

India

The Development Challenge: India is the world's largest democracy and is home to over one billion people, roughly one-sixth of the world's population. Approximately, 82 percent of India's people are Hindu, but it is also the home of the world's second largest Muslim population (over 120 million).

More than 300 million Indians live in abject poverty -- more than all the poor in Africa and Latin America combined -- resulting in India being the country with the world's largest concentration of desperately poor people. India will overtake China as the world's most populous country by 2050. If current population growth rates are not reduced, India will reach two billion people by 2070. India has almost four million people infected by HIV/AIDS. The U.S. National Intelligence Council projects that India could have as many as 25 million people infected by 2010, if more aggressive steps to combat the disease are not taken. More than half of the country's children are malnourished. Thirty percent of the world's births occur in India and result in 20 percent of the world's maternal deaths and 20 percent 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.

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 like 'dalits'. 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 infanticide, child abuse and rapes.

Compounding these serious problems in health and education is India's lack of financial viability in the power sector. Significant power shortages plague the economy due to the lack of cost-recovery by utilities, and the subsequent inability of utilities to provide reliable, high quality power. The result is widespread financial insolvency of both the utilities, and the state governments that are forced to bail them out, significantly contributing to increasing levels of state fiscal deficits. The World Bank estimates that current losses in the Indian power sector amount to approximately \$5 billion per year and are growing rapidly.

The USAID program addresses many of the challenges, and in so doing 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. India has the potential to be a catalyst for economic growth and development in an unstable region, and is a key U.S. ally in the war on terrorism.

The USAID Program: The Program Data Sheets provided below describe a set of investments in five new objectives for which USAID is requesting FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds. These objectives concentrate on: (a) Economic Growth - targeting increased transparency and efficiency in the mobilization and allocation of resources; (b) Health - targeting improved overall health with a greater integration of food assistance, and reduced fertility; (c) Disaster Management Support - targeting reduced vulnerability to disasters for marginalized people; (d) Environmental Protection - targeting improved access to clean energy and water; the reduction of public subsidies through improved cost recovery; promoting more efficient technology and management; and (e) 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 the bilateral program, the Asia and Near East Bureau's (ANE) South Asia Regional Initiative/Energy (SARI/Energy) program encourages regional cooperation in energy development and the eventual trade in clean energy resources among South Asian countries. ANE's Improved South Asia Regional Stability through Democracy and Human Rights program funds efforts to

combat abusive child labor practices and improve women's microfinance services. The 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. The Bureau for Global Health has an activity in India to reduce fertility through voluntary practices. USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance's activities in India promote child survival, reduce the spread of HIV, treat victims of torture and violence, help electric cooperatives meet growing service needs, increase food quality and quantity, and demonstrate U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices.

Other Donors: The United States is the third largest bilateral donor to India, after Japan and the United Kingdom. Six multilateral and 13 bilateral donors provide economic assistance to India. USAID collaborates with other donors on economic growth, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, air pollution control, urban environmental infrastructure, and women's empowerment.

India PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	24,593	41,678	40,785	40,800
Development Assistance	28,805	29,200	34,400	27,100
Economic Support Fund	4,989	7,000	25,000	20,000
PL 480 Title II	78,289	93,679	91,288	45,000
Total Program Funds	136,676	171,557	191,473	132,900

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

386-002 Reproductive Health in North India				
CSH	0	11,900	0	0
DA	15,905	0	0	0
386-003 Improved Child Survival				
CSH	4,300	8,000	0	0
PL 480	78,064	99,042	0	0
386-004 Environmental Protection				
DA	8,288	13,348	0	0
ESF	0	2,994	0	0
386-007 Reduce Infectious Diseases				
CSH	17,593	21,778	0	0
386-009 Women and Girls Service Networks				
CSH	700	0	0	0
DA	0	2,958	0	0
386-011 Governance				
DA	3,616	11,522	0	0
ESF	4,989	2,506	0	0
386-012 Vulnerable Groups				
CSH	2,000	0	0	0
DA	996	1,372	0	0
ESF	0	1,500	0	0
386-013 Economic Growth				
DA	0	0	12,692	9,400
ESF	0	0	3,000	2,700
386-014 Improved Health and Reduced Fertility				
CSH	0	0	40,785	40,800
PL 480	0	0	91,288	45,000
386-015 Disaster Management Support				
DA	0	0	2,800	2,000
ESF	0	0	2,500	2,300
386-016 Environmental Protection				
DA	0	0	10,900	10,000
ESF	0	0	10,000	7,500
386-017 Education/Equity				
DA	0	0	7,508	4,700
ESF	0	0	9,500	7,500
1/ 386-XXX ANE Regional US-AEP				
DA	0	0	500	1,000

