

OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES IN INDIA



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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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.

VISION





FOREWORD

Strengthening the cooperation
between the two countries



It's 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

Inclusive and Dynamic development



Delhi Metro Rail Project



*Maximisation of Soybean
Production in Madhya Pradesh*



*Wind power project in
Rajasthan*

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.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Post Graduate Institute of Pediatrics in Orissa

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.



Thermal Power Plant at Simhadri, Andhra Pradesh

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.



Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project, Himachal Pradesh

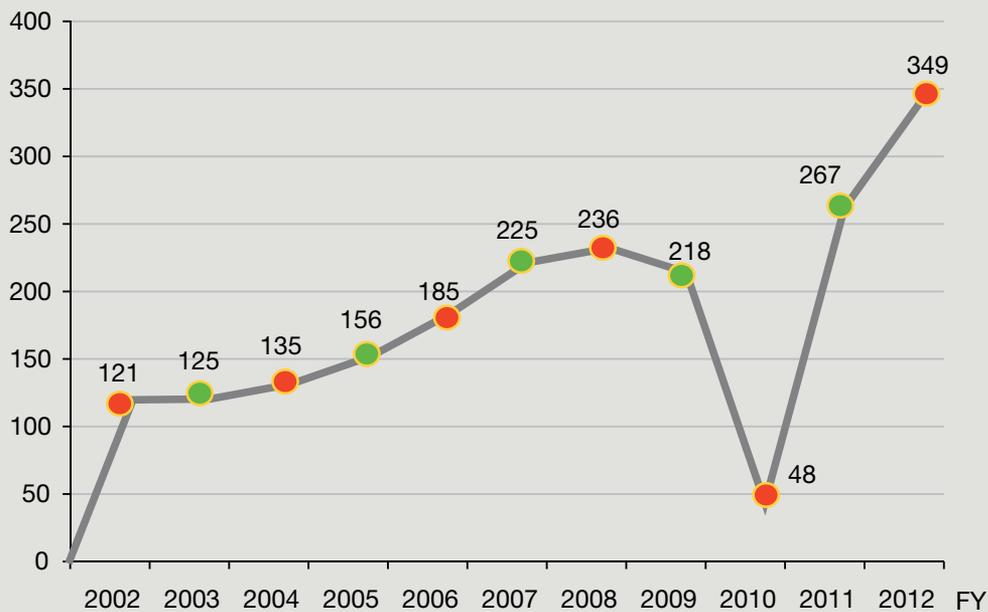
ODA & JICA

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

ODA Loan

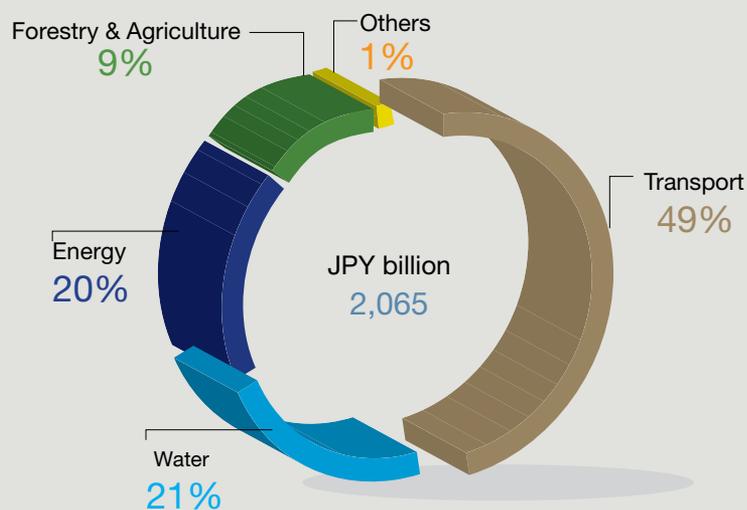
Trends in ODA Loan Commitment for the past 10 years (FY 2002-2012)

JPY billion



* 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)

Category	Total
Technical Cooperation *	16 ongoing technical cooperation projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 technical cooperation projects in water, transport, agriculture, forestry, education, private sector development, disaster management and energy conservation sector • 3 individual experts working with central ministries and relevant organizations in water, transport and in infrastructure development/investment promotion
Training in Japan **	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98 courses provided • 365 participants visited to Japan
JPP*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 ongoing projects
JOCV*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 volunteers (12 Japanese language Instructors)

