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FY 2009 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE GOALS

The United States-India relationship is undergoing rapid transformation with a profound, positive impact on the security, stability, and prosperity of the world in the 21st century. Both countries are undertaking an ambitious and multi-faceted strategic partnership, forged by common interests and guided by shared values. In FY 2009, the U.S. foreign assistance program made significant achievements toward achieving sustainable growth and reducing poverty in India.

In health, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) technical assistance supported the Government of India (GOI)'s commitment to reach the Millennium Development Goals by improving policies, implementing program approaches, and allocating resources that boost maternal, newborn, and child health and the nutritional status of its population. In FY 2009, all targets for tuberculosis (TB) were achieved, making a significant contribution to the GOI's success in reaching global TB targets. More than 7.3 million children received Vitamin A doses, 4.6 million were treated for diarrhea, and 17.8 million given DPT3 immunizations (a vaccine for diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus). Reproductive health activities influenced GOI public policy and budget decisions, and leveraged \$7.5 million in public-private sector resources. As a result of USAID's efforts, 48 new health policies and guidelines have been created, and high quality health services are more accessible.

In FY 2009, the education program partnered with private sector entities and Indian state governments to scale up successful education modules, benefiting 36.5 million children and 731,076 teachers and administrators in 11 states. More than 85,000 students received a formal education through USAID-funded minority education programs. The United States Government's flagship technology program reported 19 percent learning gains among students impacted by project interventions. From an employability-training program for disadvantaged youth, 76 percent of graduates (35,671 total) were placed in jobs that paid higher-than-average salaries for that position.

USAID programs helped 304,730 people access running water and 22,405 people increase their access to improved sanitation facilities. The program increased source revenue by more than \$622.4 million cumulatively in 11 municipalities, and assisted nine municipalities to invest more than \$93.8 million in critical water and sanitation projects, a 54 percent increase over 2008 levels. Programs

benefiting over 170,000 agriculture and dairy farmers provided training and advisory services, which increased access to markets and resulted in an average 25 percent increase in household income among beneficiaries.

In energy, the U.S. assistance provided critical inputs for India's utilities to respond to increasing demand for energy, while efficiently managing its distribution. An innovative market-transforming pilot demonstrated 46 percent energy savings and is being presented to policy-makers, regulators, and other key decision-makers. On the environmental front, clean energy efforts resulted in a 95,000 metric-ton-reduction of carbon dioxide emissions in FY 2009.

Under the Rule of Law and Human Rights program, more than 150,000 women received legal information, advice, or support through 43 partner organizations at the national and district levels, and more than 800,000 people participated in program events broadening knowledge of and promoting dialogue on women's rights. With USAID support, a coalition of over 700 organizations representing the needs and concerns of women in India at the national level lobbied successfully to include the implementation and enforcement of the Domestic Violence Act, anti-female feticide legislation, and gender-just public budgeting.

To improve disaster response preparedness, United States and Indian public and private institutions are working together to share best practices and build institutional capacity. Program activities were especially focused on institutionalizing the Incident Command System. In FY 2009, 412 officials and engineers were trained (putting the cumulative total trained at 1,019,527) to be better prepared for and take more effective action when a disaster occurs.

In sum, USAID has made significant progress toward achieving sustainable growth and reducing poverty by decreasing child and maternal mortality; addressing the rise of infectious diseases; and improving agricultural productivity to promote food security. U.S. foreign assistance enhances India's military professionalism, counterterrorism efforts, export control, and border security. U.S. programs in health, agriculture, water and sanitation, education, and energy efficiency contribute not only to alleviating poverty, but also to supporting responsible growth for a productive India's future.