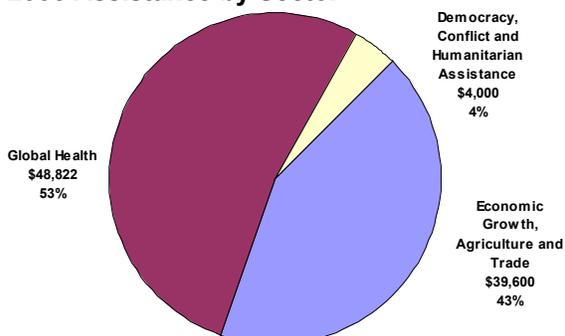
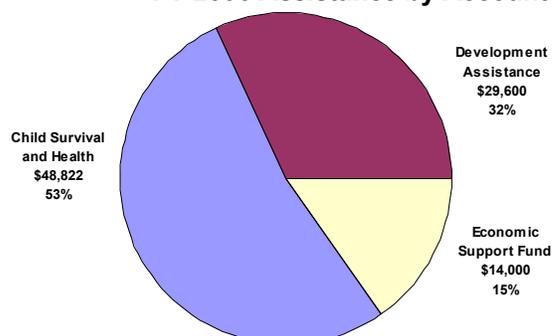


# India

**FY 2006 Assistance by Sector**



**FY 2006 Assistance by Account**



## Objectives and Budget

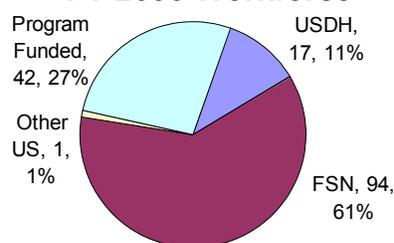
| Objective                              | SO Number | FY 2004       | FY 2005       | FY 2006       |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Economic Growth                        | 386-013   | 9,839         | 12,100        | 13,600        |
| Improved Health and Reduced Fertility  | 386-014   | 49,800        | 51,022        | 48,822        |
| Disaster Management Support            | 386-015   | 4,000         | 3,700         | 4,000         |
| Environmental Protection               | 386-016   | 11,050        | 13,500        | 16,800        |
| Education/Equity                       | 386-017   | 11,112        | 9,580         | 9,200         |
| <b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b> |           | <b>85,801</b> | <b>89,902</b> | <b>92,422</b> |

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

## Administrative Expenses and Workforce

| Administrative Expenses                | FY 2004       | FY 2005       | FY 2006       |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Mission Allocation                     | 5,246         | 4,414         | 4,989         |
| USDH Salaries & Benefits               | 2,458         | 2,655         | 2,712         |
| Program Funds                          | 4,572         | 4,572         | 4,572         |
| <b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b> | <b>12,276</b> | <b>11,641</b> | <b>12,273</b> |

**FY 2006 Workforce**



**Mission Director:** George Deikun

## India

**The Development Challenge:** India is home to 1.1 billion people, roughly one-sixth of the world's population, and has the world's 12th largest economy. Approximately 81% of India's people are Hindu, but India also has the world's third largest Muslim population (estimated at 145 million). The United States and India, the two largest democracies in the world, share many values and strategic interests. The nations are dramatically and positively transforming their relationship. India is intensifying its economic and social policy reforms to decrease poverty and increase social equity. It is committed to halving poverty rates by the year 2020. India is both a key U.S. partner in the war on terrorism and an anchor for security and economic growth in strategically important South Asia.

India's strong democratic traditions and financial stability are forces of equilibrium in a volatile region. However, economic development in India is uneven and varies by region and social factors. India's consolidated fiscal deficit (national, state, and public sector undertakings), at 10% of gross domestic product, is one of the highest among large countries. Inadequate infrastructure and public sector ownership of most core infrastructure are principal constraints to more rapid economic growth and poverty reduction. Following the formation of the new Congress Party-led government in May 2004, India began an historic political transition. The new government has pledged to focus heavily on economic reform and development.

Low human capacity levels and poor health are central to India's development challenges. More than 300 million Indians live in abject poverty -- more than all the poor in Africa and Latin America combined -- resulting in India having the world's largest concentration of desperately poor people. A child is born every two seconds in India. At the current population growth rate, India will overtake China as the world's most populous country by 2050. India has over 5.1 million people infected by HIV, second only to South Africa. More than half of the country's children are malnourished. Thirty percent of the world's births occur in India, resulting in 20% of the world's maternal deaths and 20% of the world's child deaths. Forty-two of every 1,000 girl children (compared to 29 boy children) die before reaching the age of five. More than two million Indian children die every year from preventable or curable diseases. India accounts for one-third of the global burden of tuberculosis, which kills over 1,000 people a day. India is one of the world's last countries where concentrations of polio still remain.

Fewer than half of Indian women are literate. Despite extensive constitutional and statutory safeguards, large sections of the Indian polity remain disadvantaged in their quest for equitable treatment under the judicial system. Human rights abuses are often generated by intense social tensions that disproportionately touch women, the poor, religious minorities, and other disadvantaged groups. Discrimination against women remains entrenched in India. Deep-rooted cultural beliefs and traditional practices deprive women of education, health care, and nutrition. Violence against women is widespread, and includes girl child feticide/infanticide, child abuse, and rapes. India is a significant source and transit country for trafficked women and children. Victims of trafficking in India include economically vulnerable women and children from impoverished households in rural areas and urban slums, separated or widowed women, ethnic minorities, refugees and illegal migrants, and children from disrupted families.