* as of March 2013

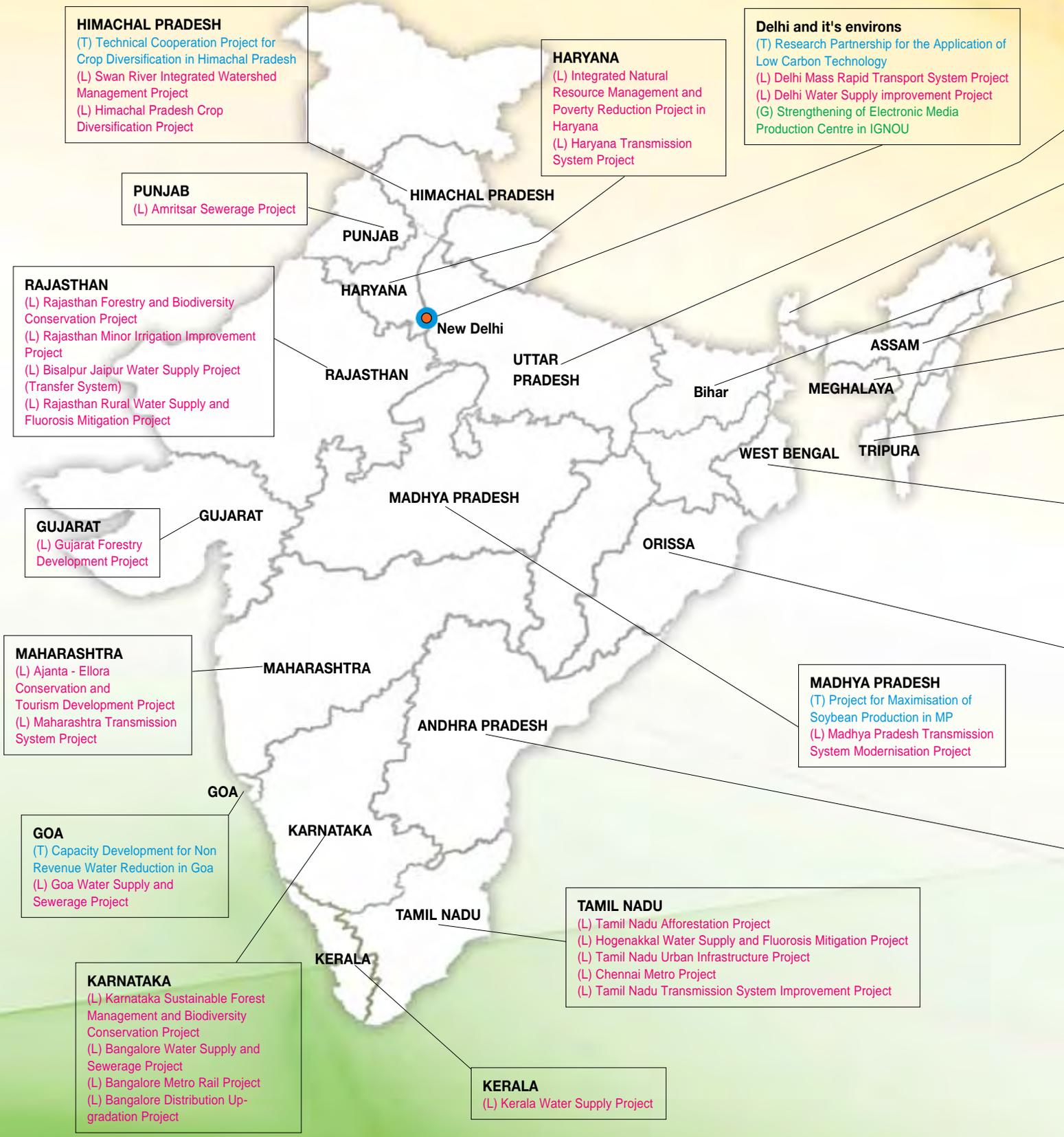
** results for the FY 2012

Grant Aid

(JPY million)

	Project Name	Amount
FY 2005	Development of Ground Water in the State of Uttar Pradesh	630
FY 2005	Improvement of Sardar Vallabhbai Patel Post Graduate Institute of Pediatrics, Orissa	830
FY 2006	The Project for Eradication of Poliomyelitis (via UNICEF)	456
FY 2007	The Project for Eradication of Poliomyelitis (via UNICEF)	212
FY 2008	The Project for Eradication of Poliomyelitis (via UNICEF)	209
FY 2009	Eradication of Poliomyelitis (via UNICEF)	205
FY 2010	Eradication of Poliomyelitis (via UNICEF)	192
FY 2010	Strengthening of Electronic Media Production Centre in Indira Gandhi National Open University	787
FY 2011	Eradication of Poliomyelitis (via UNICEF)	120

