

Data Sheet

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

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

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

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

India

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