

The Challenge

The development of India, home to one-sixth of the world's population and one-third of the world's poor, is necessary for a prosperous world. Because of India's religious diversity and secular, democratic government, the United States believes that having strong ties with India is a key component of its foreign policy. USAID's goal is to help India reduce the number of people living in poverty by half by 2015, but India's alarming population growth, poor health, spread of HIV/AIDS, energy deficiency, disaster vulnerability, poor status of women, and fiscal shortfalls stand in the way. USAID directly addresses these challenges by increasing India's economic prosperity through opening markets; mitigating population growth, HIV/AIDS, and climate change; reducing malnutrition; improving the status of women; and creating a more integrated and responsive disaster management system.

Objectives, Sectors and Workforce

MCA Status: Currently Not Eligible

PEPFAR Focus Country: No

Provided or Received Services From Other Missions: Both

Mission Director: George Deikun

Program Budget (Appropriations by Objective)

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07	2005 SO Performance Score	Direct SO Admin. Cost Ratio
386-013 Economic Growth	9,839	12,526	4,440	3,440	-65.0%	1.00	Met
386-014 Improved Health and Reduced Fertility	90,669	93,385	94,218	93,366	3.0%	1.37	Exceeded
386-015 Disaster Management Support	4,000	4,130	0	500	-87.5%	0.76	Not Met
386-016 Environmental Protection	11,050	13,500	6,448	7,690	-30.4%	1.23	Exceeded
386-017 Education/Equity	11,112	9,580	4,954	4,874	-56.1%	1.28	Exceeded
Country Total	126,670	133,121	110,060	109,870	-13.3%		

Program Budget (Appropriations by Account)

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	47,800	53,222	50,165	48,366	1.2%
Development Assistance	22,539	24,856	10,892	10,004	-55.6%
Development Credit Authority	550	0	0	0	N/A
Economic Support Fund	14,912	14,880	4,950	6,500	-56.4%
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	0	4,400	0	0	N/A
PL 480 Title II	40,869	35,763	44,053	45,000	10.1%
Total	126,670	133,121	110,060	109,870	-13.3%

Program Budget by Sector and Account

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Basic Education					
DA	2,000	2,200	2,178	2,000	0.0%
ESF	6,412	5,380	2,250	1,730	-73.0%
PL 480	0	0	7,000	0	N/A
Agriculture and Environment					
DA	10,100	10,800	4,948	6,190	-38.7%
DCA	550	0	0	0	N/A
ESF	2,500	3,500	1,500	2,500	0.0%
PL 480	0	8,000	7,300	5,000	N/A
Higher Education & Training					
DA	500	0	0	0	N/A
ESF	0	0	0	500	N/A
Economic Growth					
DA	7,739	9,856	3,440	1,440	-81.4%
ESF	2,000	4,500	1,000	1,500	-25.0%
Human Rights					
DA	0	0	0	374	N/A
ESF	0	0	0	270	N/A
Democracy and Governance					
DA	2,200	2,000	326	0	N/A
ESF	2,000	1,500	200	0	N/A
Conflict Management / Humanitarian Assistance					
PL 480	0	11,506	2,700	0	N/A
Family Planning / Reproductive Health					
CSH	14,000	16,000	15,840	11,291	-19.4%
HIV / AIDS					
CSH	13,500	16,100	16,335	16,335	21.0%
ESF	2,000	0	0	0	N/A
GHAI	0	4,400	0	0	N/A
Child Survival and Maternal Health					
CSH	12,600	14,222	11,852	14,555	15.5%
PL 480	40,869	16,257	27,053	40,000	-2.1%
Other Infectious Diseases					
CSH	7,700	6,900	6,138	6,185	-19.7%
Total	126,670	133,121	110,060	109,870	-13.3%

Workforce

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Percent Change FY 04-07
US Direct Hires	16	17	19	19	18.8%
US Non Direct Hires	12	11	8	8	-33.3%
Foreign Nationals	106	114	114	118	11.3%

Total	134	142	141	145	8.2%
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Operating Expense	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Salaries and benefits	1,920	1,492	1,142	1,151	-40.1%
Travel	727	618	712	629	-13.5%
Transportation of things	162	133	165	157	-3.1%
Rent	637	822	683	747	17.3%
Security	49	53	55	59	20.4%
Equipment	408	249	298	0	N/A
ICASS - Operating Expense only	699	760	731	791	13.2%
Other Operating Expense	645	596	523	609	-5.6%
Total OE Budget	5,247	4,723	4,309	4,143	-21.0%
US direct hire salary and benefits	2,458	2,491	2,267	2,511	2.2%
Program Funded Administrative Expenses				5,509	
Country Total Administrative Budget				12,163	
Percent of Bureau OE Total				#REF!	