Map of On-going JICA Projects



UTTAR PRADESH

- (L) Uttar Pradesh Buddhist Circuit Development Project
- (L) Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project
- (L) Agra Water Supply Project
- (L) Ganga Action Plan Project (Varanasi)
- (T) Research Partnership for UASB-DHS Integrated System- A Sustainable Sewage Treatment Technology

SIKKIM

- (L) Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project

BIHAR

- (L) Bihar National Highway Improvement Project

ASSAM

- (L) Guwahati Water Supply Project

MEGHALAYA

- (L) Umiam Stage-I I Hydro Power Station Renovation and Modernization Project

TRIPURA

- (L) Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project

WEST BENGAL

- (L) Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Units Extension Project
- (L) Purulia Pumped Storage Project
- (L) West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project
- (L) Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project
- (L) Kolkata East-West Metro Project
- (L) West Bengal Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Project

- (T) Technical Cooperation Projects
- (L) Loan
- (G) Grant Aid

ORISSA

- (L) Rengali Irrigation Project
- (L) Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project
- (L) Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project

ANDHRA PRADESH

- (T) Campus Design Project for future researchers at IIT Hyderabad to enhance Network Development with scholarship of Japan (FRIENDSHIP)
- (T) Campus Design Project for Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad through Academic Exchange and Interdisciplinary Collaboration
- (L) Visakhapatnam Port Expansion Project
- (L) Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project
- (L) Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project
- (L) Transmission System Modernization and Strengthening Project in Hyderabad Metropolitan Area
- (L) Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project
- (L) Andhra Pradesh Rural High Voltage Distribution System Project

Wide Area

- (T) Information Network for Natural Disaster Mitigation and Recovery (DISANET)
- (T) Capacity Building of the State Forest Training School/ Institution
- (T) Project for Champions of Societal Manufacturing (CSM)
- (T) Advisor on Integrated Development of Smart and Green Urban Transport Infrastructure (ITS Expert)
- (T) Institutional development project on the Supervision for Highway and Expressway Operation, Maintenance and Management
- (T) Energy Conservation Technique (Country Focused Training)
- (T) Advisor on Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion
- (T) Technical Advisor in the Sewerage Sector
- (T) Study for Formulation and Revision of Manuals on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment
- (L) Rural Electrification Project [ANDHRA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, MADHYA PRADESH]
- (L) Capacity Development for Forest Management and Personnel Training Project [13 States]
- (L) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project
- (L) Dedicated Freight Corridor Project
- (L) Study for Formulation and Revision Manuals on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment
- (L) New and Renewable Energy Development Project
- (L) Yamuna Action Plan Project
- (G) The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis

Urban mass Transit system

Engine for economic
development



*A new tunnel for
Chennai Metro*



Easy commuting by Bangalore metro



Outer ring road in Hyderabad with ITS

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”.



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



Building of metro system in Bangalore

Train Terminates Here

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.



Japanese experts discussing details about the project

TRANSPORT

JICA's assistance for infrastructure development acts as catalyst for attracting domestic & foreign investments

Access to Safe drinking water

Meeting basic
human needs



Sewage treatment plant at Okhla, Delhi



*Research partnership for UASB-DHS integrated system
- A sustainable sewage treatment technology*

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



After completion of water supply project in Delhi, 2 million people will get continuous and safe water



Water scarcity in Delhi

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.



Creating water awareness amongst children

WATER & SANITATION

Development of water supply and sewerage systems including Recycle & Reuse continues to be the priority

Partnering energy Sufficiency

Improving electricity supply



Local power distribution system automation



Research partnership for the application of low carbon technology for sustainable development



Strengthening renewable energy development and energy conservation

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



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

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.



Japanese expert explaining about energy efficient management systems during training in Japan

ENERGY

JICA focuses on developing infrastructure for power and fostering human resources capable of building, maintaining and managing it

Promoting Technology

The power of knowledge



Advance manufacturing systems



Lecture by VLFM Chief Advisor Prof. Shoji Shiba



Training Program for SME in VLFM Project

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 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.

