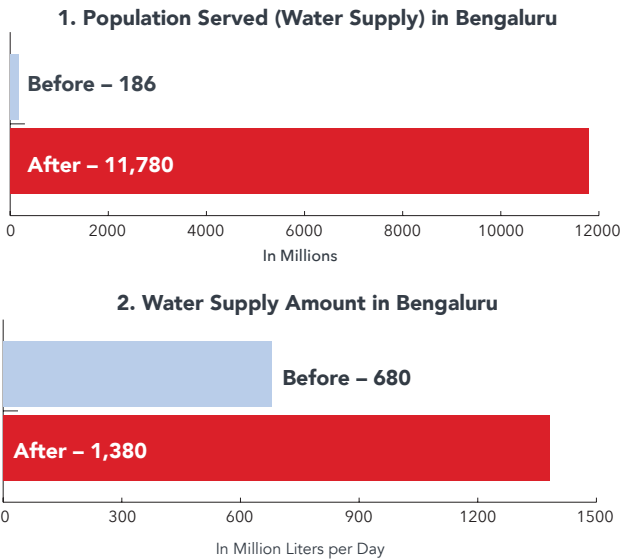


Harohalli Pumping Station (with Kubota pumps) under JICA funded Bengaluru Water Supply & Sewerage Project.



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

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



JICA's Strategy

In view of the acute water-related issues in the country, JICA emphasises the significance of development of water supply system/sewerage treatment plants to meet the urgent needs of the people and industries. JICA will also support to stabilize 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. To implement effective water management, the promotion of technology and digital transformation of Japanese companies such as introduction of SCADA/ GIS, the reuse of treated water, and digitalization of business operations (promoting automation of operation and maintenance systems, etc.) is encouraged.



Sector Challenges

Population growth, rapid industrialisation, and change of lifestyle in the country demands power. More than 25% 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 percent of electricity from non-fossil sources. However, while the introduction of renewable energy is progressing in India, the dependence on coal is persistent. A review of India's primary energy mix reveals that non-fossil fuels account for only 10%, with fossil fuels comprising a 90%, including coal, oil, and natural gas. Therefore, JICA's assistance in the sector is critical for efficiently and effectively planning, managing, and distributing power with renewable energy.

Overview of Japan's Cooperation in the Sector

JICA supports clean energy projects in India to prevent global warming and air pollution. JICA has invested more than JPY 1,559 billion (approx. INR 84,324* crores) as loans since 1958 to safeguard energy availability in India. JICA has supported power projects across states such as Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Telangana and many more.

Example of JICA's Support

JICA signed a Loan Agreement in 2021 for a maximum amount of JPY 10 billion (approx. INR 541* crores) with Tata Capital Limited (TCL) to offer loans to businesses across India that focus on renewable energy generation, electric vehicles (EVs) as well as energy efficiency following the Green Loan Principles, which facilitate and support environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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

JICA also signed a Loan Agreement of JPY 5,497 million (approx. INR 297* crores) in 2018 to improve the power shortage in Meghalaya by renovating, modernizing and upgrading the Umiam - Umtru Stage - III Hydroelectric Power Station, thereby contributing to the industrial development and living standard improvement in the state.

Another loan of JPY 29,442 million (approx. INR 1,591* crores) for the Turga Pumped Storage (I) project in West Bengal was signed in 2018. The objective of this project is to improve the flexibility and reliability of the power system in West Bengal state and surrounding areas to ensure the stability of the regional power supply.

Additionally, to support the Indian government to establish a net-zero carbon power supply system, in 2024 JICA launched new Technical Cooperation for Development Planning on Project for formulating Decarbonization Transition Roadmap in Electric Power Sector. This is to formulate a roadmap on how to decarbonize the electricity sector by introducing policy, regulations, and technologies for decarbonization.

Figures at a Glance



Currently, a total of 14.1 GW projects covering wind, solar, thermal, hydro, cogeneration (cogen), and storage have been successfully undertaken with support from JICA.



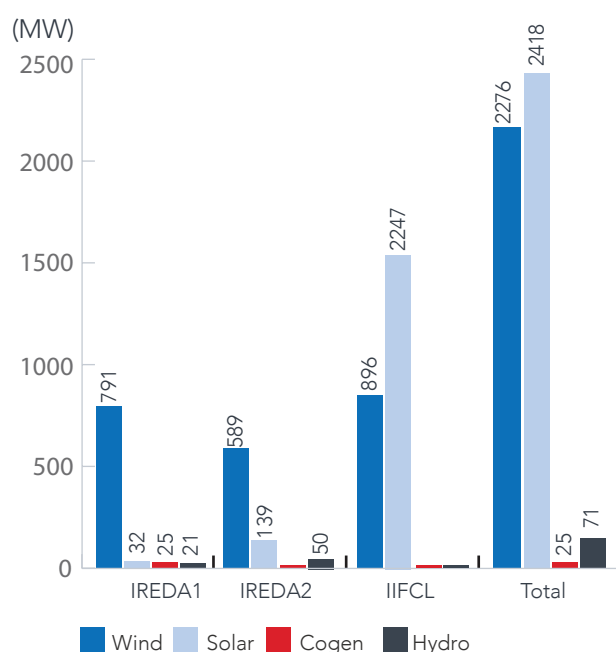
JICA signed a Loan Agreement for a maximum amount of JPY 10 billion (approx. INR 541* crores) with Tata Capital Limited (TCL) to support India to reduce the emission of greenhouse gas (GHG) through private sector investment finance.

