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INCLUSIVE AND DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT

“Inclusive development” represents an approach to development that encourages all people to recognize the development issues they themselves face, participate in addressing them, and enjoy the fruits of such endeavors. The role of JICA is to effectively provide backing for this process.

“Dynamic development” refers to the creation of self-reinforcing virtuous cycles of mid-to long-term economic growth and poverty reduction in a constantly changing environment of developing countries where a variety of issues arise simultaneously and get entangled with each other. JICA will provide creative, highly effective support toward this end, at times moving swiftly and at times acting with the longer-term perspective as the situation calls for.
Its a great honor for me to assume my assignment as the Chief Representative of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), India Office. Since India is one of the most rapidly developing countries in the world, which has achieved good economic growth over the past two decades, I am looking forward to an exciting life in this country, as it would provide me with an opportunity to re-experience a high-growth period which Japan witnessed over forty years ago.

For India to achieve a long lasting and sustainable overall economic development, it is imperative that improvement of crucial infrastructures such as railways, highways, ports and power are taken up on priority. Further, manufacturing sector requires a greater impetus to create an enabling environment for facilitating steady flow of foreign direct investments into the country. However, in the process of development, social considerations and environment conservation have to be given careful and due importance.

JICA has been supporting economic growth, poverty reduction and environment conservation in India through a diversified portfolio, covering sectors such as transportation, water supply and sewerage, forestry, power, agriculture, health, education etc. over the last five decades.

Japan and India have been long time friends. 2012 marked completion of 60 years of establishment of Japan–India diplomatic relations, which was testimony to the strong bonds of friendship between the two democratic countries. I believe, India has been exemplary in showcasing to the world the path of ‘development through a strong democratic system’. As a Japanese national, who has been a witness to a similar experience back in Japan, I sincerely expect that India would continue to move on the path of development to emerge as a strong economic power in the world and JICA would continue to work with the people of India in their quest for sustainable development.

Shinya Ejima
Chief Representative
JICA India Office
JICA is Japan’s sole development assistance agency and, in accordance with its vision of “Inclusive and Dynamic Development”, supports the resolution of issues of developing countries by using the most suitable tools of various assistance methods such as Official Development Assistance (ODA) loans, technical cooperation and grant aid in an integrated manner.

**ODA Loan**

ODA loans support developing countries above a certain income level by providing low-interest, long-term and concessional funds to finance their development efforts. ODA loans are used for large-scale infrastructure and other forms of development that require substantial funds.
Since 1954, Japan has been providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries through ODA, aiming to contribute to the peace and development of international community.

Grant Aid
Grant aid is the provision of funds to developing countries without the obligation for repayment. Grant aid is used for development of social and economic infrastructure for basic human needs, such as the construction of schools or hospitals, as well as education, children’s health, the environment and other areas.

Technical Cooperation
For human resources development and formulation of administrative systems of developing countries, technical cooperation involves the dispatch of experts, provision of necessary equipment and training of personnel from developing countries in Japan and other countries. Cooperation plans can be tailored to address a broad range of issues.

ODA & JICA
JICA assists and supports developing countries as the executing agency of Japanese ODA.
ODA Loan

Trends in ODA Loan Commitment for the past 10 years (FY 2002-2012)

* The Great East Japan Earthquake occurred in FY 2010

Trends in ODA Loan Commitment by Sector (FY 2002-2012)
## Technical Cooperation

### Training in Japan

#### JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

#### Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical Cooperation *</td>
<td>16 ongoing technical cooperation projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 13 technical cooperation projects in water, transport, agriculture, forestry, education, private sector development, disaster management and energy conservation sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 3 individual experts working with central ministries and relevant organizations in water, transport and infrastructure development/investment promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training in Japan **</td>
<td>98 courses provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>365 participants visited to Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPP*</td>
<td>7 ongoing projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOCV*</td>
<td>12 volunteers (12 Japanese language Instructors)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* as of March 2013