INDUSTRY

Growth in the industry sector leads to more employment opportunities and thus poverty reduction

Restoring the Ecology & Alleviating Poverty

Conservation of forests
and securing livelihoods



Income Generation for SHG members making baskets



*A woman watering Saplings
in the forest*

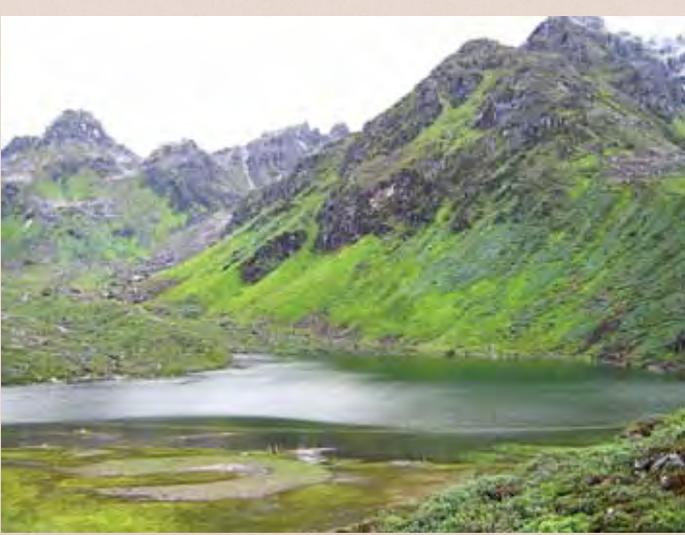


Increasing income through floriculture

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



Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve, Sikkim

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

evolution. Projects which were supported by JICA during the 90's were primarily focused on afforestation and included components such as soil and water conservation, training, extension, and procurement of equipment.

In the year 2000, a study was instituted by JICA to review the "Forestry Sector Policy Issues" wherein all the on-going 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.



JFMC members planning their activities

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.

FORESTRY

Joint Forest Management approach has been extensively adopted wherein forest department and communities jointly work together for the protection, management and conservation of forests

Powering a Greener tomorrow

Strengthening Indian agriculture
and rural development.



Sericulture marketing



Bivoltine Sericulture Technology



*Panoramic view of Rengali
Irrigation Left Bank Canal*

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



Hands-on Training on Demonstrating harvesting and grading cauliflower under crop diversification in Himachal Pradesh

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.



Crop diversification and strengthening market linkages are essential in improving the rural livelihoods and generating rural employment



Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities and capacity building of Water Users Associations in AP, HP, Rajasthan and Orissa



Indian and Japanese scientists working together for development of low cost cultivation technologies for small and poor farmers

AGRICULTURE

JICA focusses on rehabilitating the Indian agriculture system and also generating rural employment

Enhancing human Resources

Enlarging the
pool of scientific
human resources



Discussing research Project



Conference on Science and Technology at IIT Hyderabad

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



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.

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



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

Supporting Quality health for all

Empowering people through
improved healthcare



Supporting UNICEF for Eradicating Polio



*Specialised infant care equipments in
Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital in Delhi*

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.



Setting up research wing at National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diarrheal Diseases in Kolkata

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



Workshop on Reproductive and Child Health conducted to auxiliary nurse midwife by Dr. Yamagata, JICA Chief Advisor for Madhya Pradesh Reproductive Health Project phase - II



Capacity building of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife to improve the quality of maternal health care

HEALTH

JICA intensively supports to improve access to health services to socially disadvantage

Training

Program

Multifaceted-growth
and development



*Utilizing Japan's technology,
skills and knowledge*



*Providing unique knowledge and stimulating
people to make their own decisions*



*Meeting the diverse needs of
developing countries*

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.



Group Discussion

JICA's Training and Dialogue Programs are a form of technical cooperation that JICA carries out in Japan

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.



Site Visit for participants during training in Japan

TRAINING

Technical cooperation contributes human resource development through utilizing Japan's technology, skills and knowledge.

Overseas Cooperation

Volunteers

Creating lasting values



JOCV dispatched as a Judo Coach

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.



The program promotes the activities of young Japanese people aspiring to be part of the economic and social development of developing countries



JOCV dispatched as Japanese Language Instructor

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.



JOCV dispatched as Midwife

VOLUNTEERS

JICA's Volunteer program is designed to optimize volunteers' knowledge, technical know-how and valuable experience for the while they live with locals

JICA Partnership

Program

Partners in growth
and success



School girls doing plantation with villagers in community land/IICA Japan



Purchase of buffalo with the help of dairy project / ICA Japan



Farmers planting rice by using new method brought by Japanese expert / ICA Japan

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

(2010-2012 & 2013-2017)

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

JICA in India

50 for more than years

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.







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