* The conversion is based on the exchange rate of 1 INR = 1.85 JPY and is subject to change.

JICA's Strategy

JICA recognises the need for robust and sustainable growth in the energy sector. It aims to promote stable supply of energy and electricity, reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, energy security, and self-sufficiency for India. JICA's vision is in line with the Government of India's target on net-zero emissions by 2070. JICA has been financing government-owned financial institution such as IREDA and IIFCL for promoting renewable energy. JICA 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.

OUTLINE OF JICA's SUPPORT THROUGH IREDA & IIFCL



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



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



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



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

Forestry



Figures at a Glance



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



JICA has supported 35 forestry and natural resource management projects in India.



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

Sector Challenges

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

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

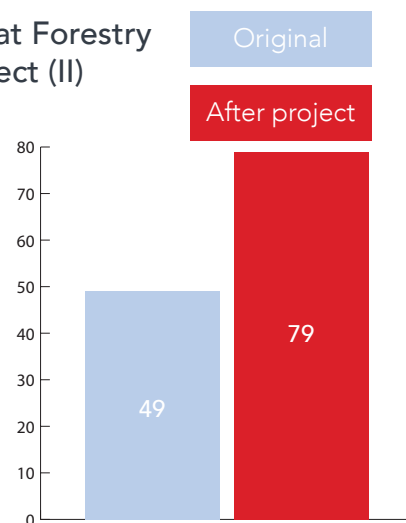
Overview of Japan's Cooperation in the Sector

Japan's support to India consists of ODA loans of JPY 340.1 billion (approx. INR 18,384* crores) since 1991 towards forestry and natural resources management.

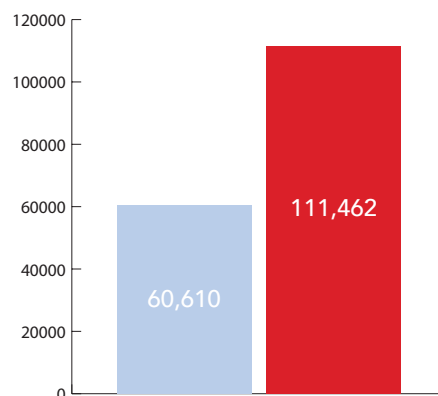
The projects supported by JICA have covered more than 2.4 million hectares across the Indian states of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, and Meghalaya.

Outcome of Gujarat Forestry Development Project (II)

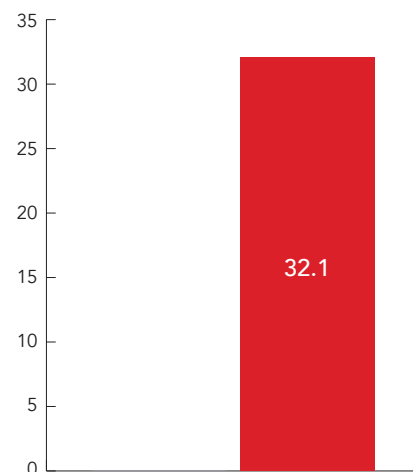
Rate of Forest Cover (%) through Joint Forest Management Committees



Annual Income per Capita (INR)



Job Creation (Person/million)



* The conversion is based on the exchange rate of 1 INR = 1.85 JPY and is subject to change.

Example of JICA's Support

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

Flagship Videos of Forestry Projects



"Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project"



"Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation Project"

JICA's Strategy

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



Community Entrepreneurship program in Himachal Pradesh.



Community-led Jhum agroforestry in Nagaland.



Discussion about land-use plan among community in Meghalaya.



Income Generation Activity through Mushroom Cultivation in Odisha.

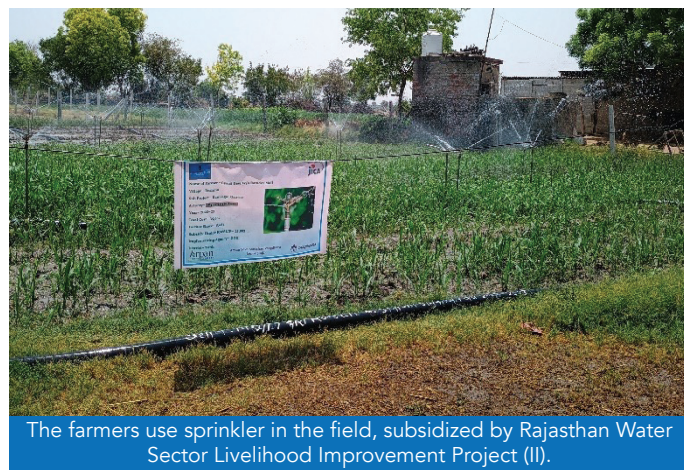
Agriculture



Sector Challenges

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

1988. JICA is supporting agricultural projects across states such as Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, and Uttarakhand.