1/ USAID plans to obligate \$500,000 in FY 2003 and \$1,000,000 in FY 2004 under the regional U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership (498-009) for activities in India.

Data Sheet

386-002: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

386-003: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

386-004: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

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386-007: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

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386-009: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

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386-011: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

386-012: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	386-013
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$12,692,000 DA; \$3,000,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$9,400,000 DA; \$2,700,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

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

- Increase capacity of financial markets to mobilize resources;
- Reform of state fiscal management systems;
- Increase capacity of local governments to implement urban environment infrastructure projects that improve access to basic services by the poor;
- Increase capacity of policy, technology and trade to improve farm and national level resource allocation; and
- Create a partnership fund.

This new strategic objective builds on USAID/India's old strategic objective 386-011 (Increased Capacity of Financial Markets and Government to Transparently and Efficiently Mobilize Resources).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase capacity of financial markets to mobilize resources (\$2,505,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF). USAID will provide technical assistance and training under the Financial Institutions Reform and Expansion-Regulatory (FIRE-R) Project to: (a) build institutional capacity of the securities market and insurance supervisors in formulation and implementation of sound regulations, market surveillance, compliance and enforcement; (b) assist in the development of key market support institutions such as the Actuarial Society of India, the trade associations and self-regulatory organizations; (c) enhance investor protection through improvement in disclosure standards, corporate governance, risk management practices, and implementation of testing and certification regimes for market intermediaries; and (d) support the Government of India's initiative to implement a private pension system for the approximately 90 percent of workers currently not covered. Principal contractors/grantees/agencies include the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (prime); IBM Business Consulting Services (prime); the Securities and Exchange Board of India (sub); Sa-Dhan (prime); and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (sub).

Reform state fiscal management (\$4,500,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF). To promote fiscal discipline through increased technical competence of selected state governments, USAID will provide technical assistance and training under the State Fiscal Management Reform (REFORM) activity to: (a) establish fiscal analysis units within finance departments (in all target states) and enhance their technical competence for better policy analysis, performance budgeting, and monitoring and adjustment of their fiscal frameworks; (b) strengthen state government treasury operations in selected states and link them via networks to discuss common issues and share best practices; and (c) assist in improving the management information systems of state-level planning and statistics departments and other relevant departments to improve data collection and analysis.

Increase capacity of local governments to implement urban environmental infrastructure projects that improve access to basic services by the poor (\$2,000,000 DA). To promote urban fiscal reform to sustain

a predictable flow of resources from local, state and private sources to fund urban infrastructure on a long term basis, USAID will provide technical assistance and training under the Financial Institutions Reform and Expansion-Debt (FIRE-D) Project to: (a) create state level infrastructure funds and pooled financing mechanisms for development and financing of urban infrastructure; and (b) strengthen municipal financial management, accounting, and asset and property management systems. Principal contractors/grantees/agencies include The Communities Group International (prime); and the Indian National Institute of Urban Affairs (prime).

Increase capacity of policy, technology and trade to improve farm and national level resource allocation (\$3,187,000 DA). For the removal of restrictive practices that have limited private sector purchase, storage, processing, and transport of agricultural products (including food grain) in India, USAID will encourage India to draw down its extraordinary food grain stocks in ways that benefit its most vulnerable households by taking the following steps: (a) promote collaborative ventures that generate, adapt and diffuse cutting edge technologies in agriculture, telecom, and other key development sectors; and (b) help independent business groups, consumer advocacy and pro-reform NGOs, professional associations, and think tanks to conduct research and analysis and participate in public debate on economic reforms.

