

INTRODUCTION

External assistance made available by various multilateral and bilateral agencies to India comprises of loans/credits and grants. World Bank extends assistance through its concessional lending window – International Development Agency (IDA) and market based lending through International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) is also market based. These form the principal source of multilateral external assistance to India. The significant bilateral sources offering external assistance include Japan, Russia, Germany and United Kingdom. While external assistance does not play a significant part in Indian economy in terms of financing of plan outlays, Gross Capital Formation etc, this has been a major source for financing of infrastructure projects, projects in the social sector, building up institutional capacity and to some extent in managing balance of payments.

2. The total external receipt on Government Accounts including grants during 2006-2007 was **Rs.18,066 crores** and the repayment made during 2006-2007 was **Rs.7,886 crores**. The total external debt on sovereign account as on 31st March, 2007 was **Rs.2,01,209 crores (US \$46.25 billion)**, the debt outstanding on Government Account in respect of major donors viz. IBRD, IDA, ADB, Japan and Germany is Rs.21863 crores (US \$5.07 billion), Rs.1,07,019 crores (US \$24.79 billion), Rs.11,434 crores (US \$ 2.40 billion), Rs.38,014 crores(US\$ 8.71 billion) and Rs.10,658 crores(US\$ 2.45 billion) respectively. These figures include disbursements and outstanding debt in respect of agreements signed after 01.04.2005 which are under **back to back** arrangements of GOI with State Governments. Around 84% of the external sovereign debt can be classified as concessional and the remaining 16% relates to borrowings from IBRD and ADB which are market based. For 2006-2007, external sovereign borrowings constitute around 5 % of the GDP.

3. The booklet which is the **45** in the series, contains a comprehensive account of economic assistance received by the Government of India from friendly foreign countries, international institutions and other organisations right from 1951-52 onwards upto 2006-2007.

4. Part I of the booklet contains a snap-shot of the external assistance availed of so far in various projects from the multilateral and bilateral donors.

5. External assistance extended by donor is indicated loan-wise/grant-wise under three different Annexures in Part II. These indicate the total authorizations, cumulative drawals, cumulative repayments and cumulative interest payments in addition to details of drawal, repayment and payment of interest during the year. Effective loans from Germany and France have been converted to Euro currency with effect from 01.04.2002. Debt in respect of Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Kuwait, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia and Sweden have been fully prepaid during 2003-2004. There is no disbursement during last 5 years or so from Austria, Australia, Belgium Denmark, Spain, Italy, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Abu Dhabi Fund, Republic of Czech and Slovak, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Newzealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, UAE and Yugoslavia; hence these countries/agencies are being taken out from the write-up portion (Part-I) w.e.f. 2005-06. However, statement showing the details of loans and grants received from these countries has been retained for historic and reference purpose in the Annexures.

6. Part III contains five Statements (1 to 5), Statements 1 & 3 reflecting donor-wise summary of loans/credits authorizations, utilization, repayment of Principal and payment of Interest during the year and upto 2006-07 and disbursed and outstanding debt in respective loan currency. Statement 2 shows donor-wise authorization, utilization and undisbursed balances in respect of Grants. This part also exhibits General terms and conditions of External Loans and Commitment Charges paid during the year (Statements 4 & 5). Part IV of Booklet contains Statements 6 to 23 providing period based information on classified Disbursed and Outstanding Debt in US\$, Plan year-wise summary of authorization, utilization and debt servicing payments, disbursements ratio of loans and grants, ten year details of disbursement, repayments, payment of interest and disbursed outstanding debt in Rupee terms for Govt. Loans and four year details for Non-Government loans, all in Rupees. Undisbursed balances at the close of preceding 4 years have also been provided in Rupees for purpose of comparison. Part V contains Statements 24, 25 and 25A providing Sector-wise details in Indian Rupees. Part VI contains two Statements 26 and 27 providing State-wise details of external assistance in rupee terms for past ten years. Part VII contains three graphs on Net Flow, overall External Aid and Receipt & Debt Servicing of Major Donors during the F.Y. 2006-2007.

7. It is hoped that this document would be useful to the users who require data on External Assistance to India. Suggestions and comments for its improvement will be very much appreciated. Suggestions/Queries can be emailed to caaa@nic.in. Soft copy of the booklet can also be accessed at static website address: <http://www.finmin.nic.in/caaa>.

Chapter 1

CANADA

1.1. Canadian Bilateral Economic Assistance to India started in 1951. Till March 2006, the total Canadian Bilateral Economic Assistance to India has been of the order of Canadian Dollar 2.743 billion. The Bilateral Economic Assistance mainly comprised Development Assistance, Food and Technical Assistance. Canadian Assistance has been channelised through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The assistance extended by CIDA since 1st April 1986 has been in the form of grant.

1.2. The Canadian bilateral assistance is provided in the form of grants for implementing projects. All the bilateral projects with CIDA have, however, completed and currently there is no on-going project where assistance is being received.