The farmers use sprinkler in the field, subsidized by Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (II).

Example of JICA's Support

The Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation (MDI) Project with an aim to promote empowerment of women has supported the installation of 23,601 MDI system by women farmers (by July 2024).

The Rengali Irrigation Project (Phase 2) is developing irrigation systems to increase agriculture production, and the command area of 17,158 hectares has been created (by end December 2024) against the project target of 39,416 hectares.

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (I) encouraged Government of Rajasthan to amend the Participatory Irrigation Act to enable women to participate in water management. So far, 313 Water User Associations have been formed, 65 women members have been elected and 158 women members have been co-opted in the management committee of WUA, in accordance with the amended Act. Additionally, 264 women wings have also been formed in 94 irrigation sub- projects.

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

Figures at a Glance



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



Under JICA assisted projects, irrigated area has increased by more than 943,000 Hectares.



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

Overview of Japan's Cooperation in the Sector

JICA has extended ODA loan of JPY 266.4 billion (approx. INR 14,422* crores) towards the agriculture sector since

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benefit a larger number of farmers as the project area covers all the 12 districts of the state.

JICA's Strategy

JICA's initiatives in the agriculture sector are intended to contribute to poverty reduction in India. This is being done through improvement of agriculture productivity, crop diversification from cereals to high-value products such as vegetables, strengthening irrigation infrastructure, strengthening institutions, capacity building of farming communities, strengthening agriculture value chain and promotion of new technologies. JICA intends to focus on promoting 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.



Training Program on Shiitake Mushroom Packaging and Grading at the Shiitake Cultivation Training Centre, Palampur under Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Project (Phase 2).

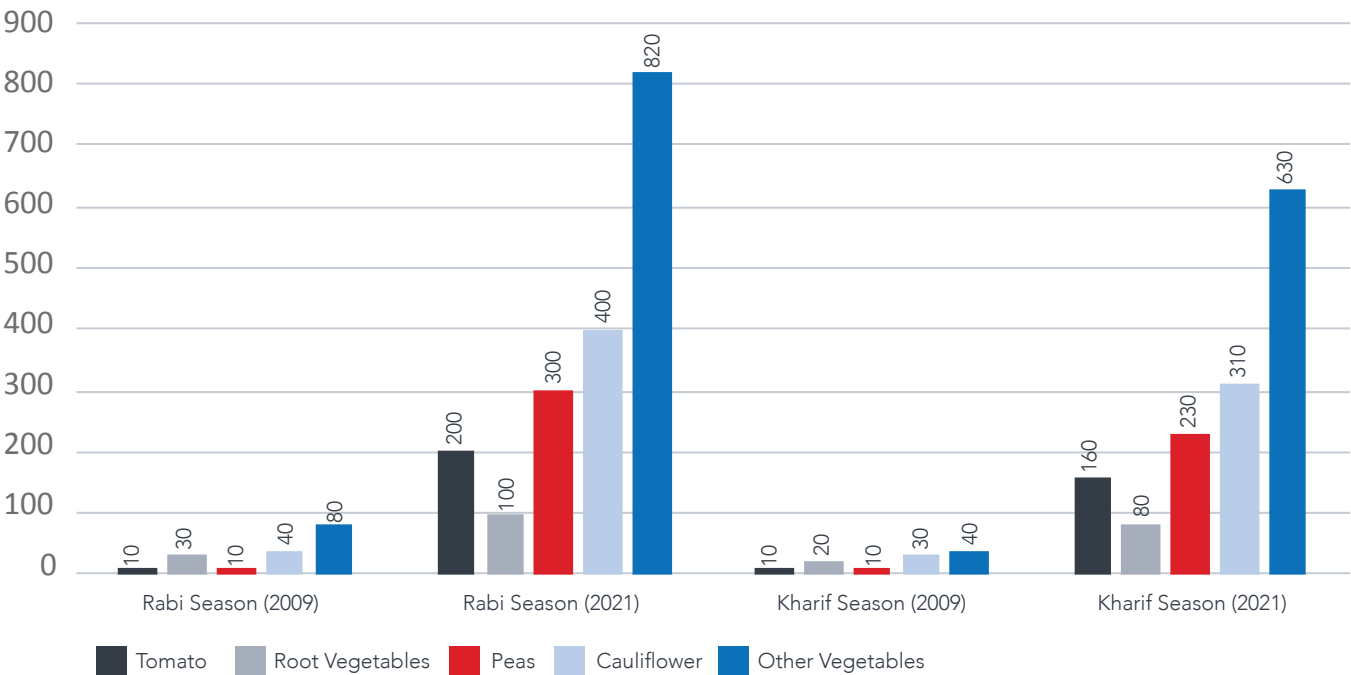


Rengali Irrigation Project (Phase-2) involves construction of irrigation canals establishment of Water User Associations and promotion of agriculture and livelihood activities to enhance agriculture production and living standards of farmers in Odisha.



Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification by Drip Irrigation Project contributes to enhancing livelihood of small farmers as well as encouraging women's social participation.