Create a Partnership Fund (\$500,000 DA). USAID's long-term vision is to help India complete the "last mile" in its development agenda by 2017 by creating an enduring entity to address remaining developmental concerns. A Partnership Fund will be established to test concepts and operating principles for this entity. A possible design of the Fund is a public-private partnership, modeled after USAID's Global Development Alliance.

FY 2004 Program:

Increase capacity of financial markets (\$1,200,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF). USAID plans to implement the activities under this project as described above.

Reform state fiscal management (\$3,400,000 DA; \$1,200,000 ESF). USAID may expand the REFORM Project by adding training for state legislators, members of local government, the media, and NGOs to strengthen their understanding of the budget and economic policy decisions.

Increase capacity of local governments to implement urban environmental infrastructure projects that improve access to basic services by the poor (\$2,200,000 DA). USAID plans to expand the FIRE-D Project and its components to more states and cities.

Increase capacity of policy, technology and trade to improve farm and national level resource allocation (\$2,100,000 DA). USAID may expand the agricultural activities to reduce sectoral subsidies.

Create a Partnership Fund (\$500,000 DA). The Partnership Fund will test concepts and operating principles that highlight the growing linkage between entities in the U.S. and India.

Performance and Results: The FIRE-R Project is expected to increase the mobilization of capital and access of private sector companies to long-term financing for investment in infrastructure. The REFORM Project will lead to the establishment of fiscal policy analysis cells in key state government departments and an increased percentage of state budgets allocated to social infrastructure investments. The FIRE-D Project is expected to increase the amount of resources raised by urban governments in selected states through market-based mechanisms and the number of urban governments adopting improved financial management practices, such as accrual based and double entry accounting practices. The agriculture activities are expected to increase the private sector's share in food grain marketing, lower the cost of food grain available through commercial channels, increase food grain consumption among low-income households, and ultimately decrease selected agricultural subsidies.

During FY 2002, USAID assistance helped India's securities market regulator, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), gain more appropriate regulatory powers. As a result, the Government of India recently made major amendments to the SEBI Act to give it powers to call for information and records from any bank, corporation, or government agency; and to impose penalties for fraudulent and

unfair trade practices. The Association of Mutual Funds in India began implementing a licensing and certification regime for mutual fund agents to improve investors' confidence and access to the capital market. Also, with USAID assistance, the Government Law College in Mumbai has agreed to start a one-year post-graduate diploma course on securities laws, the first of its kind in India.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

386-013 Economic Growth	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	12,692	3,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	12,692	3,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	9,400	2,700
Future Obligations	41,278	9,300
Est. Total Cost	63,370	15,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Improved Health and Reduced Fertility
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	386-014
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$40,785,000 CSH; \$91,288,000 PL 480
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$500,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$40,800,000 CSH; \$45,000,000 PL 480
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID's program to help improve health and reduce fertility includes the following components:

- Increase use of reproductive health services;
- Increase safe behavior for HIV prevention;
- Increase use of key child survival interventions; and
- Increase use of key infectious disease interventions.

This new Strategic Objective builds on USAID/India's old Strategic Objectives 386-002 (Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India), 386-003 (Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India) and 386-007 (Reduced Transmission and Mitigated Impact of Infectious Diseases, especially STD/HIV/AIDS in India).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase use of reproductive health services (\$12,000,000 CSH):

-- Through the Innovations in Family Planning Services (IFPS) Project, USAID will work with the Government of India (GOI) to reorient and revitalize the country's family planning and reproductive health services, targeting the states of Uttar Pradesh (UP), Uttaranchal, and Jharkhand as sites for demonstrating program innovations. Key interventions will include: promoting birth spacing and effective use of contraceptives; assisting states in the provision of family planning and other reproductive health services and methods; expanding the engagement of the private (NGO) sector; and increasing the outreach of and access to 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 (PACT/CRH) Project will complement IFPS and stimulate private sector participation and commercial partnerships for the development, promotion, and availability of reproductive health technologies. The principal implementing agency is ICICI Bank Limited (prime).