Compounding these serious problems in health and education is India's lack of financial viability in the power sector. Only one-third of households have electricity, and Indians have access to 30 times less water than individuals in the United States. Significant power shortages plague the country due to unsustainable subsidization policies, a lack of cost-recovery by utilities, and the subsequent inability of utilities to provide reliable, high quality power. Widespread financial insolvency of the utilities, and the state governments that are forced to bail them out, significantly contribute to increasing levels of state fiscal deficits. The current losses in the Indian power sector amount to more than \$7 billion per year and the figure is growing at 15% to 20% every year.

India is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. The Orissa cyclone (1999) and the Gujarat earthquake (2001) killed more than 22,000 people and damaged more than three million houses. About 70% of crop land is vulnerable to drought and about 55% of land area is prone to earthquakes. An estimated 40 million hectares of land (nearly the size of California) are susceptible to floods. Weather-related events cause the bulk of destruction and loss to life in India. The December 2004 Asian Tsunami underlines the importance of ongoing investments in disaster management.

The USAID program directly addresses the challenges described above and advances four U.S. national interests: (1) economic prosperity achieved through opening markets; (2) global issues of population growth, infectious diseases, and climate change; (3) development and democracy concerns of alleviating poverty, reducing malnutrition, and improving the status of women; and (4) humanitarian response by saving lives and reducing suffering associated with disasters.

**The USAID Program:** USAID is requesting FY 2005 and FY 2006 funds for five objectives that concentrate on: (1) Economic Growth - targeting increased transparency and efficiency in the mobilization and allocation of resources; (2) Health - targeting improved overall health with a greater integration of food assistance, and reduced fertility; (3) Disaster Management Support - targeting reduced vulnerability to disasters for marginalized people; (4) Environmental Protection - targeting improved access to clean energy and water; the reduction of public subsidies through improved cost recovery; and promoting more efficient technology and management; and (5) Education/Equity - targeting improved access to elementary education, justice, and other social and economic services for vulnerable groups, especially women and children.

**Other Program Elements:** In addition to USAID/India's bilateral programs, USAID's South Asia Regional Initiative/Energy (SARI/Energy) program promotes regional peace and prosperity by encouraging cooperation in energy development and eventual trade among South Asian countries. The SARI/Equity program promotes collaborative regional efforts to address inequity as it affects women and children. It funds efforts to combat cross border human trafficking and abusive child labor practices and to improve women's microfinance services. The regional United States-Asia Environmental Partnership promotes the adoption of clean and efficient technologies, policies, and practices to support the positive relationship between economic growth and environmental protection in India. USAID also manages a project promoting community management of forests which have been continuously degraded due to industrial logging pressure, agricultural expansion, mining operations, and a lack of financial, technical, and political support.

The Bureau for Global Health funds an activity in India to reduce fertility through voluntary practices. USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance has activities in India to promote child survival, reduce the spread of HIV, treat victims of torture and violence, help electric cooperatives meet growing service needs, train disaster responders, increase food quality and quantity, and demonstrate U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices. The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade works with the Government of Japan to implement the U.S.-Japan Clean Water for People Initiative in four pilot countries - India is one of them.

**Other Donors:** The United States is the fifth largest bilateral donor to India, after Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, and the European Union. USAID collaborates with other donors on economic growth, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, disaster preparedness and management, air pollution control, urban environmental infrastructure, water, children's basic education, and women's empowerment.

**India  
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts                                | FY 2003<br>Actual | FY 2004<br>Actual | FY 2005<br>Current | FY 2006<br>Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 39,438            | 47,800            | 51,022             | 48,822             |
| Development Assistance                  | 34,495            | 22,539            | 24,000             | 29,600             |
| Development Credit Authority            | 779               | 550               | 0                  | 0                  |
| Economic Support Fund                   | 10,500            | 14,912            | 14,880             | 14,000             |
| PL 480 Title II                         | 42,812            | 40,869            | 49,006             | 43,000             |
| <b>Total Program Funds</b>              | <b>128,024</b>    | <b>126,670</b>    | <b>138,908</b>     | <b>135,422</b>     |

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

|  |        |        |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>386-013 Economic Growth</b>                       |        |        |        |        |
| DA   | 17,492 | 7,839  | 7,600  | 12,100 |
| DCA  | 779    | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| ESF  | 2,500  | 2,000  | 4,500  | 2,500  |
| <b>386-014 Improved Health and Reduced Fertility</b> |        |        |        |        |
| CSH  | 39,438 | 47,800 | 51,022 | 48,822 |
| ESF  | 0      | 2,000  | 0      | 0      |
| PL 480   | 42,812 | 40,869 | 49,006 | 43,000 |
| <b>386-015 Disaster Management Support</b>           |        |        |        |        |
| DA   | 2,165  | 2,000  | 2,200  | 2,000  |
| ESF  | 2,500  | 2,000  | 1,500  | 2,000  |
| <b>386-016 Environmental Protection</b>              |        |        |        |        |
| DA   | 10,495 | 8,000  | 10,000 | 12,300 |
| DCA  | 0      | 550    | 0      | 0      |
| ESF  | 3,000  | 2,500  | 3,500  | 4,000  |
| <b>386-017 Education/Equity</b>                      |        |        |        |        |
| DA   | 4,343  | 4,700  | 4,200  | 3,200  |
| ESF  | 2,500  | 6,412  | 5,380  | 5,500  |