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





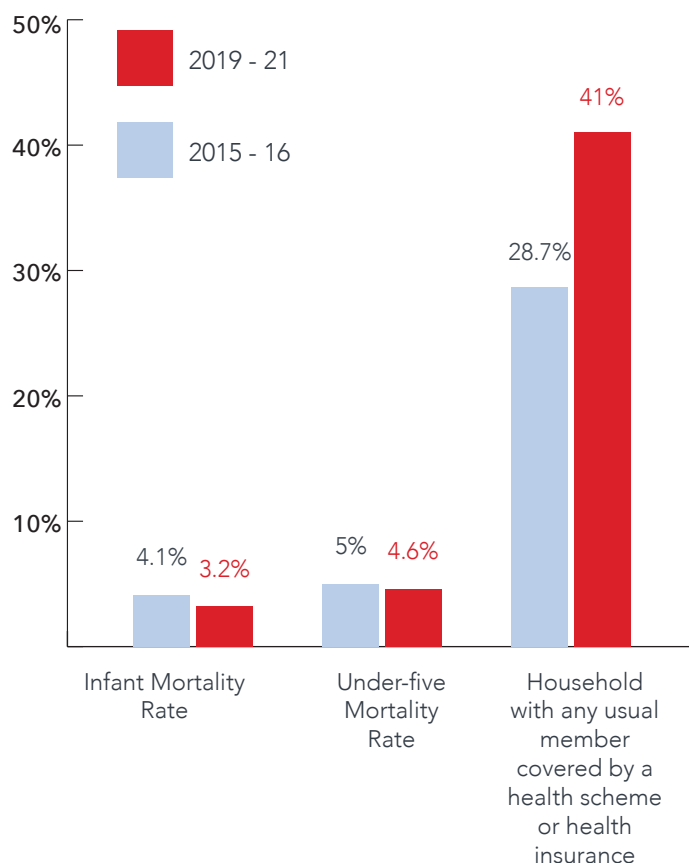
Sector Challenges

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

Overview of JICA's Cooperation

JICA is assisting in the provision of quality healthcare services to socially vulnerable groups. Official Development Assistance loans of 304.5 billion Japanese Yen (approx. INR 16,495* crores), have been extended since 1995/96. In India, JICA has health projects in Tamil Nadu and the Northeast such as Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland, amongst other states.

Key Health Indicators in India



Figures at a Glance



Totally, 5 ODA Loans, 8 Grant Aids and 6 Technical Cooperation's have been extended for the sector in India.



Every day, approx. 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.

Example of JICA's Support

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

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

JICA also supported vulnerable groups strongly affected by the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19. In

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align with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Germany, France, etc., a loan of JPY 30 billion (approx. INR 1,622* crores) was provided to Government of India implementing social protection policies. JICA also gifted India 300 oxygen concentrators during the surge of its second wave of COVID-19.

JICA's Strategy

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



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



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



Modular Operation theater in Government Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, 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.

Human Resource Development



Sector Challenges

India surpassed China to have the largest population, approx. 1.4 billion in the world in 2022. India will enjoy a long-term demographic dividend with the youth, the age group of 15-29, making up nearly 40% of India's total population. At the same time, India has been emerging as a global hub of human resources, and new global manufacturing centre with its vast number of talented human resources.

However, development of human resources does not match the pace and scale of the population increase. For instance, only 4.4% of the total labour force in the country receives formal skill training. Implementation of proper skill training for youth is a key pillar for India to transform its economy including development of high-end manufacturing sector, thereby generating huge employment opportunities.

researches especially in the areas of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), where India can have global advantage. In addition, the role of innovation and entrepreneurship incubation has recently become a key development driver by harnessing the full capacity of startups and youth. India, as the world's 3rd largest startup ecosystem with over 100 unicorns, has huge potential to accelerate its development through making full use of such new players.

Moreover, there is a further potential for people-to-people exchanges between India and Japan that would accelerate the development of both countries at various



levels from skill development to enhancement of business and academic ties.

Overview of Japan's Cooperation in the Sector

Japan has holistically contributed to the human resource development of India across the sectors through various initiatives by Japanese industries, academia and governments including JICA.

Japan has also focused on the active people-to-people exchanges between India and Japan to make full use of Japanese experience and technologies, and India's abundant talents for each other under the strong leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Ministers of India and Japan.

JICA has extended 31 billion Japanese Yen (approx. INR 1,676* crores) (ODA Loan: JPY 46.7 billion (approx. INR 2,524* crores), and Grant Aid: JPY 8 billion (approx. INR 432* crores)) in India especially focusing on leading universities of India such as IITH and Indira Gandhi National Open University and incubation institutions of Telangana including T-Hub. JICA has also conducted a number of technical cooperation projects which provided training to people in the manufacturing sector and

Figures at a Glance



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



IITH was ranked 8th as an engineering institution in the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) in India in 2024.



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

There is an increasing need for highly skilled professionals as the leading forces of India's development from R&D to innovation and entrepreneurship. Higher education institutions including universities has a huge role to develop such leaders as envisioned in the National Education Policy, 2020. Hence, it is important for such institutions to further enhance their internationalization, engagement with industries, and promotion of quality

* The conversion is based on the exchange rate of 1 INR = 1.85 JPY and is subject to change.

promote academic and industrial collaboration between India and Japan.