** results for the FY 2012

## Grant Aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY Year</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>Development of Ground Water in the State of Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>Improvement of Sardar Vallavbhai Patel Post Graduate Institute of Pediatrics, Orissa</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2006</td>
<td>The Project for Eradication of Poliomyelitis (via UNICEF)</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2007</td>
<td>The Project for Eradication of Poliomyelitis (via UNICEF)</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2008</td>
<td>The Project for Eradication of Poliomyelitis (via UNICEF)</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2009</td>
<td>Eradication of Poliomyelitis (via UNICEF)</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2010</td>
<td>Eradication of Poliomyelitis (via UNICEF)</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2010</td>
<td>Strengthening of Electronic Media Production Centre in Indira Gandhi National Open University</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2011</td>
<td>Eradication of Poliomyelitis (via UNICEF)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Units Extension Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Purulia Pumped Storage Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kolkata East-West Metro Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>West Bengal Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Campus Design Project for future researchers at IIT Hyderabad to enhance Network Development with scholarship of Japan (FRIENDSHIP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campus Design Project for Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad through Academic Exchange and Interdisciplinary Collaboration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam Port Expansion Project</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission System Modernization and Strengthening Project in Hyderabad Metropolitan Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Rural High Voltage Distribution System Project</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand Buddhist Circuit Development Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Allevation Project</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Agra Water Supply Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ganga Action Plan Project (Varanasi)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Research Partnership for UASB-DHS Integrated System- A Sustainable Sewage Treatment Technology</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Urban mass transit system
Engine for economic development

The transport sector accounts for 25% of total JICA assistance to India between 2002 and 2011. Within this sector, metros accounts for the largest share (77%), followed by railways (12%), roads (10%), and ports (1%).

India is experiencing rapid urbanization. While the registered number of automobiles and motorcycles are surging, the development of public transportation infrastructure is much lagging. As a result, traffic congestion, particularly in metropolitan cities such as Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata and Chennai is becoming a serious problem in urban areas.

To mitigate traffic congestion and promote regional economic growth through environmental conservation measures, JICA has been supporting construction of metros in Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata and Chennai. Delhi metro began operation of phase 2 in 2011, is recognized as “a shining example of Japan-India partnership”.

A new tunnel for Chennai Metro
Easy commuting by Bangalore metro
Outer ring road in Hyderabad with ITS
Japanese experts discussing details about the project

Delhi Metro (190 kms) carries 2 million passengers a day. It reduces greenhouse gas emissions by 6.3 lakh tons annually

In the past, JICA has supported widening and strengthening of number of national highways in line with National Highway Development Program (NHDP). Furthermore, development of urban road network has been promoted by constructing ring roads and introducing Intelligent Transport System (ITS) for Hyderabad city.

In the railway sector, the Indian government has started work on Dedicated Freight Corridor Project. JICA is supporting the construction of western corridor between Delhi and Mumbai. JICA is also promoting development of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) through assistance for infrastructure development such as railways, roads and ports to attract foreign investments in India.

JICA’s assistance for infrastructure development acts as catalyst for attracting domestic & foreign investments
Access to Safe drinking water
Meeting basic human needs

Regarding water supply, as per 2011 census, 70.6 percent of urban population is covered by individual connections. However, this figure does not mean per capita water supply is adequate, supplied constantly or equally to all, and there is also a huge disparity in the service level among the cities. Duration of water supply in Indian cities ranges from 1 hour to 6 hours, per capita supply of water in Indian cities ranges from 37 litre per capita per day (lpcpd) to 298 lpcpd for a limited duration, most Indian cities do not have metering for residential water connections, 70 percent of water leakages occur from consumer connections and due to malfunctioning of water meters, non-revenue water (NRW) accounts for 50 percent of water production.

In case of sewerage, even a partial sewerage network is absent in 4,861 cities and towns in India. Almost 50 percent of households in cities like Bangalore and...
Hyderabad do not have sewerage connections. As per 2011 census, about 13 percent of urban households do not have access to any form of latrine facility and defecate in the open. About 37 percent of urban households are connected with open drainage and another 18 percent are not connected at all. As per the report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) 2009, only about 20 percent sewage generated was treated before disposal in Class I and Class II cities.

In order to improve the current situation of water and sanitation, JICA has extended financial assistance amounting to JPY 522,908 million for 28 projects in the water and sanitation sector. For service improvement in providing basic amenities, JICA is supporting the development of water supply and sewerage treatment systems together with introduction of volumetric based tariff system, metering system, improved billing, efficient tariff collection, NRW reduction activities, promotion of water saving practices and promotion of private sector participation in service delivery and recycling water. Due consideration is given for the poor, particularly in the urban areas.
The energy supply demand gap has been increasing since 2003. Energy shortage is one of the major impediments to India’s economic growth. JICA supports India’s efforts towards achieving dynamic growth and lowering Green House Gas (GHG) emissions through various initiatives such as high efficiency thermal power plants, improvement of existing power plants, IT enabled distribution networks, renewable energy and energy conservation on the consumers’ side, etc.

