

India

The Development Challenge: India, the world's largest democracy, is home to over one billion people, roughly one-sixth of the world's population; 17 million people are added each year. Approximately 82 percent of India's people are Hindu, but it is also the home of one of the world's largest Muslim populations (over 120 million).

Over 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 and, if current population growth rates are not reduced, will reach two billion people by 2070. India has about 4.5 million people infected by HIV. 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. India has thirty percent of the world's births, 20 percent of the world's maternal deaths, and 20 percent of the world's child deaths. Forty-two of every 1,000 female children (compared to 29 male children), die before reaching the age of five. More than two million Indian children die every year from preventable or curable diseases. India accounts for one-third of the global burden of tuberculosis, and is one of the world's last countries where significant concentrations of polio infections remain.

Fewer than half of Indian women are literate. Despite extensive constitutional and statutory safeguards, large sections of the Indian polity remain disadvantaged in their quest for equitable treatment under the judicial system. Human rights abuses are often generated by intense social tensions that disproportionately affect women, the poor, religious minorities, and other disadvantaged groups. Discrimination against women remains entrenched in India. Deep-rooted cultural beliefs and traditional practices deprive women of education, health care and nutrition. Violence against women is widespread, and includes feticide/infanticide, child abuse and rape.

Compounding the serious problems in health and education is India's inadequate infrastructure which slows economic growth. The lack of financial viability in the power sector is having an adverse affect on economic growth. Significant power shortages plague the economy due to unsustainable subsidization policies, a 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 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 more than \$5 billion per year and are growing rapidly.

The United States and India, the two largest democracies in the world, share many values. Both nations want to dramatically and positively transform their relationship. India is intensifying its economic and social policy reforms to decrease poverty and increase social equity. It is committed to halving poverty rates by the year 2020. India is both a key U.S. partner in the war on terrorism and an anchor for security and economic growth in South Asia. Since independence, and particularly in the last decade, India has dramatically reduced its levels of poverty. While there remain threats to further gains, with the right policies, peace and continued perseverance, India's development agenda can be completed by the middle of this century or earlier. Moreover, a strong, stable and economically advancing India can be a linchpin for peace and prosperity in the region. India's is the world's 11th largest economy. Its per capita gross domestic product in 2002-2003 was approximately \$500. India can achieve a rate of growth of at least eight percent, provided it launches a second generation of economic reforms.

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.

The USAID Program: USAID is requesting FY 2004 and FY 2005 funds for the following programs:

- Economic Growth - targeting increased transparency and efficiency in the mobilization and allocation of resources;
- Health - targeting improved overall health with a greater integration of food assistance, and reduced fertility;
- Disaster Management Support - targeting reduced vulnerability to disasters for marginalized people;
- 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
- 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 SARI/Equity program seeks to address inequity as it affects women and children and funds efforts to combat cross-border human trafficking, end abusive child labor practices and improve women's microfinance services. The United States-Asia Environmental Partnership promotes the adoption of clean and efficient technologies, and policies and practices that 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 has activities in India to promote child survival, reduce the spread of HIV, treat victims of torture and violence, help electric cooperatives meet growing service needs, increase food quality and quantity, and demonstrate U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices.

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

India PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	41,678	39,438	48,300	43,400
Development Assistance	29,200	34,495	25,739	25,400
Development Credit Authority	0	779	0	0
Economic Support Fund	7,000	10,500	14,912	15,000
PL 480 Title II	93,679	44,849	20,218	44,849
Total Program Funds	171,557	130,061	109,169	128,649

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
386-002 Reproductive Health in North India				
CSH	11,900	0	0	0
386-003 Improved Child Survival				
CSH	8,000	0	0	0
PL 480	93,679	0	0	0
386-004 Environmental Protection				
DA	13,348	0	0	0
ESF	2,994	0	0	0
386-007 Reduce Infectious Diseases				
CSH	21,778	0	0	0
386-009 Women and Girls Service Networks				
DA	2,958	0	0	0
386-011 Governance				
DA	11,522	0	0	0
ESF	2,506	0	0	0
386-012 Vulnerable Groups				
DA	1,372	0	0	0
ESF	1,500	0	0	0
386-013 Economic Growth				
DA	0	17,492	9,039	9,900
DCA	0	779	0	0
ESF	0	2,500	2,700	2,500
386-014 Improved Health and Reduced Fertility				
CSH	0	39,438	48,300	43,400
PL 480	0	44,849	20,218	44,849
386-015 Disaster Management Support				
DA	0	2,165	2,000	2,500
ESF	0	2,500	2,300	2,000
386-016 Environmental Protection				
DA	0	10,495	10,000	8,800
ESF	0	3,000	2,500	5,000
386-017 Education/Equity				
DA	0	4,343	4,700	4,200
ESF	0	2,500	7,412	5,500