-- Selective technical assistance from U.S. cooperating agencies in support of the IFPS Project. Principal contractors and grantees include AVSC International (prime); CARE (prime); the Center for Development and Population Activities (prime); John Hopkins University (prime); The Futures Group International (prime); the Population Reference Bureau (prime); the Population Council (prime); and the U.S. Bureau of Census (prime).

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Increase safe behavior for HIV Prevention (\$15,000,000 CSH). USAID will work with NGOs, private sector businesses, and the GOI and state governments to implement HIV prevention and control programs in targeted states. USAID's AIDS Prevention and Control and Avert activities will work to improve safe behavior in high risk populations such as truckers, sex workers and their clients, through targeted intervention programs in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. In FY 2003, USAID will consider expanding activities to promote safe behavior for HIV prevention to additional states. Also, USAID will fund an effort to increase safe behavior in India's ports and their environs. Principal contractors and grantees include Family Health International (prime); CARE (prime); Voluntary Health Services (prime); and Hindustan Latex Family Planning Promotion Trust (sub).

Increase use of key child survival interventions (\$9,285,000 CSH). USAID will continue to integrate child survival into the P.L. 480 Title II food aid platform to improve child survival and nutrition of about seven million of India's poorest mothers and children in 100,000 villages of India. Key child survival interventions will include immunization, breastfeeding, supplementary feeding, antenatal care, vitamin A and iron-folate supplementation, newborn care, and timely complementary feeding. CSH resources will be used to promote urban child health interventions and applied research on neonatal health at the community level. Under the polio eradication program, USAID will continue to work with the GOI, NGOs, and other donors to eradicate the virus and to strengthen the service delivery system. Agencies, contractors and grantees include: CARE (prime); Catholic Relief Services (prime); the World Health Organization (prime); the United Nations Children's Fund (prime); and Rotary International (sub).

Increase use of key infectious disease interventions (\$4,500,000 CSH; \$500,000 Prior Year Unobligated CSH). USAID activities under this component will encompass tuberculosis (TB) treatment, antimicrobial resistance, vaccine preventable diseases, and improved surveillance of infectious diseases. USAID TB efforts will focus on improving public and private sector delivery, and monitoring the effectiveness of diagnosis and treatment. Principal contractors and grantees include the World Health Organization (prime); India Clinical Epidemiology Network (INCLIN) (prime); and John Hopkins University (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

Increase use of reproductive health services (\$13,500,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue implementation of activities under this Project as described above.

Increase safe behavior for HIV Prevention (\$15,000,000 CSH). USAID plans to expand its HIV prevention program by adding new activities to address special needs such as: children affected by AIDS activities, improved HIV surveillance through laboratory strengthening and training, and models for voluntary testing and counseling and care and support.

Increase use of key child survival interventions (\$9,300,000 CSH). Activities outlined for FY 2003 are expected to continue. Expanded efforts are planned in urban environs where poor, migrant, slum-dwelling populations present high rates of mortality and morbidity due to childhood diseases, HIV and TB.

Increase use of key infectious disease interventions (\$3,000,000 CSH). USAID plans to expand its current support for model TB delivery and research in Tamil Nadu and for Directly Observed Therapy Short Course (DOTS) delivery in Haryana. Innovative links to the private sector medical community will be explored. Investments in the testing and application of a new TB diagnostic will be considered. Investments in surveillance system strengthening in Maharashtra will be continued.

Performance and Results: The activities under this new strategic objective are expected to increase: (1) the contraceptive prevalence rate in Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and one additional state; (2) the condom use at last sexual encounter among high-risk groups in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra; (3) the percentage of high-risk group populations in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra who seek care for Sexually Transmitted Infection (STIs) from qualified providers; (4) the immunization and exclusive breastfeeding rates in target areas; and (5) the number of clients receiving DOTS in Haryana.