Mission Summary	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Program per US Direct Hire (\$000)	7,917	7,831	5,793	5,783
Program per All US (\$000)	4,524	4,754	4,076	4,069
Program per Position (\$000)	945	937	781	758
Operating Expense as % of Program Funding				3.8%
Program Funded Admin Expense as % of Total Admin				45.3%
Total Admin Expense as % of Program Funding				11.1%

Other Major Donors:

Bilateral: The United States is the fourth largest bilateral donor to India after Japan, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

Multilateral: USAID coordinates its programs with other bilateral and multilateral donors such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the European Union to avoid duplication, help ensure program synthesis, and increase overall program effectiveness.

India PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Current	FY 2007 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	47,800	53,222	50,165	48,366
Development Assistance	22,539	24,856	10,892	10,004
Development Credit Authority	550	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund	14,912	14,880	4,950	6,500
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	0	4,400	0	0
PL 480 Title II	40,869	35,763	44,053	45,000
Total Program Funds	126,670	133,121	110,060	109,870

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

386-013 Economic Growth				
DA	7,839	8,026	3,440	1,940
ESF	2,000	4,500	1,000	1,500
386-014 Improved Health and Reduced Fertility				
CSH	47,800	53,222	50,165	48,366
ESF	2,000	0	0	0
GHAI	0	4,400	0	0
PL 480	40,869	35,763	44,053	45,000
386-015 Disaster Management Support				
DA	2,000	2,630	0	500
ESF	2,000	1,500	0	0
386-016 Environmental Protection				
DA	8,000	10,000	4,948	5,190
DCA	550	0	0	0
ESF	2,500	3,500	1,500	2,500
386-017 Education/Equity				
DA	4,700	4,200	2,504	2,374
ESF	6,412	5,380	2,450	2,500

Mission Director,
George Deikun

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	386-013
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$3,440,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$168,000 DA
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$1,940,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's economic growth program addresses constraints to wider prosperity and ensures that the poor share in the benefits of a vibrant economy. USAID is working with the Government of India to develop a regulatory environment that provides stability and investor confidence in financial markets and a level playing field for investment. The program extends capital market services and products to the country's poor. USAID's program improves fiscal governance and reduces state and local deficits, allowing for improved allocation of scarce public funds toward education, health, and infrastructure investments. Increasing private investment in water/sanitation systems and air quality technologies are priorities. USAID promotes the use of cutting-edge approaches in agriculture. This constitutes notification of the planned transfer of \$600,000 in Development Assistance funds to the Development Credit Authority (DCA) account in FY 2006.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$300,000 DA). USAID is continuing to promote efficiency in marketing chains, and to fund policy studies and new initiatives in the area of commodity futures development. Principal Implementers: the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cornell University, and Michigan State University.

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor (\$1,640,000 DA; \$168,000 DA Prior Year Unobligated). USAID is developing microenterprise and microfinance opportunities in India by investing in four to five small and medium businesses; providing business and financial support to agriculture and urban services, covering approximately 7,000 small farmers; and expanding microfinance for slum upgrading in three cities. Principal Implementers: Healing Fields Foundation, Sa-Dhan, Cooperative Housing Foundation International, and Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA).

Strengthen Public Sector Executive Function (\$400,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF). USAID is strengthening the capacity of three state governments in procurement, internal auditing, and treasury maintenance. The program is providing technical assistance and training on project appraisal, budget formulation, and debt analysis to improve accountability and efficiency in public financial management. USAID is expanding the program into a fourth state, initiating activities to bring about tax reforms, and bolstering intergovernmental fiscal transfer systems. The program covers approximately 100 million people. Principal Implementers: Bearing Point and Development Alternatives, Inc.