Mission Director,  
George Deikun

## Data Sheet

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>USAID Mission:</b>                      | India                                  |
| <b>Program Title:</b>                      | Economic Growth                        |
| <b>Pillar:</b>                             | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| <b>Strategic Objective:</b>                | 386-013                                |
| <b>Status:</b>                             | Continuing                             |
| <b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>         | \$7,600,000 DA; \$4,500,000 ESF        |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>             | \$0                                    |
| <b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>        | \$12,100,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF       |
| <b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>         | 2003                                   |
| <b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b> | 2008                                   |

**Summary:** USAID's program to increase transparency and efficiency in the allocation and mobilization of resources includes the following components:

- Strengthen the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth;
- Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress;
- Improve Economic Policy and Governance;
- Increase Agricultural Productivity; and
- Promote Public-Private Alliances as a Principal Business Model.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Strengthen the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$2,650,000 DA; 3,000,000 ESF). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to: (a) increase the institutional capacity of the securities market and insurance supervisors to formulate sound regulations and provide market surveillance, disclosure standards, and compliance and enforcement that increase investment; (b) develop market-support institutions such as the Actuarial Society of India and trade associations; and (c) implement the Government of India's (GOI) initiative for a private pension system for the approximately 90% of workers currently not covered. To promote urban fiscal reforms that help fund urban infrastructure, USAID will: (a) create state-level infrastructure funds and pooled financing mechanisms for financing urban infrastructure; and (b) strengthen municipal financial, asset, and property management systems. The Development Credit Authority (DCA) guarantee of \$800,000 will mobilize resources from capital markets for investment in water and sanitation projects in small and medium municipalities. USAID will promote collaborative ventures in key development sectors; help independent business groups, consumer advocacy and pro-reform non-governmental organizations (NGOs), professional associations, and think-tanks conduct analysis and participate in public debate on economic reforms; and demonstrate financially viable models in the application of information and communication technologies to enhance India's development agenda. Principal agencies are the Securities and Exchange Board of India and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Agency. Contractors/grantees include U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (prime); IBM Business Consulting Services (prime); Communities Group International (prime); Indian National Institute of Urban Affairs (prime); and Bearing Point (prime).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress (\$2,850,000 DA). USAID's micro and small enterprise support program will increase capital access for job-creating small scale enterprises. Through a \$800,000 DCA guarantee, USAID will provide credit support to a bond issue to expand the outreach of microfinance to about one million poor clients. Principal contracts/grantees include Healing Fields Foundation (prime); Sa-Dhan (prime); and Cooperative Housing Foundation International (prime).

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,500,000 ESF). To promote fiscal discipline through increased technical competence of selected state governments, USAID will: (a) establish fiscal analysis units in finance departments in three states, enhancing analytic and monitoring competence; and (b) strengthen state treasury operations in selected states. Principal contractor is Bearing Point (prime).

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,300,000 DA). USAID will promote collaborative ventures that generate and adapt technologies in agriculture (biotechnology, improved production methods and

marketing). Principal contractors/grantees include the World Bank (prime); Cimmyt (sub); and Cornell University (prime).

Promote Public-Private Alliances as a Principal Business Model (\$800,000 DA). USAID will promote Indo-U.S. development collaboration through creation of a partnership fund. USAID's long-term vision is to help India complete the "last mile" of its development agenda by 2017. It will create an enduring entity to solve development challenges that remain after USAID finishes its program. A partnership fund will be established to develop operating principles for this entity.

As part of the Methane to Markets Partnership Projects (2005-2009), the Presidential Initiative launched in November 2004, USAID continues to explore opportunities for methane recovery from solid waste in India that could generate electricity using microturbines.

**FY 2006 Program:** Strengthen the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$3,574,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF). USAID will continue to strengthen the institutional and regulatory capacity of the Indian financial system and increase local government capacity to implement urban infrastructure projects that improve access to basic services for the poor. USAID plans new initiatives to help business groups, consumer advocacy and pro-reform NGOs, and professional associations conduct analysis and participate in public debate on economic reforms.

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress (\$3,526,000 DA). USAID will continue to implement the micro and small enterprise support program.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$2,000,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF). To reform state fiscal management systems, USAID may expand this program to provide training to elected bodies and civil society to increase public awareness and support for reform.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID's agriculture activities are expected to increase the private sector's share in food grain marketing and ultimately decrease selected agricultural subsidies.

Promote Public-Private Alliances as a Principal Business Model (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to promote Indo-U.S. development collaboration through creation of a partnership fund.

**Performance and Results:** Over its life, the Strategic Objective will help mobilize capital and improve private sector access to long-term financing for investment in infrastructure, increase the percentage of state budgets allocated to social infrastructure investments, and increase the amount of resources raised by urban governments through market-based mechanisms.