Mission Director,
Walter North

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	386-013
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$9,039,000 DA; \$2,700,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$1,985,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$9,900,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2008

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 selected 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
- Promote Indo-US development collaboration through creation of a partnership fund.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Increase Capacity of Financial Markets to Mobilize Resources (\$4,100,000 DA, \$1,485,000 Prior Year Unobligated DA, \$700,000 ESF). USAID's Financial Institutions Reform and Expansion-Regulatory component (FIRE-R) Project will provide technical assistance and training to: (a) build investor confidence in financial institutions by increasing capacity of the securities market and insurance supervisors in the formulation and implementation of sound regulations, market surveillance, disclosure standards, compliance and enforcement; (b) assist in the development of key market support institutions such as the Actuarial Society of India, trade associations and self-regulatory organizations; and (c) support the Government of India's initiative to implement a private pension system for the approximately 90 percent of workers currently not covered. USAID's micro and small enterprise support program will increase capital access for job-creating small scale enterprises. Principal contractors/grantees include U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (prime), IBM Business Consulting Services (prime) and Bearing Point (prime).

Reform of State Fiscal Management Systems (\$700,000 DA, \$2,000,000 ESF). To promote fiscal discipline through increased technical competence of selected state governments, USAID's State Fiscal Management Reform (REFORM) Project will help to: (a) establish fiscal analysis units within finance departments in three target states and enhance their analytic and monitoring technical competence; and (b) strengthen state government treasury operations in selected states and support experience sharing by linking them via networks. Principal contractor is Bearing Point (prime).

Increase Capacity of Local Governments to Implement Urban Environmental Infrastructure Projects that Improve Access to Basic Services for the Poor (\$1,439,000 DA). To promote urban fiscal reform and sustain a predictable flow of resources from local, state and private sources to fund urban infrastructure on a long term basis, USAID's Financial Institutions Reform and Expansion-Debt component (FIRE-D) Project, complemented by the US-Asia Environmental Partnership, will help to: (a) create state level infrastructure funds and pooled financing mechanisms for development and financing of urban infrastructure using appropriate and up-to-date technologies; and (b) strengthen municipal financial management, accounting, and asset and property management systems. Principal contractors/grantees

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 (\$2,300,000 DA). To remove the 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, telecommunications, and other key development sectors; (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; and (c) test and demonstrate financially viable models in the application of information and communication technologies to enhance India's development agenda.

Promote Indo-US Development Collaboration through Creation of a Partnership Fund (\$500,000 DA, \$500,000 Prior Year Unobligated 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 follow USAID's departure from India and to address remaining developmental concerns. A Partnership Fund will be established to test concepts and operating principles for this entity.

FY 2005 Program:

- Increase Capacity of Financial Markets to Mobilize Resources (\$4,500,000 DA, \$1,500,000 ESF). The FIRE-R Project will continue to strengthen the institutional and regulatory capacity of the financial system.
- Reform of State Fiscal Management Systems (\$1,000,000 DA, \$1,000,000 ESF). USAID may expand the REFORM Project by also providing training to officials in key elected bodies and civil society to increase public awareness and support for reform.
- Increase Capacity of Local Governments to Implement Urban Environmental Infrastructure Projects that Improve Access to Basic Services by the Poor (\$900,000 DA). USAID assistance will help increase resources raised by local governments on a market-basis.
- Increase Capacity of Policy, Technology and Trade to Improve Farm and National Level Resource Allocation (\$2,000,000 DA). Agriculture activities are expected to increase the private sector's share in food grain marketing and ultimately decrease selected agricultural subsidies.
- Promote Indo-US Development Collaboration through Creation of a Partnership Fund (\$1,500,000 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: During FY 2003 the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), with assistance from USAID's FIRE-R, continued to expand its capacity and effectiveness as a regulatory body. It restructured organizationally, created a comprehensive framework for testing, certification and licensing for all types of securities market intermediaries and established a market database of certified intermediaries. The national insurance regulator, with FIRE-R support, developed and trained personnel in the use of a comprehensive manual for financial examination of insurance companies. A network of microfinance institutions, strengthened by USAID support, influenced government policy taxation, interest rate caps, and capital access for microenterprises. FIRE-D strengthened a number of municipal systems and procedures for management and delivery of urban infrastructure, leading to: (a) bonds worth \$6.4 million being issued by Tamil Nadu Water Sanitation Pooled Fund under a Development Credit Authority (DCA) Guarantee, financing water and sanitation needs for 14 small and medium municipalities; (b) a pooled financing for the State of Karnataka to raise \$21 million from domestic capital markets to fund water and sanitation projects serving 240,000 households in eight municipalities; and (c) the identification of U.S. and Indian agriculture research partnerships which, put into motion priority research projects based on marketability.