JICA has also extended 51.9 billion Japanese Yen (approx. INR 2,800* crores) ODA loan to support the state government's policy for investment promotion including skill development of workers in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

Furthermore, the government of India and Japan signed a MoU for Technical Intern Training Program (TITP) in 2017 and Specialised Skilled Worker (SSW) in 2021 to enhance the exchange of human resources and technical knowledge between India and Japan. Over 1,000 workers are in Japan (as of December 2023) in a variety of sectors such as caregiving, agriculture, automobile etc., however, the number remains limited compared to other emerging countries such as Vietnam and Nepal.

Example of JICA's Support

The government of India and Japan decided to support establishment of a new Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in 2007. Under this initiative, JICA has extended around 23 billion Japanese Yen (approx. INR 1,243* crores) loan in 2014 to support the campus development of IITH, which resulted in the establishment of over 20 campus buildings including 6 facilities designed by Japanese architectures to symbolise the partnership between India and Japan. A decade-long project was successfully inaugurated in February 2024 by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. To maximize the impact of IITH, JICA has conducted technical cooperation project (FRIENDSHIP) to enhance network and promote collaborative activities between IITH and Japanese industries/academia since 2012. The project has facilitated scholarship for over 160 IITH graduates, over 300 exchanges of faculties between Japan and IITH, approx. 10 joint research projects per year with Japan, as well as operations of Japan Desk at the institute.

Furthermore, JICA in collaboration with the government of India and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) conducted 2 technical cooperation projects from 2007 to 2021 to foster Indian leaders with the right mindset and skills for manufacturing with Japanese technologies and experience. The projects trained more than 6,300 Indians. The courses have been offered by CII even after the completion of JICA support as its own project. In 2023, JICA commenced new technical cooperation project to establish business breakthrough ecosystem between India and Japan. Various collaborative activities have taken place among Indian actors, such as CII, IIT Madras/ IIT Kanpur/IIM Calcutta, and Japanese business-related organizations under the project.

In February 2024, JICA extended 23.7 billion Japanese Yen (approx. INR 1,281* crores) loan to support the Government of Telangana in addressing job creation and economic development challenges through innovative measures and the augmentation of the startup ecosystem, targeting not only urban entrepreneurs but also women

and aspiring business leaders in rural areas. The project will also facilitate Japanese companies' engagement for co-creation between India and Japan. JICA also started a grant scholarship program in July 2024 for 36 talented Indian government officials over four years to offer master's degrees at leading Japanese universities. It is a milestone to develop capacity of Indian policymakers who will drive policy reforms and implement key development projects, contributing significantly to India's growth.

In December 2024, JICA has dispatched Japanese long-term expert to National Skill Development Cooperation (NSDC) to promote Technical Intern Training Program (TITP) and Specialised Skilled Worker (SSW) from India to



MoU signed between IITH and Ochanomizu University in October 2024 to promote students' interactions facilitated by IITH Japan Desk and FRIENDSHIP Project Team.

Japan.

JICA's Strategy

JICA aims to holistically approach the human resource development of India across the sectors through its various scheme especially focusing on segments of highly-skilled professionals, mid-skilled professionals and workers. For highly-skilled professionals, JICA's focus is on engagement with higher education institutions such as IIT, which will be the core supplier of leader of transforming India. For mid-skilled professionals, our priority is to empower innovation and entrepreneurship of talented youth across India, and to provide opportunities for upskilling. For workers, the key element is to ensure industry-ready skill development, which are the key factors for employment and industrial advancement in India.

Furthermore, it is JICA's utmost priority to connect Japan with India in implementing the human resource development so that we can promote co-creation and mutual benefits between India and Japan. The possible outcome would be joint-projects among Indian and Japanese industries/academia, skill development of Indian human resources with Japanese technologies and experience, job and skilling opportunities in Japan, and supplementation and complementation of each strength and shortcomings such as less job opportunities and scarce labour force.



Women entrepreneurs and innovators at a workshop on Business Model Canvas to refine their value propositions conducted by the WE Hub (Telangana Startup and Innovation Ecosystem Strengthening Project).

JICA's Approach





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. People exchanges between India and Japan help accelerate the development of both countries at various levels from skill development to enhancement of business and academic ties.

About the JOCV Program

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

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

Salient Features of JOCVs

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

JOCV in India

- In India, the JOCV program 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 etc.

- As of September 2024, 20 JOCVs are working in India as Japanese Language Teachers, Rugby Coach, Judo Coach, Track and Field Coach, Swimming Coach, Marketing, Community Development and Bamboo Craft instructor.
- JICA continues to promote the JOCV program for strengthening international cooperation through sharing of knowledge and experience.
- JICA aims to increase the number of volunteers in India to further enhance people-to-people exchange between India and Japan.



Track and Field Coach (JOCV) coaching short distance running to local athletes.



Japanese Language Teacher (JOCV) teaching Japanese language to university students.



JUDO Coach (JOCV) and JUDO players of Indian Blind and Para Judo Association who got medals in the Paris Paralympic games 2024.