In 2002, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) remained relatively high in select areas, as did the coverage among pregnant women with at least two doses of tetanus toxoid. There was a substantial

increase in births attended by a trained provider. During FY 2002, 43 percent of local feeding centers known as Anganwadi centers (AWCs) were conducting one monthly Nutrition and Health day (NH Days). Condom use among truckers has remained relatively high. According to preliminary 2002 data, 75 percent of truckers reported condom use during their last non-regular sexual encounter. In tuberculosis, the USAID-supported model DOTS program in one district of Tamil Nadu has raised its case detection rate from 29 percent in 1999 to 92 percent in FY 2002. In the same district, cure rates following DOTS have increased from 61 percent in 1999 to 90 percent in 2002.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

386-014 Improved Health and Reduced Fertility	CSH
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	500
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	40,785
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	41,285
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	40,800
Future Obligations	146,015
Est. Total Cost	228,100

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Disaster Management Support
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	386-015
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$2,800,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$1,350,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,000,000 DA; \$2,300,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID's program to reduce vulnerability to disasters in high-risk areas includes the following components:

- Increase community preparedness to mitigate and manage disasters;
- Improve capacity of partners to meet critical needs of vulnerable groups; and
- Facilitate and expedite reconstruction and rehabilitation.

This new strategic objective builds on experience gained from USAID/India's former strategic objective 386-012 (Recovery, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Needs Met for Targeted Vulnerable Groups). It focuses on pre-disaster readiness to mitigate the affects of a disaster, whereas the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance provides assistance only after the disaster has occurred.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase community preparedness to mitigate and manage disasters (\$1,000,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF; \$1,350,000 Prior Year Unobligated ESF):

- USAID will provide financial support to the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) Natural Disaster Risk Management activity which seeks to mainstream disaster-risk management at all levels by focusing on strengthening governmental and 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 seek to strengthen local capacities to prepare for and respond to future earthquake disasters by assisting cities that are likely to suffer future catastrophic earthquakes. Risk assessments, public earthquake hazard awareness campaigns, and the identification of risk reduction activities will be done in 20 of India's most earthquake-prone urban areas. This program is being implemented by Geohazards International in partnership with the Indian National Center for Disaster Management and the Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society.
- Under a Small Grants Program at the state and local level, USAID will provide sub-grants to NGOs and institutions that will target enhanced planning capabilities related to disaster management and the actual implementation of disaster mitigation activities. Activities will include water harvesting and watershed management, capacity building for NGOs, and curriculum development/enhancement for engineering and architectural schools.
- The use of enhanced climate forecast applications has the potential to enhance India's capacity to mitigate the negative impacts of hydro-meteorological disasters resulting from extreme climate events. This component will seek to increase awareness and understanding of the potential of these applications and to promote the exchange of information and collaboration in the use of climate forecasts for risk reduction and disaster preparedness. Possible collaborating agencies include the U.S. National Oceanic

and Atmospheric Administration, the Indian Meteorological Department and various state-level agencies as well as organizations in the U.S. that have developed expertise in climate forecasting.

Improve capacity of partners to meet critical needs of vulnerable groups (\$1,300,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF):

-- USAID will provide funding to the U.S. Forest Service to work with the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to incorporate elements of the Incident Command System (ICS) into the disaster response system 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 MHA for the physical setup of Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) at the Center and in each target state. Activities will include study tours to the U.S. for training staff who will maintain and operate these EOCs.

-- USAID will work with the MHA to select appropriate entities or units, e.g., fire brigades, to serve as regional hubs for search and rescue (SAR) and emergency first response. Activities will provide technical assistance, training and equipment for each unit. These units will serve as models for further expansion of SAR capabilities throughout India.

Facilitate and expedite reconstruction and rehabilitation (\$500,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF):

-- To rebuild social and physical infrastructure, which is a critical need for reestablishing normalcy in disaster affected communities, USAID will support efforts to examine policies that affect the rehabilitation phase (e.g., those governing banking and insurance), and engage the Government of India in increasing responsiveness to and equity for the needs of those most affected. USAID will support activities that foster building code applications, use of insurance as risk transfer, and development of curricula for future Indian administrators. This component will help identify strategies for more effective integration of gender concerns in the rehabilitation and reconstruction phases the GOI, donors, and NGOs undertake.