Over its life, activities under this SO are expected to increase the mobilization of capital and access of private sector companies to long-term financing for investment in infrastructure, increase percentage of state budgets allocated to social infrastructure investments, and increase the amount of resources raised by urban governments through market-based mechanisms.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

386-013 Economic Growth	DA	DCA	ESF
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	14,538	779	2,500
Expenditures	27	0	0
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	14,538	779	2,500
Expenditures	27	0	0
Unliquidated	14,511	779	2,500
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	1,985	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	9,039	0	2,700
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	11,024	0	2,700
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	9,900	0	2,500
Future Obligations	25,068	0	6,800
Est. Total Cost	60,530	779	14,500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Improved Health and Reduced Fertility
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	386-014
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$48,300,000 CSH; \$20,218,000 PL 480
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$1,276,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$43,400,000 CSH; \$44,849,000 PL 480
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

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

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

P.L. 480 Title II resources are used strategically to improve child survival and maternal health. All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Increase Use of Reproductive Health and Family Planning Services (\$14,500,000 CSH, \$750,000 Prior Year Unobligated CSH). Through the Innovations in Family Planning Services (IFPS) Project, USAID will work with central and state governments to improve family planning and reproductive health services, targeting specific areas of three states (Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, and Jharkhand) as sites for demonstrating program innovations. Key interventions will include improving access to and quality of family planning and maternal/child health services and increasing efforts to broaden correct knowledge of reproductive and child health services through communications campaigns. 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 complements IFPS, stimulating private sector participation and commercial partnerships for the development, promotion, and availability of child health, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS products and services. The principal implementing agency is ICICI Bank Limited (prime). Principal contractors and grantees include CARE (prime), Center for Development and Population Activities (prime), EngenderHealth (prime), Johns Hopkins University (prime), The Futures Group International (prime), and PATH (prime).

Promote Safe Behavior for HIV Prevention (\$13,500,000 CSH, \$100,000 Prior Year Unobligated CSH). USAID will work with NGOs, private sector businesses, the Government of India (GOI), and state governments to implement HIV prevention and control programs in three targeted states. USAID's AIDS Prevention and Control and Avert Projects 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. Also, USAID will fund an effort to increase safe behavior in India's ports and their environs. In FY 2004, USAID will consider expanding activities to promote safe behavior for HIV prevention to additional states. Principal contractors and grantees include Family Health International (prime), Population Services International (prime), Voluntary Health Services (prime), Avert Society (prime), and Hindustan Latex Family Planning Promotion Trust (sub).

Increase Use of Key Child Survival Interventions (\$12,600,000 CSH, \$426,000 Prior Year Unobligated CSH). USAID will continue to integrate child survival interventions into the P.L. 480 Title II food aid

platform to improve the 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. USAID will continue to work to eradicate polio and to strengthen routine service delivery systems. 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 (\$7,700,000 CSH). USAID activities under this component will address tuberculosis (TB), antimicrobial resistance, vaccine preventable diseases, and improved surveillance of infectious diseases. TB efforts will focus on improving public and private sector delivery of services, and monitoring the effectiveness of diagnosis and treatment. Principal contractors and grantees include the World Health Organization (prime), International Clinical Epidemiology Network (INCLIN) (prime), and John Hopkins University (prime).