Knowledge Co-Creation Programs



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

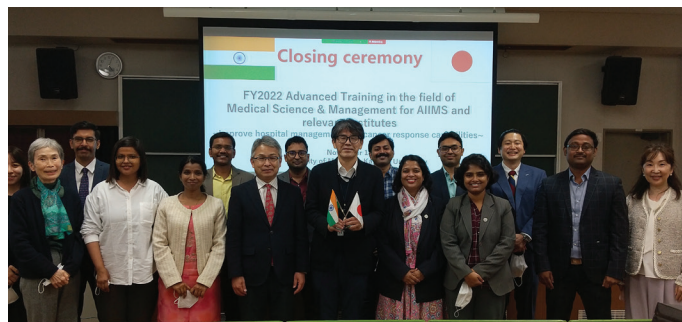
About JICA's KCCPs

JICA's KCCP is a part of the technical cooperation program which is implemented in Japan with a view to share Japan's experiences with other developing countries. If seeing is believing, then experiencing is understanding.

By participating in JICA's KCCPs in Japan, people from developing countries can interact with the Japanese society and the concerned Japanese organisations to discuss development challenges in their respective home countries. This will help them to understand situations in Japan, which may be quite different from those in their home countries.

Besides providing unique knowledge, participation in JICA's KCCPs encourages people to make their own decisions, which, along with assistance schemes, is a crucial element of human resource development. JICA's KCCPs are a major component of Japan's international cooperation programs, in which 3,442 candidates, from across the world, participated in FY-2023-24 and more than 38,500 candidates participated until FY-2023-24. Most of the participants are from government and public organisations. In FY-2023-24, 20 personnel from India participated in various KCCPs on disaster management, health, agriculture, and water sectors.

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



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



KCCP "Ecotourism for Officials on Nature Conservation" in FY2024.



KCCP "Vegetable Production Technology for Livelihood Improvement."



JICA Partnership Program

About JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

Recognizing the growing importance of civil societies in international cooperation, JICA introduced the JICA Partnership Program (JPP) as part of its ODA in developing countries in 2002. Under this program, 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 program, JICA provides assistance to meet diverse local needs, especially at the grassroots level.

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

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.

An Example of ongoing JPP Project

Japanese NGO named Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA)- International is currently working along with their Indian partner NGO named OISCA North India on a JPP titled Forest Based Ganga Friendly Livelihood Project. The project aspires to improve livelihood and living environment of farmers by introducing bamboo charcoal production and utilization as fertilizer.

In June 2024 they conducted an awareness programme at two villages in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh for farmers about bamboo charcoal usage in farmland. They also constructed kiln sites in the village.



Experts guided the farmers on organic farming and used bamboo charcoal as a fertilizer for the land.



Awareness programme in Varanasi, June 2024.



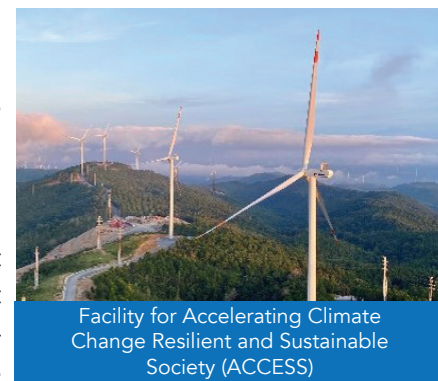
Japanese experts prepared charcoal from bamboo at the kiln that was hand-made with local materials.

Private Sector Investment and Finance (PSIF) Scheme



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

JICA has been partnering with the Government of India and various state governments for poverty alleviation, investment promotion and women empowerment as well as for infrastructure development over the last six decades. In 2020, to better support the country fulfil a full range of its development needs, JICA determined to accelerate deployment of its Private Sector Investment Finance (PSIF) instruments in India, as addition to its long-standing support to government-led projects. Since 1994 and up to now, JICA has financed 14 projects in total, including 6 loans all made to the Indian financial sector (NBFCs and banks) and 3 fund investments and 5 infrastructure projects through Leading Asia's Private Infrastructure Fund (LEAP). Though the PSIF operation to date, we have been supporting MSMEs, microfinance lending, affordable housing expansion, climate change mitigation, women empowerment, agriculture promotion and digital transformation. As is the same with JICA's support to government-led projects (which we call sovereign operation), India is now one of the biggest recipients of JICA's PSIF loans and investments. This move has been heavily backed by our partner private entities who wish to eagerly contribute to a series of socio-economic and human development challenges, through their business operations and utilizing JICA's funds borrowed or invested.



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

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

JICA's Strategy



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

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

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



Facility for Accelerating Financial Inclusion (FAFI)

Achhi Aadat Campaign (AAC)



Outline

JICA India Office launched 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 March 2023. 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.

Activities

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

Goods

Distribution of hand hygiene products (e.g.- soaps, nailclippers, etc.)