Strengthen the Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$1,100,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF). USAID is working with the Government of India (GOI) to create a regulatory framework that will increase household participation in India's capital market. To increase regulatory and licensing capabilities in the health insurance sector, the program is providing technical assistance in the form of workshops and seminars as well as providing internship opportunities for insurance regulatory staff. USAID's assistance promotes the development of a business plan for data warehousing and data mining for casualty and property insurance. USAID is also helping with the implementation of regulatory policies that deepen the country's insurance market. A DCA guarantee of approximately \$600,000 will be used to

underwrite an \$11 million bond issued by a microfinance institution in India. Principal agencies are the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Agency (IRDA). Principal Implementers: the Securities and Exchanges Commission, IBM Business Consulting Services, and Bearing Point.

FY 2007 Program:

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID's agriculture programs will increase the private sector's share in food grain marketing, decrease selected agricultural subsidies, and establish standards to promote trade. USAID will also expand the micro and small enterprise support program to more small and medium businesses and provide business and financial support to the agriculture sector. Principal Implementer: ACDI/VOCA.

Strengthen Public Sector Executive Function (\$500,000 DA; \$800,000 ESF). USAID's program will increase the incentive for reform by linking public finance management to underfunded priorities such as health, education, and water. The program will increase public awareness of better fiscal governance through improving government accountability on public fund usage. USAID will initiate activities to bring about tax reforms, strengthen civil society's capacity to promote better fiscal governance, and bolster intergovernmental fiscal transfer systems. Principal Implementers: Bearing Point.

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$440,000 DA; \$700,000 ESF). USAID will continue to strengthen the institutional and regulatory capacity of the Indian financial system to broaden access to finance for rural and urban small businesses and for infrastructure investments. The program will increase regulatory and licensing capabilities in the health insurance sector, and help with the implementation of regulatory policies that deepen the country's insurance market. Principal agencies: SEBI and IRDA. Principal Implementers: IBM Business Consulting Services and Bearing Point.

Performance and Results: During FY 2005, USAID strengthened the GOI's systems for facilitating private resource mobilization. USAID assisted SEBI to design and install a market surveillance system that enables it to monitor activity across stock exchanges and check market manipulation in real time. USAID also created and implemented a road map for strengthening SEBI's enforcement capacity. Programs in insurance regulation created a safe and competitive environment for insurance. USAID assisted in the formulation of guidance for a strong commodities futures and a competitive domestic market. USAID established dedicated state fiscal policy centers to increase fiscal governance in three Indian states (accounting for 100 million people). The same USAID approach to fiscal governance enhanced financial practices and increased revenue generation in eight municipalities, enabling them to borrow from the market to meet their infrastructure investment needs. In FY 2005, the new venture capital fund established in FY 2004 with less than \$5 million of USAID support closed with \$160.6 million in capital investment funds for small and micro enterprises. USAID's investment in economic growth activities will lead to mobilized capital and improved private sector access to long-term financing for investment in infrastructure; increased percentage of state budgets allocated to social and physical infrastructure investments; and increased resources raised by urban governments through market-based mechanisms for improved service delivery.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