FY 2005 Program:

Increase Use of Reproductive Health and Family Planning Services (\$13,600,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue implementation of activities to improve reproductive and child health services with an emphasis on developing models of appropriate engagement between the public and private sectors. PACT/CRH activities are expected to continue as above.

Promote Safe Behavior for HIV Prevention (\$13,500,000 CSH). USAID plans to expand its HIV prevention program by adding new activities to address special needs such as: children affected by AIDS, 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 (\$11,800,000 CSH). FY 2004 activities are expected to continue. Expanded efforts are planned in urban environs where poor, migrant, slum-dwelling populations exhibit high rates of mortality and morbidity due to childhood diseases, HIV and TB.

Increase Use of Key Infectious Disease Interventions (\$4,500,000 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 and testing of a new TB diagnostic will be explored. Investments in surveillance system strengthening in Maharashtra will be continued.

Performance and Results: Over its life the activities under this strategic objective are expected to increase: (1) the contraceptive prevalence rate in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand; (2) 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 from qualified providers for sexually transmitted infections; (4) the immunization and exclusive breastfeeding rates in target areas; and (5) the number of clients receiving DOTS in Haryana.

From 2002 to 2003, the IFPS project experienced its largest increase ever in contraceptive prevalence, up 1.0 percentage point to 27.3%. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) in project areas has increased more than twice as fast as in non-project areas in Uttar Pradesh since 1998/99. The IFPS coverage area currently includes 94 million of Uttar Pradesh's 166 million inhabitants. Also in the IFPS project area, coverage among pregnant women with at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine remained relatively high, and a substantial increase was recorded in births attended by a trained provider. Despite numerous challenges, the Title II program enrolled 86% of children aged 6-36 months for take-home rations, one of the key strategies of the program that targets and reaches the most vulnerable women and children with supplementary food and health services. Condom use among truckers remained high, with 83% of truckers reporting condom use during their most recent non-regular sexual encounter. In TB, steady progress has been made towards implementing the DOTS in the entire state of Haryana, home to 21 million people - slightly more than the population of Ghana.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

386-014 Improved Health and Reduced Fertility	CSH
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	38,662
Expenditures	131
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	38,662
Expenditures	131
Unliquidated	38,531
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	1,276
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	48,300
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	49,576
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	43,400
Future Obligations	101,762
Est. Total Cost	233,400

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Disaster Management Support
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	386-015
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,000,000 DA; \$2,300,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,500,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID's program to reduce vulnerability to disasters in high-risk areas aims to:

- increase community preparedness to mitigate and manage disasters; and
- improve the capacity of public and private partners to meet critical needs of vulnerable groups in disaster situations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Increase Community Preparedness to Mitigate and Manage Disasters (\$1,200,000 DA, \$1,800,000 ESF).

-- USAID will provide financial support to the United Nations Development Program's (prime) 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 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 (prime) in partnership with the Indian National Center for Disaster Management (sub) and the Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society (sub).

-- 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. Collaborating agencies include the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (prime), the U.S. Geological Service (prime), the Indian Meteorological Department (sub) 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 the Critical Needs of Vulnerable Groups (\$800,000 DA, \$500,000 ESF).

-- USAID will provide funding to the U.S. Forest Service (prime) 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 federal level and in each target state. Activities will include study tours to the U.S. to train the staff who will maintain and operate these EOCs. The principal implementing partner is the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (prime).

-- USAID will work with the Government of India 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.

FY 2005 Program:

Increase Community Preparedness to Mitigate and Manage Disasters (\$1,800,000 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.

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 and; (2) increase the number of private and public partner agencies that have field-tested mitigation and response activities.

Under the Gujarat Earthquake Relief Initiative, USAID grants to CARE, Catholic Relief Services and World Vision/Habitat for Humanity International have rebuilt 2,289 houses in 17 affected villages as of September 2003. Another 517 houses are under construction. A technology that uses stabilized, compressed earthen blocks in the construction of homes has been introduced in some villages. A total of 940 local craftspeople were trained in production techniques using this technology and also in masonry and earthquake resistant building technology. During FY 2003 an additional 286 families were provided support for the retrofitting of damaged houses. Critical health services through mobile clinics were provided to the affected people as the health services were severely affected by the earthquake and were not reestablished for a long time. In FY 2003 about 17,013 women received antenatal check ups including tetanus toxoid immunization and 20,131 children were immunized. For the purpose of facilitating the availability of information regarding rehabilitation programs and provision of assistance to vulnerable groups, 18 village information collection and dissemination centers have been set up. A central data provision, processing and storage facility was set up at Bhuj, the district headquarters of Kutch. A newsletter published by women addressing rehabilitation issues has a circulation of 2000. Episodes in local Kutchi language have been broadcast on the local radio regarding rehabilitation issues.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