During FY 2004, government systems facilitating private resource mobilization were substantially strengthened. The Stock Exchange Board of India is now recognized as a solid, competent overseer of the capital markets. The GOI's insurance sector regulator is well on its way towards creating a safe and competitive environment for insurance, including the critical health insurance sector. Guidance for strong commodities futures and a competitive domestic market was formulated. The Small Enterprise Assistance Fund secured domestic and international investor commitments for an initial fund consisting of \$30 million. The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation upgraded five slum settlements consisting of approximately 510 households. These poor households now have paved roads, potable water supplies, sewer connections, toilets, and metered electricity. A total of 19 schools (15 in rural Tamil Nadu and four in rural Rajasthan) were computer-enabled, allowing 7,600 children to receive computer aided education. About 20 computer-enabled community information kiosks were established in rural Punjab to enhance job opportunities in rural areas. Resource conservation technologies were adopted by 200 farmers in two new areas, Bihar and West Bengal, demonstrating viable, water-saving rice production through direct-sowing methods.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

| 386-013 Economic Growth               | DA     | DCA | ESF    |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-----|--------|
| <b>Through September 30, 2003</b>     |        |     |        |
| Obligations                           | 14,538 | 779 | 2,500  |
| Expenditures                          | 27     | 0   | 0      |
| Unliquidated                          | 14,511 | 779 | 2,500  |
| <b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>               |        |     |        |
| Obligations                           | 10,666 | 0   | 2,000  |
| Expenditures                          | 0      | 779 | 2,548  |
| <b>Through September 30, 2004</b>     |        |     |        |
| Obligations                           | 25,204 | 779 | 4,500  |
| Expenditures                          | 27     | 779 | 2,548  |
| Unliquidated                          | 25,177 | 0   | 1,952  |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>   |        |     |        |
| Obligations                           | 0      | 0   | 0      |
| <b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>   |        |     |        |
| Obligations                           | 7,600  | 0   | 4,500  |
| <b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b> |        |     |        |
| Obligations                           | 7,600  | 0   | 4,500  |
| <b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>  |        |     |        |
| Obligations                           | 12,100 | 0   | 2,500  |
| Future Obligations                    | 13,787 | 0   | 3,500  |
| Est. Total Cost                       | 58,691 | 779 | 15,000 |

## Data Sheet

|  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <b>USAID Mission:</b>                      | India                                 |
| <b>Program Title:</b>                      | Improved Health and Reduced Fertility |
| <b>Pillar:</b>                             | Global Health                         |
| <b>Strategic Objective:</b>                | 386-014                               |
| <b>Status:</b>                             | Continuing                            |
| <b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>         | \$51,022,000 CSH                      |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>             | \$0                                   |
| <b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>        | \$48,822,000 CSH                      |
| <b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>         | 2003                                  |
| <b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b> | 2008                                  |

**Summary:** USAID's program to improve health and reduce fertility in targeted areas of India aims to:

- Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior;
- Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS;
- Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition;
- Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance; and
- Build Health Systems Capacity.

P.L. 480 Title II resources are used strategically to improve child survival and maternal health.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$15,000,000 CSH). USAID will improve family planning and reproductive health services in areas of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, and Jharkhand by developing practical models of public-private partnerships to improve access to and quality of reproductive and child health services. The principal implementing agency is the State Innovations in Family Planning Services Agency (prime). The Program for the Advancement of Commercial Technology/Child and Reproductive Health complements these efforts, stimulating commercial, private-public partnerships for the development and promotion of child, reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS services. Contractors and grantees include ICICI Bank Limited (prime); Abt Associates (prime); CARE (prime); Center for Development and Population Activities (prime); EngenderHealth (prime); Johns Hopkins University (prime); and the Futures Group International (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$16,500,000 CSH). USAID will work with NGOs, businesses, the Government of India (GOI), and targeted states to implement HIV prevention and control programs. USAID will continue to improve safe behavior in high risk populations through targeted programs in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Pondicherry. USAID will also increase safe behavior in India's ports. Principal contractors and grantees include Family Health International (prime); Population Services International (prime); Voluntary Health Services (prime); and Avert Society (prime).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$10,522,000 CSH). USAID will continue integrating child survival interventions into the P.L. 480 Title II food aid program, which reaches about seven million mothers and children in 100,000 villages. Programs will include immunization, breastfeeding, feeding, antenatal care, vitamin supplementation, and newborn care. CSH resources will promote urban child health and applied research. USAID will work to eradicate polio and strengthen service delivery systems. Agencies, contractors, and grantees include CARE (prime); Catholic Relief Services (prime); the World Health Organization (prime); and the United Nations Children's Fund (prime).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$7,000,000 CSH). USAID activities encompass tuberculosis (TB) treatment, antimicrobial resistance, vaccine-preventable diseases, and improved surveillance. Principal contractors and grantees include the World Health Organization (WHO) (prime); International Clinical Epidemiology Network (prime); and John Hopkins University (prime).

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$2,000,000 CSH). USAID will implement the urban health initiative which has quickly developed into a nationally recognized public health resource. USAID will contribute to the National Family Health Survey. These activities endeavor to enhance health system capacity in India.

**FY 2006 Program:** Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$14,500,000 CSH). USAID will continue activities that improve reproductive and child health services and develop models of public - private sector engagement.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$16,100,000 CSH). USAID will expand HIV prevention and mitigation by addressing special needs, such as: AIDS-affected children, improved HIV surveillance, models for voluntary testing and counseling, and care and support.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$11,222,000 CSH). Using CSH and P.L. 480 Title II funds, USAID will expand efforts targeting urban populations with high childhood disease, HIV/AIDS, and TB mortality and morbidity rates.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$6,000,000 CSH). USAID plans to expand its support for model TB delivery and research in Tamil Nadu and for Directly Observed Treatment, Short course therapy (DOTS) delivery in Haryana. Links to the private sector medical community and a new TB diagnostic tool will be explored.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,000,000 CSH). USAID will continue to implement the health system capacity enhancement activities described above.