386-013 Economic Growth	DA	DCA	ESF
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	25,204	779	4,500
Expenditures	27	779	2,548
Unliquidated	25,177	0	1,952
Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	8,126	246	4,500
Expenditures	14,991	0	2,688
Through September 30, 2005			
Obligations	33,330	1,025	9,000
Expenditures	15,018	779	5,236
Unliquidated	18,312	246	3,764
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	168	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	3,440	0	1,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006			
Obligations	3,608	0	1,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA			
Obligations	1,940	0	1,500
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	38,878	1,025	11,500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Improved Health and Reduced Fertility
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	386-014
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$50,165,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$48,366,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID has focused its health portfolio technically and geographically on India's larger challenges. The country accounts for one-quarter of annual child deaths globally and one-third of the global tuberculosis (TB) burden, has the second highest number of HIV infected individuals in the world, is forecast to become the world's most populous country by 2030, and continues to experience polio transmission. USAID's program focuses on HIV/AIDS, infectious disease, child and maternal mortality, reproductive health/family planning, polio, and urban health issues. All family planning assistance agreements incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health, and Nutrition (\$12,852,000 CSH). USAID is continuing to use P.L. 480 Title II and CSH funds to improve child survival, health, and nutrition in nine Indian states. In FY 2006, USAID will design and award a new program to improve child survival in north India. USAID is implementing micronutrient programs in three focus states and continuing to support polio eradication. Under the urban health initiative, USAID is conducting demonstrations, workshops, conferences, and consultations on matters related to urban health planning and service delivery. USAID is funding the third round of the National Family Health Survey, India's demographic and health survey. Principal Implementers: CARE, Catholic Relief Services, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), ORC Macro, and the CORE group of non-governmental organizations.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$6,138,000 CSH). To further the objectives of India's TB control initiative, USAID funds are being utilized for the implementation of directly observed treatment short-course therapy (DOTS) in Haryana. USAID is funding research on the operations of the revised National TB Control Program. USAID has been a partner during the design phase of the new National Vector Borne Disease Program and will participate until its finalization in spring 2006. USAID is strengthening and expanding India's capacity to conduct surveillance of infectious diseases, including avian influenza, and to detect and respond to disease outbreaks. Principal Implementers: WHO and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS (\$16,335,000 CSH). USAID is implementing and scaling up demonstrated HIV prevention and care services including counseling and testing in Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, and Maharashtra. Funds are also being used to develop and demonstrate strategic, comprehensive approaches to linking HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and support. USAID is initiating new activities to prevent mother-to-child transmission in target areas. Principal Implementers: Voluntary Health Services, the Avert Society, Family Health International, Population Services International, Hindustan Latex Family Planning Promotion Trust, CARE, ORC Macro, and the Johns Hopkins University.

Support Family Planning (\$14,840,000 CSH). USAID is establishing a network of private health care providers to provide high-quality reproductive health and family planning services. To promote healthy reproductive behaviors and decisions in its focal states, USAID is supporting health promotion campaigns that encourage a life cycle approach to reproductive health. USAID is funding at least five non-governmental organizations in at least eight districts of Uttar Pradesh to provide information,

commodities, and clinical reproductive health and family planning services. USAID is also expanding contraceptive method choice in nine cities of Uttar Pradesh, bringing the total to 18 cities with 13 million inhabitants. Principal Implementers: the State Innovations in Family Planning Services Project Agency, the Uttaranchal Health and Family Welfare Society, the Jharkhand Health Society, Futures Group, Abt Associates, ORC Macro, and CARE.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health, and Nutrition (\$14,555,000 CSH). USAID will continue to implement the health system capacity enhancement activities, execute micronutrient programs, and support polio eradication. USAID will also conduct demonstrations, workshops, conferences, and consultations on matters related to urban health planning and service delivery. Principal Implementers: UNICEF, WHO, ORC Macro, and the CORE group of non-governmental organizations.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$6,185,000 CSH). USAID will expand model TB delivery and research in Tamil Nadu and DOTS delivery in Haryana. In addition to fighting TB, USAID will continue to support the objective of strengthening and expanding India's capacity to conduct surveillance of infectious diseases. Programs that link the private sector and the medical community to new TB diagnostic tools are planned. Principal Implementers Include: WHO and CDC.

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS (\$16,335,000 CSH). USAID will expand HIV prevention and mitigation (in established target states and an additional high-prevalence state) by addressing special needs such as: AIDS-affected children, HIV surveillance, voluntary testing and counseling, and care and support. Principal Implementers: Voluntary Health Services, the Avert Society, Family Health International, Population Services International, Hindustan Latex Family Planning Promotion Trust, CARE, ORC Macro, and the Johns Hopkins University.

Support Family Planning (\$11,291,000 CSH). USAID will continue activities to improve reproductive and child health services that promote healthy reproductive behaviors and decisions in its focal states. USAID will also develop models for public-private sector engagement. Principal Implementers: the Uttar Pradesh State Innovations in Family Planning Services Project Agency, the Uttaranchal Health and Family Welfare Society, the Jharkhand Health Society, Futures Group, Abt Associates, and ORC Macro.