FY 2004 Program:

Increase community preparedness to mitigate and manage disasters (\$1,000,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue implementation of activities under this component as described above.

Improve capacity of partners to meet critical needs of vulnerable groups (\$700,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF). USAID plans to expand activities under this component to improve the strategic use of relief resources from all USG sources to link relief to rehabilitation.

Facilitate and expedite reconstruction and rehabilitation (\$300,000 DA; \$300,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue implementation of activities under this component as described above.

Performance and Results: Activities under this Strategic Objective are expected to: (1) help provide more responsive and coordinated disaster-management systems at the national and state levels of government; (2) increase the number of private and public partner agencies that have field-tested mitigation and response activities; and (3) increase the number of communities and institutions that have adopted measures that ease post-disaster rehabilitation and allow those most affected to return home more easily and resume their normal activities.

In 2002, USAID activities have rebuilt more than 1,300 homes; provided critical health care through mobile clinics to 272,945 people in 167 villages; vaccinated pregnant women and children against tetanus, polio, diphtheria and measles; provided programs for 1,000 orphaned and displaced children; and helped women in 161 villages form self-help groups.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

	DA	ESF
386-015 Disaster Management Support		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	1,350
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	2,800	2,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	2,800	3,850
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	2,000	2,300
Future Obligations	7,700	6,350
Est. Total Cost	12,500	12,500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Environmental Protection
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	386-016
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$10,900,000 DA; \$10,000,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$1,068,000 DA; \$3,000,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$10,000,000 DA; \$7,500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID's program to increase environmental protection includes the following three components:

- Improve power distribution;
- Improve groundwater management; and
- Improve urban water availability and sanitation.

This new Strategic Objective builds on USAID/India's old Strategic Objective 386-004 (Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

USAID will use FY 2003 resources for the following:

Improve power distribution (\$6,500,000 DA; \$10,000,000 ESF; \$1,068,000 Prior Year Unobligated DA; \$3,000,000 Prior Year Unobligated ESF).

-- USAID's new Distribution Reform Upgrades and Management (DRUM) Project will demonstrate best commercial and technological practices to improve the quality and reliability of power distribution in selected states. DRUM is based on the hypothesis that a power distribution utility -the only direct link to consumers - can continue to provide power on a sustainable basis only if it is commercially viable and is accountable to satisfied customers. DRUM will build replicable models of commercially viable distribution utilities along with supporting institutional structures at the state and central levels. By reducing government subsidy requirements for the power sector, the activity will help conserve state resources for more productive allocations in health care, education and other social programs. Finally, by promoting long-term viability and self-sufficiency in the power industry, DRUM will contribute to higher productivity in most sectors of the society, and will be a key factor in sustainable economic growth in India.

-- The Energy Conservation and Commercialization (ECO) Project will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through widespread commercialization of end-use energy efficiency technologies and services in India, and through technical assistance, training, and financial interventions in energy-efficiency policy and markets. The principal contractor is Nexant, Inc. (prime); and the principal implementing agency is ICICI Bank Limited (prime).

-- The Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention (GEP) Project will help reduce India's greenhouse gas emissions. This Project will improve the efficiency of energy production, including promotion of decentralized energy generation and distribution models. The Project will promote year-round generation of power from renewable sources, such as biomass, by providing technical and financial support to selected sugar mills. The principal implementing agency is ICICI Bank Limited (prime). Principal contractors and grantees include Louis Berger Group (prime), Nexant, Inc. (prime); Ohio State University

(prime), Stanford University (sub); Indian Institute of Management (sub), Ahmedabad (prime); and National Energy Technical Laboratory (prime).

-- The Trade in Environmental Services and Technologies (TEST) Project will assist Indian industries to adopt environmentally sound practices, strengthen incentives for the adoption of clean technologies, and broaden environmentally sound partnerships between U.S. and Indian institutions. The principal implementing agency is ICICI Bank Limited (prime). Principal contractors and grantees include the Environmental Protection Training and Research Institute (sub); the Confederation of Indian Industry (sub); and Winrock International India (sub).