**Performance and Results:** By completion of this Strategic Objective, the following will be accomplished: (1) increased contraceptive prevalence rates in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, and Jharkhand; (2) increased condom use among high-risk groups in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Pondicherry; (3) increased percentage of high-risk groups in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Pondicherry seeking care for infections; (4) increased immunization and breastfeeding rates in target areas; and (5) increased number of clients receiving DOTS in Haryana.

Programs to improve healthy reproductive behavior showed success for the second consecutive year. Both oral pill and condom sales targets in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal were met. Audits show nearly 126 million condoms were sold in project areas, six million more than planned and a 15% increase over FY 2003. Guidelines developed by USAID for health improvement plans at the district level were adopted by the GOI. They will be used by each state to design plans under the GOI's ambitious National Reproductive and Child Health program (\$1.7 billion per year). The U.S. Government's recent reduction of food aid to India caused complications, but this year the child survival program reinstated take home rations in eight states. As a result, 106% of young children in program areas were enrolled for home rations, and 48% of the 90,000 village feeding centers conducted nutrition and health promotional campaigns, a 20% improvement over FY 2003. USAID made significant progress in reducing the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS in targeted areas. Nearly 76% of truckers recorded using condoms with their last non-regular sex partner in Tamil Nadu. USAID provided services to 278,300 beneficiaries, including 19,400 orphans and vulnerable children, 88,300 migrants, and 13,400 people living with HIV/AIDS. USAID efforts in India's 12 major ports reached around 373,000 truckers and other male migrant and day laborers at risk for HIV. In these areas, 64% of truck drivers reported use of condoms with their last non-regular partner, 8% more than the 2002 level. A total of 45% of truck drivers received treatment for sexually transmitted diseases from qualified medical practitioners, which is 18% more than the FY 2002 baseline value. USAID support for TB control was provided through WHO and the Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control to implement DOTS in Haryana. DOTS was expanded to cover all 19 districts of Haryana from the 2003 coverage level of seven districts. In Muslim communities with persistent polio, USAID has worked with faith based Muslim organizations in battling rumors and misconceptions about the polio vaccine, creating community support for polio, and ensuring more children are immunized.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

|   | CSH     | ESF   |
|---|---------|-------|
| 386-014 Improved Health and Reduced Fertility |         |       |
| <b>Through September 30, 2003</b>             |         |       |
| Obligations                                   | 38,662  | 0     |
| Expenditures                                  | 131     | 0     |
| Unliquidated                                  | 38,531  | 0     |
| <b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>                       |         |       |
| Obligations                                   | 49,076  | 2,000 |
| Expenditures                                  | 26,562  | 0     |
| <b>Through September 30, 2004</b>             |         |       |
| Obligations                                   | 87,738  | 2,000 |
| Expenditures                                  | 26,693  | 0     |
| Unliquidated                                  | 61,045  | 2,000 |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>           |         |       |
| Obligations                                   | 0       | 0     |
| <b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>           |         |       |
| Obligations                                   | 51,022  | 0     |
| <b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>         |         |       |
| Obligations                                   | 51,022  | 0     |
| <b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>          |         |       |
| Obligations                                   | 48,822  | 0     |
| Future Obligations                            | 51,301  | 0     |
| Est. Total Cost                               | 238,883 | 2,000 |

## Data Sheet

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>USAID Mission:</b>                      | India   |
| <b>Program Title:</b>                      | Disaster Management Support                     |
| <b>Pillar:</b>                             | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| <b>Strategic Objective:</b>                | 386-015   |
| <b>Status:</b>                             | Continuing                                      |
| <b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>         | \$2,200,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF                 |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>             | \$0   |
| <b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>        | \$2,000,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF                 |
| <b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>         | 2003  |
| <b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b> | 2008  |

**Summary:** USAID's program to reduce vulnerability to disasters in high-risk areas has the following component:

- Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$2,200,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF).

To increase community preparedness to mitigate and manage disasters:

USAID will provide financial support to the United Nations Development Program's (prime) Disaster Risk Management activity. The activity mainstreams disaster risk management at all levels by focusing on strengthening governmental and local institutional capacities to provide multi-hazard risk management and sustainable recovery plans at the community and district levels in hazard prone states.

USAID's Indian Earthquake Safety Initiative will strengthen capacities to mitigate future earthquake disasters in New Delhi by assisting local authorities to improve the seismic safety of lifeline buildings such as hospitals, schools, fire stations, and water treatment plants. Analysis and design for seismic retrofit of at least five buildings will be completed, while awareness and non-structural earthquake safety programs are undertaken. This program is being implemented by Geohazards International (prime) in partnership with the Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society (sub).

Under a Small Grants Program, USAID will provide subgrants to organizations for innovative, cutting-edge, catalytic initiatives that can be used as models for replication by other organizations or expanded to new sites in disaster prone areas. Activities will include building code applications, promotion of insurance as risk transfer, water harvesting and watershed management, and curriculum development and enhancement for engineering and architectural schools.

The use of enhanced climate forecast applications has the potential to improve India's capacity for forecasting and early warning of hydro-meteorological disasters resulting from extreme climate events, such as floods and cyclones. USAID will promote exchanges of information and collaboration in the use of climate forecasts for risk reduction and disaster preparedness. Collaborating agencies include: the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (prime) and the U.S. Geological Survey (prime); and Indian governmental agencies, such as the India Meteorological Department, various other national and state-level agencies, and academic institutions actively working in the field of hydro-meteorology.