Performance and Results: In the last year, USAID-supported activities made considerable progress in reducing the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS. In the USAID focus state of Tamil Nadu, the HIV prevalence rate was reduced to 0.5% in 2004 (down from 1.13% in 2001). The HIV prevalence in the other USAID focus state of Maharashtra has remained stable at 1.25% since 2002. FY 2005 saw forward progress in USAID's efforts to support family planning in India. The program exceeded its 26.6% target for the use of modern contraceptives by married women of reproductive age in the state of Uttar Pradesh. USAID's support of the private sector's introduction and promotion of injectable contraceptives contributed to a three-fold increase in sales between 2004 and 2005. USAID made contraceptives available at nearly 22,000 community centers in four northern states. In FY 2005, the implementation of DOTS was expanded to cover 22 million people in the state of Haryana. Every month, more than 2,000 TB patients were put on DOTS in Haryana, preventing approximately 400 additional deaths. In Muslim communities with persistent polio, USAID worked with faith-based Muslim organizations to battle misconceptions about the polio vaccine, creating community support for vaccines and ensuring children were immunized. The total number of polio cases in India reached an all time low in 2005 with 59 cases reported, down from 134 in 2004 and 1,600 in 2002. By the end of FY 2007, the following will be accomplished: increased contraceptive prevalence rates in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, and Jharkhand; increased condom use among high-risk groups for HIV/AIDS in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Pondicherry; increased percentage of high-risk groups in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Pondicherry seeking care for HIV infection; increased immunization and breastfeeding rates in target areas; and increased number of clients receiving DOTS in Haryana.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

386-014 Improved Health and Reduced Fertility	CSH	ESF	GHAI
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	87,738	2,000	0
Expenditures	26,693	0	0
Unliquidated	61,045	2,000	0
Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	52,800	0	4,400
Expenditures	50,720	1,900	300
Through September 30, 2005			
Obligations	140,538	2,000	4,400
Expenditures	77,413	1,900	300
Unliquidated	63,125	100	4,100
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	50,165	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006			
Obligations	50,165	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA			
Obligations	48,366	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	239,069	2,000	4,400

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Disaster Management Support
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	386-015
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: In India, where floods, drought, landslides, and cyclones occur regularly and earthquake risk is extremely high, USAID's Disaster Management Support program promotes U.S.-Indian collaboration in disaster prevention and disaster response planning to reduce India's vulnerability to disasters. In order to minimize the threat to millions of lives and potential large-scale financial, infrastructure, crop, and productivity losses that seriously hinder India's overall development, USAID is improving emergency preparedness and enhancing disaster preparedness capacities of the national government as well as target local communities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

No FY 2006 funding is planned for this objective. New funding for activities will resume in FY 2007.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$500,000 DA). In FY 2007, USAID will build the capacity of government officials and local community members to prepare for and respond to disasters. One hundred and twenty key officials will be trained in disaster management with four new courses being offered at Indian institutions. Under a small grants program, Indian organizations will begin simple initiatives such as clearing drainage ditches, affixing furniture to walls and ceilings in homes and businesses, retrofitting community centers, setting up rain water harvesting structures, carrying out public awareness campaigns, holding workshops, or conducting studies. The program will continue to foster knowledge transfers between Indian and U.S. seismic experts, increasing India's capacity to assess buildings' vulnerabilities to earthquakes and to correct weaknesses. The use of enhanced climate forecast applications will improve India's ability to forecast floods, cyclones, and extreme temperatures and issue early warnings to potential victims. USAID will work with the Government of India (GOI) to train appropriate entities (e.g., fire brigades) in search and rescue and emergency first response. USAID programs will provide technical assistance, training, and equipment to this effort. USAID-trained units will serve as models for further expansion of the GOI's capabilities throughout India. In 2007, USAID also plans to focus on institutionalization of systems, and replicability and expansion of program activities by national, state, and local governments and private entities. Principal Implementers: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and International Resources Group.