	DA	ESF
386-015 Disaster Management Support		
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	2,490	3,850
Expenditures	60	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	2,490	3,850
Expenditures	60	0
Unliquidated	2,430	3,850
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	2,000	2,300
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	2,000	2,300
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	2,500	2,000
Future Obligations	5,510	4,350
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
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$10,000,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$1,280,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$8,800,000 DA; \$5,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2008

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

- Improve Power Distribution;
- Improve Groundwater Management; and
- Improve Urban Water Availability and Sanitation.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Improve Power Distribution (\$8,000,000 DA, \$1,280,000 Prior Year Unobligated DA, \$1,500,000 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 sector programs.

-- 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 contractors include Nexant, Inc. (prime) and the International Institute of Energy Conservation (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 the Louis Berger Group (prime), Nexant, Inc. (prime); Ohio State University (prime), Stanford University (sub), and Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (sub).

-- 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 Louis Berger Group (prime), the Environmental Protection Training and Research Institute (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 incentives. The principal contractor is PA Consulting (prime) and the principal grantee is the International Institute for Energy Conservation (prime).

Improve Urban Water Availability and Sanitation (\$500,000 DA, \$1,000,000 ESF). Through technical assistance and training, the Financial Institutions Reform and Expansion-Debt component (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 2005 Program:

Improve Power Distribution (\$7,300,000 DA, \$4,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue implementation of 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 (\$500,000 DA, \$1,000,000 ESF). 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 SO activities 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.

For global climate change, addressed through reducing greenhouse gases in power generation facilities, to-date 11.3 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions have been avoided with USAID assistance under the GEP Project. This results in significant financial savings in coal costs and tremendous benefits to the environment and human health. USAID's TEST project works with industry, the municipality, and the transport sector to identify strategies to reduce air pollution that is harming the Taj Mahal, negatively impacting human health, and adversely affecting economic development. The TEST Project launched Environmental Management Systems (EMS) programs for Agra foundry industry and Firozabad glass and bangle industries. Twelve industries have already signed on for EMS program support. USAID's support for power sector reform was achieved through work with Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration to develop a training curriculum to enhance the decision-making skills of Indian Administrative Service officials in the areas of clean and sustainable energy development, including sector reforms. With USAID assistance under the ECO project, load research and planning exercises were completed in Jaipur. Demonstration projects were then implemented in agriculture, industry, residential and street lighting resulting in energy savings of 28 percent, 7-8 percent, 10 percent, and 26 percent respectively. The energy savings from the demonstration projects prompted development of a pilot project for 150 street lighting switching points in Jaipur. ECO loan fund support has improved power supply for consumers in Noida, near New Delhi.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

	DA	ESF
386-016 Environmental Protection		
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	10,977	6,000
Expenditures	1,203	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	10,977	6,000
Expenditures	1,203	0
Unliquidated	9,774	6,000
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	1,280	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	10,000	2,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	11,280	2,500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	8,800	5,000
Future Obligations	20,543	36,500
Est. Total Cost	51,600	50,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	India
Program Title:	Education/Equity
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	386-017
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$4,700,000 DA; \$7,412,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$43,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$4,200,000 DA; \$5,500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