Improve ground water management (\$1,500,000 DA). The ECO Project will implement interventions to improve ground water management, whereby farm families are encouraged to increase on-farm water use efficiency through education, extension, and the development of proper incentives. The principal contractor is PA Consulting (prime).

Improve urban water availability and sanitation (\$2,900,000 DA). Through technical assistance and training, the Financial Institutions Reform and Expansion-Debt (FIRE-D) Project will work with local and state governments to develop, package, and implement urban environmental infrastructure interventions that improve access to basic services by the urban poor. Principal contractors and grantees include The Communities Group International (prime); and the Indian National Institute of Urban Affairs (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

Improve power distribution (\$7,000,000 DA, \$7,500,000 ESF). USAID plans to implement the activities under this component as described above.

Improve ground water management (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to expand the ECO Project to foster utility partnerships and increase awareness of the water-energy nexus at the state and national level.

Improve urban water availability and sanitation (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID plans to expand the FIRE-D Project to provide technical assistance and training to the managers of urban water and sanitation services to improve the operation and maintenance of existing service networks, including improving energy efficiency in municipal water pumping, storage, and distribution.

Performance and Results: The activities under this new Strategic Objective are expected to: (1) improve cost-recovery for electric power by assisting with better metering, billing, and collection for services; (2) demonstrate and encourage wider use of efficient and lower-polluting power distribution technologies; (3) foster private and cooperative approaches to providing services to rural and urban customers; (4) assist farmers, communities, and utilities with water conservation methods; (5) facilitate state policy reforms that enhance the quality of municipal water services and generate local resources to sustain improvements; and (6) introduce innovative and energy efficient approaches for the planning and management of urban water and sanitation systems. In 2002, the achievements under the objective resulted in the implementation of urban environmental infrastructure projects that improve access to basic services by the poor, improvement of efficiency in thermal power plants, the proposal of alternative transport management solutions, and the identification of greenhouse gas abatement waste management practices. Specifically, the Government of Tamil Nadu approved the \$200 million Tirupur Water and Sanitation project. USAID, through the Development Credit Authority, provided loan guarantees for \$25 million to be invested in this project. The project will improve living conditions for more than 800,000 people, including about 60,000 slum-dwellers who will be the first to receive improved sanitation services through this project. For global climate change, addressed through reducing greenhouse gases in power generation facilities, 9.5 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions were avoided.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

386-016 Environmental Protection	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	1,068	3,000
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	10,900	10,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	11,968	13,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	10,000	7,500
Future Obligations	32,632	29,500
Est. Total Cost	54,600	50,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Education/Equity
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	386-017
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$7,508,000 DA; \$9,500,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$350,000 DA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$4,700,000 DA; \$7,500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

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

- Improve access to education;
- Better access to justice; and
- New and expanded social and economic opportunities.

This new Strategic Objective builds on USAID/India's previous Strategic Objective 386-009 (Expanded Advocacy and Service Delivery Networks for Women and Girls).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improve access to education (\$2,508,000 DA; \$5,000,000 ESF):

-- To attract and retain out-of-school vulnerable children, especially girls, to the formal school system, USAID will strengthen the capacity of Indian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and foundations to mount programs that will make out-of-school children ready for entry into the formal school system or that provide remedial instruction to "at risk" children who have already entered the formal school system in urban and rural areas under the Partnership for Education for All Children Equitably (PEACE) Project. The PEACE Project is expected to be managed by a U.S. institution in alliance with an Indian organization or with a core group of Indian professionals who are well versed in Indian education and NGO management and programmatic issues.

-- To strengthen formal and alternative school capacity for enrollment and retention of vulnerable children, USAID will provide support to the UNICEF-implemented Sanitation and Water at Schools towards Hygiene and Health Program (SWASTHH) Project. USAID funded activities of the program will include support for basic school infrastructure improvements (e.g., separate toilets for girls) that respond to special needs of girls and will serve to promote better educational outcomes, e.g., increased enrollments, better attendance, reduced drop-outs, and enhanced achievement levels.