A large portion of JICA assistance in the energy sector is dedicated to the strengthening of power supply capacity, by using upgraded and more efficient technology power plants, transmission systems and distribution networks. Together with the strengthening of power supply capacity and improvement of transmission and distribution efficiency, India also aims at a 20% improvement in energy efficiency by 2017. On this
Ensuring stable supplies of electric power

account JICA has been supporting Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for its Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project through ODA Loan and Technical Cooperation. In addition to that, JICA is providing training programme in Japan exclusively for Indian energy auditors.

At present, about 75% of the electricity consumed in India is generated by thermal power plants. In order to achieve a better energy mix and lower GHG emissions, India expects to increase renewable energy. JICA has supported several states for small hydro projects and Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) for renewable energy development.

JICA projects have contributed about 10 GW to India's total installed capacity of about 199 GW

JICA focuses on developing infrastructure for power and fostering human resources capable of building, maintaining and managing it
A growing manufacturing sector is critical to India’s economic growth as this sector can create employment for the large Indian workforce. In an increasingly competitive global environment, the Indian manufacturing sector cannot grow on the back of cost arbitrage alone.

Based on a Joint Statement between Prime Minister of India and Japan in 2006, the Technical Cooperation Project “Visionary Leaders for Manufacturing (VLFM)” program was launched in 2007. Purpose of VLFM is to create visionary leaders skilled to transform Indian manufacturing by conveying the management concept of the Japanese manufacturing to the senior and middle level managers. Upon is successful completion in March 2013, succeeding program “Champions for Societal Manufacturing” is launched from April 2013 to strengthen the foundation created by VLFM.
Improving industrial process systems

The micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) sector occupies a vital position in India’s economy, producing approximately 40 percent of all India’s exports and 50 percent of all mining and manufacturing products, and owing approximately 90 percent of workshops and factories. The energy consumption of the sector is estimated to be about 30 percent to 40 percent of the total energy consumption, however, the energy efficiency is lower than that of large companies.

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project supported by JICA, mid to long term funding required for energy conservation measures is provided to MSMEs through the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). Also efforts are made to raise awareness of the need for energy conservation to promote energy saving measures by MSMEs.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)

The government and private sectors of Japan and India cooperate in a mutually complementary manner to develop an environmentally sustainable, long-lasting and technologically advanced infrastructure in the region.

JICA is supporting the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project, comprising construction of dedicated freight rail between Delhi and Mumbai (1,500 km), as this forms the base for DMIC.

Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)

Joint Statement between the Government of Japan and the Government of India in 2011 emphasized the importance of infrastructure development in the areas between Chennai and Bengaluru to accelerate economic integration and development.

JICA is extending financial and technical support for the preparation of Comprehensive Integrated Master Plan of this region.
Restoring the Ecology & Alleviating Poverty

Conservation of forests and securing livelihoods

Assistance to the forestry sector through Japanese ODA Loans started in Rajasthan in 1991. Since then, assistance has been extended to a total of 22 projects, with a cumulative commitment of JPY 214 billion. Plantation/regeneration activities have covered more than 2 million hectares, and another 0.5 million hectares are expected to be covered in next 5 years across 12 states (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab, Haryana, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and West Bengal), making Japan the largest donor in the sector. One HRD project for the frontline staff at the national level covering 13 different states plus one technical cooperation project at DFE & CASFOS, Dehradun is being implemented to improve in-service training programmes.

When JICA’s assistance to the forestry sector started in 1991, Joint Forest Management (JFM) was in the stage of
Joint Forest Management approach has been extensively adopted wherein forest department and communities jointly work together for the protection, management and conservation of forests.

Treated area under JICA initiative will be 25,000 km² which is equivalent to half the size of area of Punjab (50,362 km²)

In the year 2000, a study was instituted by JICA to review the “Forestry Sector Policy Issues” wherein all the ongoing projects at that time were examined in terms of design, implementation, effectiveness and sustainability. The findings and recommendations were discussed with each Executing Agency and the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India and were later incorporated in the future projects.

Projects that began after 2002 have aimed at striking an equilibrium between afforestation and sustainable livelihood improvement of the local communities through JFM mode. Through community development works and income generation activities, sustainable poverty alleviation and socio economic development activities have been undertaken.