To improve the capacity of partners to meet the critical needs of vulnerable groups:

USAID will provide funding to the U.S. Forest Service (prime) to work with the Government of India (GOI) Ministry of Home Affairs to incorporate elements of the Incident Command System (ICS) into disaster response systems at central, state, and local levels. Officials involved in disaster response will be trained in ICS and participate in disaster simulation exercises.

USAID will provide technical assistance to the GOI for the physical improvement of Emergency Operations Centers at national and state levels. Activities will include study tours to the U.S. for training staff who will maintain and operate these centers. Principal implementing partner is the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (prime).

USAID will work with the GOI to train appropriate entities, e.g., fire brigades, to serve as regional hubs for search and rescue and emergency first response. Activities will provide technical assistance, training, and equipment. These units will serve as models for further expansion of the GOI's capabilities throughout India.

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$2,000,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF).

To increase community preparedness to mitigate and manage disasters, USAID plans to continue implementation of the activities described above. To improve the capacity of partners to meet the critical needs of vulnerable groups, USAID plans to expand activities to include simulation exercises for human-caused disasters.

**Performance and Results:** By the end of this Strategic Objective, disaster management systems at the national and state levels of government will be more responsive and coordinated. The number of private and public partner agencies that have field-tested mitigation and response activities will increase.

During FY 2004, USAID moved closer to establishing the Incident Command System as “the” system of disaster response in India. Planned course adaptation and training continued at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration. USAID conducted seven courses for 71 key Indian officials, doubling the 2004 target of training 35 officials. Faculty core trainers further trained state and district level officials, bringing the total number of Indian officials trained in at least seven courses to 150. Under forecasting and early warning systems, U.S. Government (USG) and GOI entities collaboratively developed a framework and action plan for an improved forecasting and early warning system for floods, cyclones, and other extreme weather events in India. Five sub-projects with objectives, deliverables, work plans, timelines, identification of counterpart agencies (GOI and USG), and mechanisms for collaboration were defined. Through multi-stakeholder partnerships in five USAID-funded states, over 8,579 disaster management committees were formed at municipal, district, block, community, and village levels, and 2,867 disaster management plans were prepared and are being tested through simulation exercises. Over 1,500 disaster team members and other volunteers were trained in first aid, and 162 masons were trained in disaster resistant construction.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

|                                       | DA     | ESF    |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 386-015 Disaster Management Support   |        |        |
| <b>Through September 30, 2003</b>     |        |        |
| Obligations                           | 2,490  | 3,850  |
| Expenditures                          | 60     | 0      |
| Unliquidated                          | 2,430  | 3,850  |
| <b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>               |        |        |
| Obligations                           | 2,190  | 2,000  |
| Expenditures                          | 560    | 1,506  |
| <b>Through September 30, 2004</b>     |        |        |
| Obligations                           | 4,680  | 5,850  |
| Expenditures                          | 620    | 1,506  |
| Unliquidated                          | 4,060  | 4,344  |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>   |        |        |
| Obligations                           | 0      | 0      |
| <b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>   |        |        |
| Obligations                           | 2,200  | 1,500  |
| <b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b> |        |        |
| Obligations                           | 2,200  | 1,500  |
| <b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>  |        |        |
| Obligations                           | 2,000  | 2,000  |
| Future Obligations                    | 3,320  | 3,150  |
| Est. Total Cost                       | 12,200 | 12,500 |

## Data Sheet

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>USAID Mission:</b>                      | India                                  |
| <b>Program Title:</b>                      | Environmental Protection               |
| <b>Pillar:</b>                             | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| <b>Strategic Objective:</b>                | 386-016                                |
| <b>Status:</b>                             | Continuing                             |
| <b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>         | \$10,000,000 DA; \$3,500,000 ESF       |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>             | \$550,000 DCA                          |
| <b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>        | \$12,300,000 DA; \$4,000,000 ESF       |
| <b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>         | 2003                                   |
| <b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b> | 2008                                   |

**Summary:** USAID's program to improve utilities management and increase environmental protection includes the following components:

- Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (Energy, ICT, Telecommunications, Transportation, Power, Irrigation, Schools and Health Clinics);
- Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution; and
- Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$2,500,000 DA; \$3,000,000 ESF; \$550,000 Prior Year Unobligated DCA).

USAID will improve the quality of power distribution in selected states by demonstrating commercial and technical best practices. India's power distribution utilities can provide reliable, quality power if they are commercially viable and accountable. By reducing huge government subsidy expenditures in the power sector, the activity will conserve valuable state budget resources for health care and education. The principal contractor/agencies are PA Government Services, Inc. (prime) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (prime).

USAID will address India's over-use of groundwater by improving farm family water management through education, and incentives. The principal contractor is PA Consulting (prime), and the principal grantee is the International Institute for Energy Conservation (prime).

Through the Development Credit Authority (DCA), USAID will encourage private sector-led project financing to small and medium enterprises engaged in renewable energy, efficient energy, and water conservation projects in India.

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution (\$6,500,000 DA). USAID will reduce greenhouse gas emissions through commercialization of end-use energy efficiency technologies and services, and by technical assistance, training, and financial interventions in energy efficiency policy and markets. The principal contractors include the International Institute of Energy Conservation (prime) and the ICICI Bank Limited (prime).