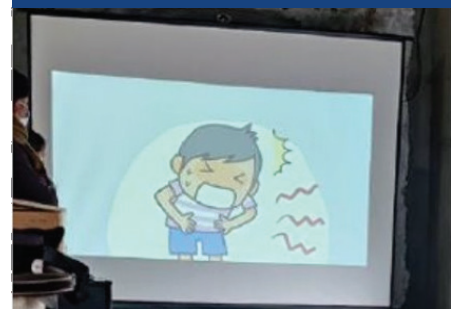


Program

Public awareness programs at schools and communities



IEC Material



IEC Materials



English



Hindi

Achieved over 4 million viewership



Kumamon at the Embassy of India in Tokyo.



Hindi



At Bluebells School International in New Delhi, February 2024.



At Bluebells School International in New Delhi, February 2024.



At Madurai based NGO, April 2024.



Joint session with Japanese NGO FC Nono in Delhi, May 2024.



Private Sector Partnership (Tsunagaru Lab)

Overview of Private Sector Partnership / SDGs Business Supporting Survey (JICA Biz)

“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.

SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey

Collect basic information, identify local needs, and verify whether the proposed product or services fit such needs.

Prepare primary business plans.

Period: 12 months approx.

SMEs leading medium companies, startups.

SDGs Business Validation Survey

After confirming the customer's acceptability of the product/service, secure local partners, formulate a business model, verify profitability, and develop operations to provide products/services.

Formulate more sophisticated business plans.

Period: 2.5 years approx.

SMEs leading medium companies, startups, large corporations.

As of Sep 2024
No. of Ongoing Projects: 10

SME Business Validation Survey	4
SDGs Business Verification Survey for SMEs	3
SDGs Business Verification Survey for large companies	3

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)

Delhi

SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Spreading Japanese Comics Empowering Women in India (Kodansha, Dai Nippon Printing, Fantasia)

SDGs Business Validation Survey for the Development of the Soybeans Industry by Promoting Japanese Traditional Fermentation Technology through Koji in India (Chiba Shoyu)

SDGs Business Validation Survey for Reusing Printer Ink Bottles and Small Appliances to Reduce Plastics and Develop Circular Economy in India (JIT)

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

TELANGANA

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

Karnataka

SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Training of Casting Engineers in India (Kimura Foundry Co., Ltd.)

Verification Survey for Upgrading of Sewage Treatment Plant using Rotating Fiber Unit (Bachilu Techno Corporation)

SDGs Business Validation Survey for Traffic Management Materials in India (Nagoya Electric Works)

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 (Tore)

About Tsunagaru Lab

JICA India's “Tsunagaru Lab” was established in 2020 to promote partnerships between Japanese companies and Indian social enterprises, addressing challenges in healthcare, education, agriculture, waste, and energy. The collaboration enables unique technological solutions to reach the last mile, providing products and services suitable for India and potentially creating new business models. As of 2024, 65 companies presented with roughly 1,900 Indian and Japanese participation, with 16 webinars/seminars (hybrid) conducted to showcase efforts to address social issues and successful corporate partnerships.



Tsunagaru Lab organized its second hybrid in Delhi, themed “Bridging the Gap - Technology and Grassroots Innovation in the Agriculture Sector” in February 2024.

Tsunagaru Lab website



JICA's Cooperation in North East Region



Overview of Japan's Cooperation in North East Region

Northeast India is connected to the rest of India only through 20km-wide corridor in Siliguri. Due to the lack of connectivity as well as social and political unrest seen in the region, the development of Northeast India has historically lagged, and the region is yet to see its full potential realized. Infrastructure development as the basis of industrial and market development is called for. In 2017, the governments of Japan and India launched the Act East Forum (AEF) to engage in close discussions and to combine efforts for the development of India's northeastern region. The formation of AEF reflects the synergy between India's Act East Policy and Japan's vision for a Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP). It showcases the Government of Japan's commitment to the prosperity of the region. JICA has supported projects in the northeast India in the road transport, health, water and sanitation, forestry, and energy sectors, amounting to over JPY 470 billion (approx. INR 25,345.4* crores) (loan projects only, commitment basis). JICA will continue its efforts to building the basis for a further socioeconomic development of the region.



Ongoing ODA Projects in North-East

Total ODA:
Approx 380 billion JPY
(Approx: 205.4 Cr INR)

Nagaland

- Forest Management
- Medical College Hospital at Nagaland Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Kohima

Mizoram

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

Tripura

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

Assam

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

Assam/Meghalaya

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

Meghalaya

- Road Network Connectivity Improvement (Phase 1/Phase 2) NH-51 (Tura-Dula)/NH-40 (Shillong-Dawki)
- Umiyam-Umtru Stage-III Hydroelectric Power Station
- Forest Management and Livelihoods Improvement
- Road Network Connectivity Improvement (Phase 7) NH-127B (Phulbari - Goeragre)

Entire Area

- Bamboo Use Promotion Project
- Enhancing Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building Capacities