The projects also give adequate attention to biodiversity conservation, institutional capacity building of forest departments, soil and water conservation measures, improvement of infrastructure, research and extension, and involvement of NGOs/community development officers for the implementation of Community Development Activities. As of now, around 16000 plus JFM committees have been formed and 24000 SHGs are operating under the ongoing/completed projects and 7000 more SHGs are expected to be formed in the future.
In India, about 70% of the population lives in rural areas and 58% of the work force is employed in the agriculture sector, whose GDP share is a mere 13.09% and annual employment growth rate is less than 1%.

Today, there is an urgent need for improvement of livelihoods for the poorer sections of the society, especially in rural areas. Accelerating the growth of the agriculture sector and promoting small and medium businesses, including those in non-farm sectors, will create employment opportunities thereby uplifting the agriculture sector as a whole.

JICA’s assistance in this area focuses on income generation in rural areas through improving rural environment and infrastructure, enhancing agricultural productivity and generating employment in rural areas.

Improvement of rural livelihood depends critically on the development of appropriate infrastructure and an environment that enhances productivity. To this end, JICA
Crop diversification and strengthening market linkages are essential in improving the rural livelihoods and generating rural employment

has long been extending assistance to irrigation projects across India and capacity development of Water Users Association (WUA) further ensures the sustainability of irrigation facilities.

Agricultural productivity in rain-fed area can be enhanced through developing improved cultivation technologies. Madhya Pradesh government along with its state agriculture universities and JICA experts have joined together to improve soybean cultivation technologies that can be easily adopted by poorer farmers in the state.

Crop diversification and strengthening market linkages are essential for sustaining the economic growth and contributing towards fiscal self-sufficiency and generating rural employment. The state government of Himachal Pradesh and JICA have been working together to promote crop diversification among the small and marginal farmers in the hill State to improve their livelihood.

Promotion of agro processing and rural enterprises is vital for creating employment opportunities and boosting the rural economy. JICA has a long association with the sericulture farmers of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh to improve their skills in production of bivoltine cocoons. Due to its quality, the demand for the bivoltine cocoon is on the increase and as it can be produced locally, employment in this sector is also expected to rise.

JICA focusses on rehabilitating the Indian agriculture system and also generating rural employment
Considering population growth, the human resource to support its economy should be nurtured to the scale of population increase, maintaining its economic growth in industry and commercial fields.

India now focuses on enlarging the pool of scientific human resources and strengthening the Science and Technology infrastructure and covering potential into reality, as exposing India into knowledge era as a global player. In order to meet this pressing need, eight new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have been established as Institutes of National importance during 2008-09.

JICA is collaborating with the IIT Hyderabad, one of the newly established IIT, in exchanging faculties, industry experts and students, and constructing buildings in the campus. It is strongly believed that
Encouraging partnership with IIT Hyderabad

Education is not only a fundamental right; it is also the foundation for building a peaceful and stable world and advancing economic growth and science and technology.

A discussion about the design of new buildings at IIT Hyderabad

with the collaboration envisaged, it will develop the IIT Hyderabad not only a center of excellence but also as a knowledge and innovations hub in India, with special reference to the Japanese strength.

Japan also has been a significant and key partner of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) since its inception in 1985. IGNOU has played a vital role in setting standards for distance education in India, and has enabled people all over the country to access good quality higher education through distance learning. JICA, through its grant assistance in three phases, has provided state-of-the-art facilities and equipment to enhance the quality and effectiveness of program production through high definition technology.

Encouraging partnership with IIT Hyderabad

EDUCATION

JICA has provided state-of-the-art facilities and equipment to enhance the quality and effectiveness of program production through high definition technology.
Since the Tenth Five Year Plan, India has identified the health sector as one of the priority areas to be addressed in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Given that India has a vast geographical area with a large population below the poverty line, JICA sees the following three areas as priorities: 1) Decrease infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate, 2) Strengthen strategy for controlling infectious diseases, and 3) Improve access to health services for the socially disadvantaged.

Japanese technical cooperation has been focusing on enhancement of skills, knowledge and technical experience of health sector personnel in various segments from grass-roots health workers to researchers.
So far, Japanese assistance to the health sector has focused on improving maternal and child healthcare and sanitation through various technical cooperation projects in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. For instance, JICA has supported capacity building of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) in remote areas under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Indian Government’s initiative to eradicate Polio through UNICEF. In addition, JICA has assisted in the improvement of medical facilities at key tertiary level hospitals in major cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Cuttack through Grant Aid.