-- USAID will develop and implement an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) mediated learning system such as an Interactive Radio Instruction program in English and/or other subjects for primary schools in Karnataka and other states in India to enhance teacher skills, children's learning achievement, and strengthen the abilities of education policy makers to weigh costs, benefits, and strategic options in the use of ICT interventions in elementary education. The Education Development Center, Inc. (prime) will implement the Project.

Better access to justice (\$5,000,000 DA; \$350,000 Prior Year Unobligated DA; \$2,000,000 ESF). To increase levels of legal awareness, the ability to pursue legal rights, and awareness of the availability of legal aid, particularly among women and other vulnerable groups, USAID will: (a) expand legal literacy

training and strengthen provision of legal services for community-based and other intermediary support organizations that work with vulnerable groups; (b) support research on efficiency and the strengthening of alternative systems for delivery of justice, such as the mediation of disputes; and (c) conduct research and analysis to develop reform agendas and enforcement of key existing laws aimed at protecting women and children.

New and expanded social and economic opportunities (\$2,500,000 ESF). This project will help Indian women and youth, including rescued victims of sexual trafficking, adolescents with limited education, widows, destitute women and victims of HIV/AIDS and domestic violence, gain access to and control of productive assets, as well as providing employment and training opportunities, and basic social services. Under this project, USAID will support a variety of activities including: (a) adolescent livelihood training programs in high-risk trafficking and domestic violence zones; (b) innovative microfinance and microenterprise development interventions for trafficked or destitute women and victims of HIV/AIDS, and (c) life skills training for adolescent youth including literacy skills.

FY 2004 Program:

Improve access to education (\$2,500,000 DA; \$4,000,000 ESF). USAID may expand its education program by contributing to the Government of India's new education reform program Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) focusing on improvements to access to education for girls and lower caste and tribal children.

Better access to justice (\$2,200,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to expand this Project by initiating new activities that: (a) conduct research and analysis on topics of relevance to women's rights and disseminate the results via seminars and other media; (b) document enforcement of key existing laws aimed at protecting women and other vulnerable groups; and (c) upgrade the knowledge and skills of judges, justice system personnel, and advocates in key areas, e.g., anti-trafficking and child prostitution laws, violence against women, divorce maintenance settlement, and women's property rights. USAID is examining options for helping the Government of India to reform its criminal justice system.

New and expanded social and economic opportunities (\$1,500,000 ESF). USAID plans to expand this project by undertaking cutting-edge research on issues, such as the quantification of women's unpaid work, the impact of macroeconomic policy reforms and trade liberalization on gender, and the design and introduction of social and financial services for high risk groups, e.g., business development services to complement existing investments.

Performance and Results: The education activities under this new Strategic Objective will: (1) provide educational opportunities to vulnerable children, especially out-of-school youth and girls, through both alternative education and the reintroduction of children to formal schools; and (2) strengthen formal and alternative school capacity for enrollment and retention of vulnerable children, especially girls. Access to justice activities will: (1) increase civil society and public awareness, legal needs of targeted vulnerable groups, and possible institutional responses; (2) strengthen advocacy for the expansion and protection of women's rights; and (3) increase the availability of legal services for women. The activities under this Strategic Objective are expected to increase the number of financial service packages, such as microfinance and business development services for high-risk groups. The program will also increase the availability of life skills and livelihood development support services for high-risk groups and the victims of trafficking and domestic violence. In 2002, USAID's education activities through UNDP and Catholic Relief Services support Indian NGOs working to prevent and eliminate child labor through increased participation in quality education. Under this activity approximately 75,000 out-of-school and potential out-of-school children benefited in four Indian states.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

386-017 Education/Equity	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	350	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	7,508	9,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	7,858	9,500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	4,700	7,500
Future Obligations	6,042	30,500
Est. Total Cost	18,600	47,500

Data Sheet

386-XXX: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.