USAID will reduce India's greenhouse gas emissions through improved energy production efficiency, in part by promoting decentralized generation of distribution and power from renewable sources. The principal contractors and grantees include the U.S. Department of Energy (prime), the ICICI Bank Limited (prime), Nexant, Inc. (prime), Ohio State University (prime), Stanford University (sub), and the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (sub).

USAID will help Indian industries adopt environmentally sound practices, strengthen incentives for clean technologies, and broaden U.S. and Indian environmental partnerships. The principal contractors are ICICI Bank Limited (prime), Louis Berger Group (prime), the Environmental Protection Training and Research Institute (sub), and Winrock International India (sub).

As part of the Methane to Markets Partnership Projects (2005-2009), the Presidential Initiative launched in November 2004, USAID through the United States-Asia Environmental Partnership continues to explore opportunities for methane recovery from solid waste in India that could generate electricity using microturbines.

Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation (\$1,000,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF). Through technical assistance and training, USAID will work with local and state governments to implement urban infrastructure upgrades that improve access to basic services for the urban poor. Principal contractors and grantees include The Communities Group International (prime) and the Indian National Institute of Urban Affairs (prime).

**FY 2006 Program:** Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$4,651,000 DA; \$3,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue the activities described above.

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution (\$6,149,000 DA). USAID plans to continue the activities described above.

Improve Access to Clean Water and Sanitation (\$1,500,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to managers of urban water and sanitation services, improving the operation and maintenance of existing networks and energy efficiency in municipal water pumping, storage, and distribution.

**Performance and Results:** By the end of the Strategic Objective, the following will be accomplished: (1) cost-recovery for electric power will be improved; (2) efficient and lower-polluting power distribution technologies will be used more widely; (3) private and cooperative approaches to providing electricity services to rural and urban customers will be increased; (4) farmers, communities, and utilities will conserve more water; (5) the quality of municipal water and sanitation services will improve; and (6) innovative energy efficient approaches for the planning and management of urban water and sanitation systems will be used.

USAID decisively advanced India's capacity to improve access to reliable and efficient electricity, mitigate pollution in industry and transport, improve urban water and sanitation, develop market-oriented policies, and stimulate investments in energy efficiency. To date, 12.1 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions have been avoided with USAID assistance by reducing greenhouse gases in power generation facilities. This equates to significant savings in coal costs and tremendous benefits to the environment and human health. USAID funded three partnerships at \$1.7 million and leveraged approximately \$6.5 million from the Indian private sector to promote green business, bank lending for solar energy, and environmental law compliance among small and medium enterprises. Two green buildings in India, out of just seven in the world, received the highest environmental rating by the U.S. Green Building Council. USAID minimized the impact of air pollution on the people of Agra and the famous Taj Mahal. USAID helped develop India's first Energy Conservation Building Code. The code will result in energy savings in government, commercial, and residential buildings. USAID launched public-private partnership projects with private sector energy efficiency service firms to reduce urban lighting and water pumping electricity loads in three cities (Nasik, Thane, and Bangalore). USAID also facilitated an agreement between the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Utilities Service and the Indian Rural Electrification Corporation to strengthen institutional capacity and develop alternative financing models for expanding access to rural electrification in India.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

| 386-016 Environmental Protection      | DA     | DCA | ESF    |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-----|--------|
| <b>Through September 30, 2003</b>     |        |     |        |
| Obligations                           | 10,977 | 0   | 6,000  |
| Expenditures                          | 1,203  | 0   | 0      |
| Unliquidated                          | 9,774  | 0   | 6,000  |
| <b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>               |        |     |        |
| Obligations                           | 9,089  | 0   | 2,500  |
| Expenditures                          | 0      | 0   | 814    |
| <b>Through September 30, 2004</b>     |        |     |        |
| Obligations                           | 20,066 | 0   | 8,500  |
| Expenditures                          | 1,203  | 0   | 814    |
| Unliquidated                          | 18,863 | 0   | 7,686  |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>   |        |     |        |
| Obligations                           | 0      | 550 | 0      |
| <b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>   |        |     |        |
| Obligations                           | 10,000 | 0   | 3,500  |
| <b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b> |        |     |        |
| Obligations                           | 10,000 | 550 | 3,500  |
| <b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>  |        |     |        |
| Obligations                           | 12,300 | 0   | 4,000  |
| Future Obligations                    | 10,884 | 0   | 33,500 |
| Est. Total Cost                       | 53,250 | 550 | 49,500 |

## Data Sheet

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>USAID Mission:</b>                      | India   |
| <b>Program Title:</b>                      | Education/Equity                                |
| <b>Pillar:</b>                             | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| <b>Strategic Objective:</b>                | 386-017   |
| <b>Status:</b>                             | Continuing                                      |
| <b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>         | \$4,200,000 DA; \$5,380,000 ESF                 |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>             | \$0   |
| <b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>        | \$3,200,000 DA; \$5,500,000 ESF                 |
| <b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>         | 2003  |
| <b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b> | 2008  |

**Summary:** USAID's program to enhance social and economic opportunities for vulnerable people includes the following components:

- Improve the Quality of Basic Education;
- Improve Justice Sector/Legal Framework;
- Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice; and
- Strengthen the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,200,000 DA; \$5,380,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support the Government of India's (GOI's) "Education for All" goals of ensuring access to quality schooling and promoting completion of at least five years of primary education for all children. Through the American Institutes for Research (prime), USAID will support Indian non-governmental organizations (NGO) and foundation programs to attract vulnerable children from the lowest socio-economic brackets in Indian society into formal schools or programs. USAID will build on the United Nations Children's Fund's (prime) school water and sanitation program with the GOI and the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. The activity will widely demonstrate the educational benefits of having safer and healthier school environments, especially for girls. Through the Education Development Center, Inc. (prime) and in collaboration with state governments and NGOs, USAID will employ interactive radio/video, educational television, computers, and other digitalized media to enhance students' learning and teachers' knowledge. USAID will initiate a new education alliance, pooling the resources of Indian and U.S. corporations and NGOs working in the education sector. Activities financed by this public-private alliance will focus on expanding the use of information and communication technologies in education.