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

- Improved Access to Quality Education for Vulnerable Children;
- Better Access to Justice for Women; and
- New and Expanded Social and Economic Opportunities for Vulnerable People.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Improved Access to Quality Education for Vulnerable Children (\$2,500,000 DA, \$6,412,000 ESF). Three activities, Reaching and Educating At-Risk Children (REACH), Sanitation and Water at Schools towards Hygiene and Health - Putting the Lessons Learned to Use (SWASTHH PLUS) and Technology Tools for Teaching and Training (T4) contribute to this component. In selected geographic areas, all three activities support the Government of India's (GOI's) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Education for All) goals of ensuring access to quality schooling and promoting completion of at least five years of primary education for all children. The REACH Project, managed by the American Institutes for Research (prime), will support efforts of Indian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and foundations to mount programs that will attract and retain children from the lowest socio-economic areas of Indian society into formal schools or alternative educational programs that will lead to entry into formal schools. SWASTHH PLUS will support and build on UNICEF's (prime) ongoing school water and sanitation program with the GOI, and the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. The activity will demonstrate on a wide scale the gains to access and learning to be achieved, especially for girls, by making the physical school environment safer and healthier, ensuring that health and hygiene education efforts are more effective and that the community more engaged in improving school conditions. USAID funding will support components of the program such as life skills education related to hygiene, health and sanitation, active community involvement, innovative local approaches, measurement and monitoring of results, and some basic school infrastructure improvements, e.g., separate toilets for girls. The T4 activity, implemented by The Education Development Center, Inc. (prime), employs education technologies such as interactive radio/video, educational television, computers and other digitalized media to enhance students learning and teachers' subject knowledge. It emphasizes collaboration with state governments and NGOs in the use of technologies to improve the quality of education.

Better Access to Justice for Women (\$1,200,000 DA, \$43,000 Prior Year Unobligated DA). To increase levels of legal awareness, the ability to pursue legal rights, and awareness of the availability of legal aid, particularly among women and vulnerable groups (members of India's lowest social classes), USAID, under its Women's Legal Rights Initiative (WLRI) 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. The WLRI is implemented by the International Foundation for Election Systems (prime).

New and Expanded Social and Economic Opportunities (\$1,000,000 DA, \$1,000,000 ESF). This activity currently being designed, will focus on promoting social and economic opportunities for young people, particularly young girls, from vulnerable groups of society, including adolescents, victims of trafficking and marginalized social communities. USAID will support a variety of activities including: (a) livelihood opportunities for vulnerable youth, such as life skills training, leadership skills building, self-development among young people; b) efforts to uphold the dignity of the girl child with a particular emphasis on elimination of feticide/infanticide; c) synergistic activities within the Mission such as coordinated efforts in HIV/AIDS and enterprise development to develop joint projects for vulnerable people, especially young people.

FY 2005 Program:

Improved Access to Education for Vulnerable Children (\$2,200,000 DA, \$5,500,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue implementation of the activities under this component as described above.

Better Access to Justice for Women (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID plans to expand the WLRI 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.

Performance and Results: All activities under this SO, except the T4 education activity are new. The new activities under this 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; (2) strengthen formal and alternative school capacity for enrollment and retention of vulnerable children, especially girls; (3) increase civil society and public awareness address legal needs of targeted vulnerable groups, and possible institutional responses; (4) strengthen advocacy for the expansion and protection of women's rights; (5) increase the availability of legal services for women; (6) contribute to upholding the dignity of the girl child, improve life skills and livelihood development support services for high-risk groups and the victims of trafficking and domestic violence.

The T4 activity has made significant progress during the past year. A country office has been set up in two of the planned three states, collaboration has been formalized with the state ministries of education (Karnataka and Chattisgarh). In each state, efforts have been initiated to develop a digital audio studio. The state governments will cover the civil works and USAID through EDC, will contribute equipment and technical expertise. Interactive radio instruction and interactive video instruction workshops have been conducted and audience research that will serve as the information base to construct the educational materials and approach has been completed in the two states.

As of September 2003, USAID's microfinance activity through Friends of Women's World Banking (FWWB) had developed 16 institutional development partners and provided training for 1,189 person days. FWWB has consolidated its presence in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra states, where microfinance is not well established. In 2003, USAID's education activities through UNDP supported Indian NGOs working to prevent and eliminate child labor through increased participation in quality education. The NGOs supported by USAID assistance have emerged as leaders in their respective areas and have been catalysts for mobilizing community and state government efforts to get children out of work and into schools.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

	DA	ESF
386-017 Education/Equity		
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	6,810	2,500
Expenditures	42	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	6,810	2,500
Expenditures	42	0
Unliquidated	6,768	2,500
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	43	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	4,700	7,412
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	4,743	7,412
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	4,200	5,500
Future Obligations	1,447	27,500
Est. Total Cost	17,200	42,912