List of Ongoing ODA Projects in North-East

No.	Project Name (Loan)	L/A Signing	L/A Amount	Summary of Project
1	Guwahati Water Supply Project	03/31/2009	JPY 29,453 million	Aims to provide 24x7 potable water supply to all citizens within the South Central and North Zones of Guwahati.
2	Guwahati Sewerage Project	02/27/2015	JPY 15,620 million	Aims to construct sewerage facilities and an extensive network of sewers in South and East Guwahati.
3	Assam Health System Strengthening Project	03/31/2022	JPY 45,605 million	Aims to improve the quality of medical services in Assam by upgrading healthcare facilities.
4	North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project	03/31/2017	JPY 67,170 million	Aims to establish and improve NH54 Aizwal-Tuipang in Mizoram and NH51 Tura-Dalu in Mizoram.
5	North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 2)	03/29/2018	JPY 38,666 million	Aims to establish new bypasses along NH54 Aizwal-Tuipang in Mizoram and establish and improve NH40 in Meghalaya Shillong-Dawki.
6	North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 3)	10/29/2018	JPY 25,483 million	Aims to establish a new 20km river-crossing bridge between Dhubri, Assam, and Phulbari, Meghalaya. The bridge will form a part of NH127B.
7	North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 3) (II)	02/20/2024	JPY 34,537 million	
8	North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 4)	03/27/2020	JPY 14,926 million	Aims to establish and improve NH208 from Kailashahar to Khowai in Tripura.
9	North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 5)	03/26/2021	JPY 15,285 million	Aims to establish and improve NH127B Srirampur-Dhubri in Assam.
10	North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 6)	03/31/2022	JPY 23,129 million	Aims to establish and improve NH208 from Khowai to Sabroom in Tripura.
11	North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 7)	02/20/2024	JPY 15,561 million	Aims to establish and improve NH127B Phulbari-Goeragre in Meghalaya.
12	Project for Renovation and Modernization of Uiam-Umtru Stage-III Hydroelectric Power Station	10/29/2018	JPY 5,497 million	Renovation and modernization of Uiam Power Station Stage 1 (9 MW × 4 units, operation launched in 1965).
13	Project for Community-Based Forest Management and Livelihoods Improvement in Meghalaya	03/27/2020	JPY 10,397 million	Restore and conserve forest and natural resources through sustainable forest management.
14	Project for the Sustainable Catchment Forest Management in Tripura	10/29/2018	JPY 12,287 million	Restoration of degraded forests and improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent dwellers.
15	Project for the Establishment of Mizoram State Super-Specialty Cancer and Research Centre	02/27/2023	JPY 9,918 million	Establish a state-advanced specialty cancer research center.
16	Nagaland Forest Management Project	03/31/2017	JPY 6,224 million	Protect forest cover and biodiversity in forest regions of Nagaland.
17	Project for the Establishment of the Medical College Hospital at Nagaland Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Kohima	02/20/2024	JPY 10,008 million	Establish the tertiary-level medical service delivery system in Nagaland by developing a Medical College Hospital and enhancing the system for human resource development.
No.	Project Name (TCP)	R/D Signing	Period	Summary of Project
1	Bamboo Use Promotion Project in North-Eastern Region	06/23/2022	2023.01-2025.12	Promote the use of bamboo and develop livelihoods of people engaged in production of bamboo.
2	Country Focused Training on Enhancing disaster risk reduction and resilience building capacities of North Eastern states of India	-	2024.04-2027.03	Improve capacities on disaster risk reduction and management of the State Governments in the North Eastern Region.

JICA's Strategy (Connectivity with Bangladesh)

Northeast India is located at a strategic juncture where the region meets Southeast Asian nations in the east and the rapidly growing state of Bangladesh in the south. However, as connectivity with the neighbouring nations is still underdeveloped, the movement of goods and people is limited to the pathway through the Siliguri corridor, resulting in high logistics costs. Connectivity with the neighbouring countries can be a game-changer for the region's economy and its growth. JICA is currently supporting construction and improvement of national highways in the northeast India through six road development projects, totaling over 800 km in length, aiming to facilitate movement of goods and people within the region as well as with the neighbouring countries. On the other side of the border with Bangladesh, JICA is financing the development of a new deep-sea port in Matarbari, about 200 km south of Sabroom, Tripura. JICA is in consultation with stakeholders to analyze the gap for improved cross-border logistics and is committed to assisting the northeast India's in becoming the hub of the Bay of Bengal region.

Japanese Assistance to India: Timeline

1958

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

1966

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

1981

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

1982

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

1988

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

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

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



1991

Emergency loan to mitigate economic crisis.

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

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



1992

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

1995

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

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

1997

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



2004

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



2005

First loan for Ganga Action Plan at Varanasi.

2006

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

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

Resumption of Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers program.



2007

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

2008

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

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

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



2009

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



2011

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

2013

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

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



2014

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

Loan for development of Mumbai Metro Line III.

2015

Preparation of Master Plan for Chennai- Bengaluru Industrial Corridor.

2016

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

Loan agreements signed for Ahmedabad Metro Project (I).

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



2017

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

Loan Agreement to provide Assistance for the North-East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase1).

2018

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

2019

Loan Agreement signed with the Government of India

for “Program for Japan- India Cooperation Actions towards Sustainable Development Goals in India” to help India’s policy actions on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2020

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

2021

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

2022

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

2023

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



2024

Loan agreements signed with the Government of India for nine projects under Japan-India cooperation, totaling approx. 232.2 billion yen, to enhance infrastructure, sustainable development, and India’s progress toward SDGs in 20th Feb.

Notes

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Published in February 2025

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