Improve Justice Sector/Legal Framework (\$1,000,000 DA). To increase levels of legal awareness, the ability to pursue legal rights, and awareness of the availability of legal aid, particularly among women and members of India's lowest social classes, USAID will: (a) expand legal literacy training and strengthen provision of legal services for community-based and other support organizations that work with vulnerable groups; (b) conduct research on the efficiency and strengthening of alternative systems, such as the mediation of disputes; and (c) conduct research and analysis to develop reform agendas and enforcement of key laws aimed at protecting women and children. This program is being implemented by the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) (prime).

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$500,000 DA). USAID will support the establishment of legal aid/counseling centers for women in Rajasthan. USAID will also implement the Muslim Women's Program that promotes more liberal interpretations of Islamic law vis-à-vis women's rights particularly in family matters. This program is being implemented by IFES (prime).

Strengthen the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$500,000 DA). USAID will promote social and economic opportunities for vulnerable people, particularly young girls, including victims of trafficking, marginalized social communities, victims of domestic violence, and poor women without access to credit. Interventions will strengthen government and private efforts to address equity issues at the community and national levels.

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,200,000 DA; \$4,500,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue to implement the activities under this component as described above.

Improve Justice Sector/Legal Framework (\$700,000 DA; \$700,000 ESF). USAID plans to expand activities that: (a) conduct research and analysis relevant to women's rights, and then disseminate the results via seminars and other media; (b) document enforcement of existing laws aimed at protecting women and other vulnerable groups; and (c) upgrade the knowledge and skills of judges, justice system personnel, and advocates for anti-trafficking and child prostitution laws, violence against women, divorce maintenance settlement, and women's property rights. USAID is examining options to help the GOI reform its criminal justice system.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$300,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support the establishment of legal aid/counseling centers for women and the Muslim Women's Program.

Strengthen the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$300,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to implement the activities under this component as described above.

**Performance and Results:** By the end of the Strategic Objective, the following results will be accomplished: (1) educational opportunities will be provided to vulnerable children, especially out-of-school youth and girls; (2) formal and alternative school capacity for enrollment and retention of vulnerable children, especially girls, will be strengthened; (3) civil society and public awareness of the legal needs of targeted vulnerable groups will be increased; (4) advocacy for the expansion and protection of women's rights will be strengthened; (5) the availability of legal services for women will be increased; and (6) life skills and livelihood development support services for high-risk groups and the victims of trafficking and domestic violence will be improved.

USAID's education programs conducted three proposal solicitation workshops in Delhi, Kolkata, and Jharkhand. A total of 204 half-hour interactive radio instruction programs and 40 interactive video/TV programs were produced for broadcasting to schools. Moreover, 42,606 primary age students in 692 pilot schools are receiving radio instruction. USAID trained senior education personnel from three states in the use of a strategic planning and education change management tool kit developed by the Harvard Business School and IBM.

To improve access to justice, USAID assembled a coalition of women's groups (Women Power Connect) to build support for the creation of a permanent advocacy entity at Parliament. USAID's partner in this program served on a committee formed by the State Women's Commission to draft a bill (The Rajasthan Women Protection of Right to Residence Bill, 2004) that has been shared with legal rights NGOs for feedback and which is now with the Law Ministry for technical review. Once the Law Ministry approves the draft, the bill will be submitted to the state government for enactment. USAID is supporting the establishment of 11 legal aid/counseling centers for women in Rajasthan. The first four centers have opened and have provided services to 207 clients. Under the newly introduced Muslim Women's Program, an influential advisory committee has been formed, and a national level conference promoting dialogue between religious leaders, members of the All India Muslim Personal Law Board, women's rights activists, academics, and NGO representatives was held in October 2004. The program promotes more liberal interpretations of Islamic law vis-à-vis women's rights, particularly in family matters.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

| 386-017 Education/Equity              | DA     | ESF    |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| <b>Through September 30, 2003</b>     |        |        |
| Obligations                           | 6,810  | 2,500  |
| Expenditures                          | 42     | 0      |
| Unliquidated                          | 6,768  | 2,500  |
| <b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>               |        |        |
| Obligations                           | 5,506  | 6,412  |
| Expenditures                          | 1,794  | 961    |
| <b>Through September 30, 2004</b>     |        |        |
| Obligations                           | 12,316 | 8,912  |
| Expenditures                          | 1,836  | 961    |
| Unliquidated                          | 10,480 | 7,951  |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>   |        |        |
| Obligations                           | 0      | 0      |
| <b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>   |        |        |
| Obligations                           | 4,200  | 5,380  |
| <b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b> |        |        |
| Obligations                           | 4,200  | 5,380  |
| <b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>  |        |        |
| Obligations                           | 3,200  | 5,500  |
| Future Obligations                    | 8,384  | 14,588 |
| Est. Total Cost                       | 28,100 | 34,380 |