Performance and Results: During FY 2005, USAID made progress toward improving systems of emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation in India. USAID stimulated the GOI's efforts to incorporate the Incident Command System (ICS) into disaster response systems at central, state, and local levels. Nearly 400 Indian officials involved in disaster response were trained in ICS methodologies and participated in disaster simulations. Using the country's self-developed new module for ICS, USAID trained 178 senior Indian Administrative Service officials and 92 new entrants -- adding further momentum to ICS incorporation efforts. In FY 2005, through a broad UNDP-led partnership in five of USAID's target states, more than 4,100 disaster management committees were formed at all government levels, bringing the total to date to 12,684. Four thousand two hundred disaster management plans were

prepared. More than 8,000 disaster team members and other volunteers were trained in first aid, and 188 masons were taught methods for disaster-resistant construction. Across the country, 340 disaster response simulations were conducted, 1,403 search and rescue kits were distributed, and 18 emergency operations centers were strengthened and equipped. The program's targeted states adopted various communication channels to generate disaster management awareness at all levels of society. USAID also supported the Delhi State Government's program to retrofit designs for five lifeline buildings in New Delhi, providing analysis and designs for the Delhi Secretariat, the Delhi Police Headquarters, the Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital, the Ludlow Castle School, and the Office of the Divisional Commissioner. Rolled out in May 2005, the program provided refresher courses in structural engineering to 114 engineers. USAID strengthened U.S.-Indian collaborative efforts in disaster mitigation by facilitating an information exchange in California between 13 key Indian officials and a group of U.S. seismic experts. By the end of FY 2007, disaster management systems at the national and state levels of government will be more responsive and coordinated. The number of private-public partnerships that have field tested mitigation and response activities will increase.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

	DA	ESF
386-015 Disaster Management Support		
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	4,680	5,850
Expenditures	620	1,506
Unliquidated	4,060	4,344
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	2,200	1,500
Expenditures	2,182	2,151
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	6,880	7,350
Expenditures	2,802	3,657
Unliquidated	4,078	3,693
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	500	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	7,380	7,350

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Environmental Protection
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	386-016
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$4,948,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$352,000 DA
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$5,190,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: To improve access to clean energy and water, USAID helps develop commercially viable power utilities; increase efficiencies in agricultural and urban water systems; and exchange replicable environmental and energy models, techniques, and technologies between the U.S. and India.

This constitutes notification of the planned transfer of \$700,000 in Development Assistance funds to the Development Credit Authority account in FY 2006.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Expand and Improve Access To Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$3,130,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF). USAID is helping two Indian states prepare and adopt energy conservation strategies. USAID is collaborating with Indian officials to develop a national action plan for energy-conserving building codes and working with state agencies to incorporate enforcement and implementation strategies. USAID is establishing two centers of excellence for efficient lighting and electric motors. USAID will complete the design of four electricity distribution reform pilot projects and initiate two to three more. The first class of 50 students in a USAID-sponsored MBA program in electricity distribution will graduate in September 2006. USAID is training 2,500 participants and 50 instructors in modern electricity distribution. USAID is implementing pilot projects on agricultural water pumps and irrigation efficiency. A feasibility study and design for a municipal water reuse demonstration in a midsized city will be completed. Principal Implementers: PA Government Services, Inc., International Institute for Energy Conservation, CORE International, Inc., U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), U.S. Energy Association (USEA), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Improve Access To Clean Water and Sanitation (\$1,250,000 DA). USAID is promoting market-based financing programs in water and sanitation to implement urban infrastructure upgrades that improve access to basic services for the urban poor. This is being accomplished by providing technical assistance and training to local and state governments. USAID is building the capacity of local government officials to incorporate sound urban management practices in concert with the Government of India's (GOI) National Urban Renewal Mission. The goal is to improve governance and access to basic infrastructure services in cities. A Development Credit Authority guarantee of \$700,000 will mobilize resources from capital markets for investment in water, sanitation, and urban projects in small and medium municipalities. Principal Implementers: The Communities Group International and the Indian National Institute of Urban Affairs.

Reduce, Prevent, and Mitigate Pollution (\$568,000 DA; \$352,000 DA Prior Year Unobligated). Activities under the International Methane to Markets Partnership are being launched. USAID is developing sugar biomass power and promoting micro-hydro-electric projects in the state of Uttar Pradesh to reduce the impact of air pollution. Principal Implementers: Louis Berger International, U.S. Department of Energy, and Nexant, Inc.

FY 2007 Program:

Expand and Improve Access To Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$3,220,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF).

USAID will continue to make contributions to national power policy by improving operations, performance, and profitability of the country's power distribution sector. The water-energy nexus activity will continue to implement energy conservation activities. Principal Implementers: PA Government Services, Inc., International Institute for Energy Conservation, CORE International, Inc., USDA, USEA, and EPA.