Japanese technical cooperation has been focusing on enhancement of skills, knowledge and technical experience of health sector personnel in various segments from grass-roots health workers to researchers.

JICA intensively supports to improve access to health services to socially disadvantage
JICA uses various forms of development assistance schemes to meet diverse needs of developing countries around the world. As one of the schemes, technical cooperation contributes human resource development through utilizing Japan’s technology, skills and knowledge. JICA’s Training and Dialogue Programs are a form of technical cooperation that JICA carries out in Japan. Much of the knowledge accumulated in Japanese society can be understood only by actually visiting Japan. An example of this is the unique way of forming social systems and organizational structures, the so-called “Japanese model.” If “seeing is believing,” then experiencing is understanding. By actually visiting Japan, people from developing countries come to a setting surrounded by Japanese society and its organizations, where they can discuss the hardships in their home countries and develop an understanding of social conditions and values very different from their own.
This experience imparts valuable knowledge that could be obtained in no other way.

In addition to providing unique knowledge to personnel, this sort of technical cooperation stimulates people to make their own decisions, which is a crucial element for human resource development along with other assistance schemes. JICA’s Training and Dialogue Programs are therefore a major component of Japan’s international cooperation programs, receiving nearly 10 thousand participants each year from all over the world. The majority of the participants are from governmental or public organizations. However, there have also been participants from non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

In terms of scale and available resources, there is no other program in the world that can compare to JICA’s Training and Dialogue Programs, which have become one of the cornerstones of Japan’s international cooperation.
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program promotes the activities of young Japanese people aspiring to be part of the economic and social development of developing countries. JOCVs are young professionals trained in a variety of technical fields. They are recruited through a selection process and undergo pre-dispatch training like language, cross-cultural understanding and safety management. Once dispatched, they generally stay in developing countries for a period of two years, living and working with the local people while taking part in development activities.
India is one of the first countries where the JOCV program started. From the commencement of the program in 1966 until it was discontinued in 1978, more than 130 JOCVs were dispatched across India, mainly in the basic areas like agriculture and health. The JOCV program was resumed in 2006 and the first JOCV to India after resumption was appointed to Delhi Public School Society as a Japanese Language Instructor. As of March 2013, there are 12 JOCVs in India, working in the field of Education. The JOCV program is now expected to expand into other activities like livelihood improvement in rural areas as well.
Recognizing the growing importance of NGOs in international cooperation, the JICA Partnership Program (JPP) was introduced in 2002 to support and cooperate with implementation of projects formulated by Japanese NGOs and Japanese universities to utilize their accumulated knowledge and experience in assistance activities for developing countries.

JPP projects aim to be directly useful to the people in developing countries. In India, JPP was started in 2004 and various projects have been implemented in the field of Agriculture, Rural development, Health and Women’s empowerment to contribute towards social and economic development at the grassroots level.
Organic vegetable crops produced in Kalimpong with the help of Miyazaki International Volunteer Center

Japanese NGO's and universities utilize their accumulated knowledge and experience in assistance activities for developing countries

Maternal and Child Health Project in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

Since 2010, ASHA has been working for improvement of maternal and child health in rural area of Allahabad district, Uttar Pradesh. ASHA nurture local women as Village Health Volunteer (VHV) to facilitate awareness of health-related issues in villages.

VHV promotes awareness on breast-feeding/ ASHA

Partnership

Program was introduced in 2002 to support and cooperate with implementation of projects formulated by Japanese NGOs
Japan’s ODA to India first started in 1958, when a concessionary Japanese ODA loan of JPY 18 billion was extended to supplement the effort of implementing the Second Five Year Plan at the request of the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. In the last 50 years, more than JPY 3,000 billion ODA loans have been committed for various sectors.

Technical cooperation with India started in 1966. One of the early instances was the establishment of Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Centres across the country, in which the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was introduced and model farms were set up to contribute towards achieving food self-sufficiency in India. During the past 40 years, more than 5,000 Indian personnel have participated in training courses in Japan and more than 800 Japanese experts have come to India to offer their expertise.

Grant Aid has also covered various areas in India, including construction of medical research institutions and providing equipment for educational institutions.

Today, JICA is the world’s largest bilateral aid agency and India is its largest development partner.