Improve Access To Clean Water and Sanitation (\$970,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue to 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. Principal Implementers: The Communities Group International and the Indian National Institute of Urban Affairs.

Reduce, Prevent, and Mitigate Pollution (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to provide technical assistance to the National Thermal Power Corporation in the areas of: solid waste management (ash utilization); facility overhaul and maintenance manual completion; power station efficiency-monitoring software development; online power plant efficiency-monitoring software and hardware trials; and business plan collaboration. Principal Implementers: National Energy Technology Laboratory, Department of Energy, Nexant, Inc., EPA, and Ohio Supercomputing Center.

Performance and Results: In FY 2005, USAID trained professionals in energy management, providing skills for the country's future energy market and forging a workforce for the 21st century. Furthermore, the USAID program continued to tackle the interrelated problems of water and energy conservation. USAID also helped to improve the technical and financial performance of India's power and energy sector. The program promoted clean energy technologies to mitigate environmental problems, eased energy shortfalls, and developed unique approaches to address the issue of comanagement of power and water. In FY 2005, India used USAID assistance to decrease the amount of greenhouse gases produced by power facilities, reducing carbon dioxide emission by 12.29 million tons. Overall, USAID helped 16,347 people gain access to improved clean water and power in FY 2005. USAID's efforts, particularly its work in national energy policy reform, are viewed by the GOI Ministry of Power as key to improving the operation, performance, and profitability of the country's energy sector. By the end of FY 2007, the following will be accomplished: cost recovery for electric power will be improved; efficient and lower-polluting power distribution technologies will be used more widely; private and cooperative approaches to providing electricity services to rural and urban customers will be increased; farmers, communities, and utilities will conserve more water; the quality of municipal water and sanitation services will be improved; and innovative energy efficient approaches for the planning and management of urban water and sanitation systems will be used.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

386-016 Environmental Protection	DA	DCA	ESF
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	20,066	0	8,500
Expenditures	1,203	0	814
Unliquidated	18,863	0	7,686
Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	9,298	560	3,500
Expenditures	5,786	0	3,891
Through September 30, 2005			
Obligations	29,364	560	12,000
Expenditures	6,989	0	4,705
Unliquidated	22,375	560	7,295
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	352	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	4,948	0	1,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006			
Obligations	5,300	0	1,500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA			
Obligations	5,190	0	2,500
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	39,854	560	16,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Education/Equity
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	386-017
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,504,000 DA; \$2,450,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$530,000 DA
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$2,374,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's education program works with Indian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and state governments to reach vulnerable children. Interventions include transition programs, teaching quality and school infrastructure improvements, and campaigns that increase community support for education. USAID's justice program focuses on improving women's legal literacy, increasing the availability of legal aid and counseling services, developing community based mechanisms of dispute resolution and rights' protection, and strengthening legal sector performance on gender issues.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,178,000 DA; \$2,250,000 ESF; \$30,000 DA Prior Year Unobligated). USAID activities are continuing to support the Government of India's (GOI's) "Education for All" goals of ensuring universal access to quality primary education. USAID is increasing the capacity of more than 100 local NGOs to place India's most vulnerable children into formal schools. USAID is collaborating with state governments and NGOs to deploy interactive communications and information technology to help teachers teach difficult concepts and improve students' learning. During FY 2006, USAID's education activities will benefit more than 13 million in-school and 28,000 out-of-school children. Approximately 160,800 teachers and 5,500 administrators will be trained, and 23 new grants will be awarded to NGOs to provide access to education for out-of-school children in target areas. Principal Implementers: the American Institutes for Research and the Education Development Center (EDC).

Protect Human Rights (\$326,000 DA; \$200,000 ESF; \$500,000 DA Prior Year Unobligated). In FY 2006, USAID is conducting legal counseling, workshops, and promotional outreach to improve 50,000 people's understanding of human rights. The program is training judges and prosecutors in Karnataka and Rajasthan and medical officers in Karnataka on violence against women, allowing more effective prosecutions. USAID is expanding legal literacy training and strengthening the provision of legal services for community-based organizations that work with vulnerable groups. USAID is opening four additional counseling centers and strengthening the capacity of the 36 centers established in the last two years. The program is extending the outreach of paralegals and lawyers, introducing help desks in the state of Karnataka's Family Courts, and ensuring the implementation of the laws related to sex-determination testing and sex-selective abortion in Rajasthan. The program is using community-based approaches to mitigate violence against women, including sex-selective abortion, in target communities. USAID is working on a Muslim Women's Initiative that expands awareness in Muslim communities on women's rights under religious and civil laws and creates a national network of Muslim women's NGOs. USAID is also employing capacity building and technical assistance to support the advocacy efforts of WomenPowerConnect (WPC). This support will reinforce WPC's efforts to implement the country's new domestic violence law and its goal of reserving 33% of the seats in Parliament for women. Research on the widespread practice of aborting female fetuses will conclude and provide insights into the status of implementation and enforcement of laws regarding sex-selective abortions. Outreach to communities to raise awareness is underway. Principal Implementer: International Foundation for Elections Systems (IFES).

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,000,000 DA; \$1,730,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue to support the GOI's "Education for All" goals of ensuring universal access to quality primary education. USAID programs will increase the capacity of local NGOs to place India's most vulnerable children into formal schools. USAID will collaborate with state governments and NGOs to deploy interactive communications and information technology to help teachers teach difficult concepts and to improve students' learning. Principal Implementers: the American Institutes for Research, the United Nations Children's Fund, and EDC.

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$500,000 ESF). USAID plans to start a new activity in FY 2007 that will bridge the gap between employer needs and the skill sets imparted by vocational training institutions. Efforts will target growing sectors of the economy -- ones that suffer from skill shortages and offer an array of jobs, some of which are suitable for less well educated youth. Possible sectors might be construction (skilled workers such as masons and electricians are in very short supply), retail marketing, information technology, and rural banking. Opportunities to collaborate with the private and public sectors to advance new models of workplace skill provision and certification, particularly for poor urban Muslim students and urban migrants, will be explored. Principal Implementer: To Be Determined.

Protect Human Rights (\$374,000 DA; \$270,000 ESF). USAID will continue to strengthen the establishment of legal aid/counseling centers for women. Training for community leaders, religious personnel, and formal legal sector personnel will expand. USAID will employ capacity building and technical assistance to reinforce WPC's efforts to implement the country's new domestic violence law and its goal of reserving 33% of the seats in Parliament for women. USAID plans to expand its program researching and analyzing issues relevant to women's rights. The program will also conduct communications outreach to increase the knowledge and skills of justice system personnel in laws regarding violence against women, divorce and maintenance settlements, and women's property rights. Principal Implementer: IFES.

Performance and Results: USAID's support to madrassas (Islamic-run schools) in Andhra Pradesh increased enrollment in formal academic education and brought students (especially girls), who had previously dropped out, back to school. The program, which focuses on access of vulnerable children to quality education, introduced or reintroduced 32,000 children to education. Under the school health and hygiene program, more than 600,000 children learned good health and hygiene practices. The educational technology activity resulted in 85,000 vulnerable students in three states benefiting from interactive radio instruction in various subjects. USAID increased the availability of counseling, mediation, and legal aid services for women in two Indian states, creating 32 counseling centers, strengthening the four existing centers, and assisting over 30,000 women. To improve access to justice, USAID assembled a coalition of women's groups to build support for the creation of a permanent advocacy entity. This resulted in the creation of WPC, played a crucial role in passing the country's new domestic violence legislation, and supported the GOI's institutionalization of gender-just budgeting. By the end of FY 2007, USAID will accomplish the following results: vulnerable children, especially out-of-school youth and girls, will have greater opportunities for quality education; formal and alternative school capacity for enrollment and retention of vulnerable children, especially girls, will be strengthened; public awareness of the problems and rights of targeted vulnerable groups will be increased; advocacy for the expansion and protection of women's rights will be strengthened; the availability of legal services for women will be increased; and life skills and livelihood development support services for vulnerable groups and the victims of trafficking and domestic violence will be improved.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

386-017 Education/Equity	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	12,316	8,912
Expenditures	1,836	961
Unliquidated	10,480	7,951
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	3,670	5,380
Expenditures	4,529	6,489
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	15,986	14,292
Expenditures	6,365	7,450
Unliquidated	9,621	6,842
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	530	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	2,504	2,450
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	3,034	2,450
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	2,374	2,500
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	21,394	19,242