1.3. The disbursement of Canadian assistance during last three years was as under:

Year	(Amount in Cdn \$)			
	With MOU with GOI	Without MOU with GOI	Special Mechanism	Total disbursement
2003-2004	15,624,767	6,987,236	600,000	23,212,003
2004-2005	12,621,678	5,553,407	1,300,000	19,475,085
2005-2006	4,000	0	0	4,000

1.4. The Canadian Bilateral Assistance is extended mostly in the form of technical assistance and the assistance through the receipt budget of Government of India has

been quite negligible. Canada is also assisting NGOs outside the bilateral development programme.

1.5. The main objectives of CIDA's country policy programme for India had been: (i) to promote economic and social policy reforms; (ii) to contribute to India's capacity to promote environmentally sound development; and (iii) to assist in building a stronger economic relationship between private sectors of both the Countries.

1.6. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has notified to phase out their current bilateral aid program by 2006-2007. The entire Debt Outstanding of CAD 419.941 million, against the loans taken by Government of India during 1966-1984 has also been prepaid by Government of India in October 2003.

1.7 The details of Loans & Grants are given in Annexure 'A' & 'B' respectively.

Chapter 2

FRANCE

2.1 The Government of France has been extending development assistance to India since 1968. French assistance is provided as Treasury Loan for which signing of Financial Protocol is of importance. Financial Protocol is signed between the two Governments showing the commitment for a certain period as well as prospective projects to be funded under the protocol. French assistance is tied to supply of goods and services from France.

2.2 The amount of French assistance disbursed since 2001-2002 is indicated below:-

	FF/Euro in Million	Rs. In Crores
Year	Disbursements	
2001-2002	FF 41.33	Rs. 26.32
2002-2003	EU 10.68	Rs. 51.67
2003-2004	EU 7.54	Rs. 40.93
2004-2005	EU 9.05	Rs. 51.39
2005-2006	EU 4.29	Rs. 23.20
2006-2007	EU 0.763	Rs.4.42

2.3 The salient features of French assistance are indicated below:

- Prior to 2002, French assistance was available as a mix of Treasury Loan (50%) and commercial loan (50%). The Treasury Loan carried an interest of 0.47% and was repayable over 30 years including a grace period of 10 years. The commercial credit was available at OECD consensus rate ranging from 5.5% to 7.5% p.a.

Apart from the high interest rate on commercial credit, another drawback of French assistance is that it is tied to supply of goods and services from France. France does not support local cost financing.

- Since 2002 France has discontinued the commercial loan window. French assistance is now provided only as a Treasury Loan. As per the terms & conditions for the latest projects (Digital Mapping Information System) signed under Indo-French Development Corporation the Treasury Loan is repayable within a period of 23 years including a grace period of 5 years at a interest rate of 2.6% per annum.

2.4 Government of France has now allowed French Agency for Development (Agence Francaise de Development – AFD) to commence operations in India to provide untied soft loans. Energy efficiency would be the major focus of this assistance. The modalities of the new scheme are being worked out in consultation with the Government of France and Ministry of External Affairs.

2.4 The details of Loans & Grants provided by the France are given in Annexure “A” & ‘B’ respectively.

Chapter 3

GERMANY

3.1 The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) has been providing both Financial & Technical Assistance to India since 1958. Financial Assistance has been provided mainly as soft loan, composite loans (soft loan combined with commercial loan) as well as grants routed through KfW, the German Government's Development Bank. The technical assistance is provided in the form of grant through the GTZ, a fully-owned corporation of German Government. Indo-German Development Cooperation Programme focuses on following mutually agreed priority area:

- i) Energy Efficiency
- ii) Environmental Policy, Protection and Sustainable use of Natural Resources
- iii) Sustainable Economic Development (Financial and Private Sector Development).

3.2 In addition, Germany has also intended to provide development assistance in the health sector for health care financing, social health insurance, prevention of pandemic and contagious diseases (HIV/AIDS, Polio) and support to related health sector reforms.

3.3 The main terms and conditions of German assistance are as under:-

	Standard Loan	Reduced Interest Loan	Development Loan	Promotional Loan	Technical Cooperation/ Financial Grant
Sector	All Priority Sectors	Sector Programmes And Financial Sectors	Infrastructure	All Sectors	All Priority Sectors
Interest Rate	0.75%	Varries depending on market Rates but below KfW's re-financial cost		Fixed: Depends on loan and the quality of the borrower. Floating:6 months EURIBOR/ LIBOR+xbps	None

Maturity	40 years Inclusive of 10 years grace period	12 years inclusive 3 years grace period	20 years inclusive 5 years grace period	12 years inclusive 3 years grace period	None
Commitment Charges	0.25% p.a. on the undrawn loan amount after 3 months of signing of agreement			0.25% p.a. on the undrawn loan amount from the date of signing of agreement	None
Management Fee	None	0.25% payable within 30 days of signing of agreement. Refundable if first disbursement is made within 1 year of the signing.		Negotiable	None

3.4 Main projects/programmes being funded under German assistance are: Energy efficiency programmes, Rural Water Supply (Rajasthan), Pulse Polio Immunization Programme, financial assistance to NABARD/SIDBI, Railway Signaling, etc. The total volume of Financial Cooperation (FC) commitments from Germany upto 2005 amount to Euro 6.5 billion while Technical Cooperation (TC) commitments amount to Euro 646.5 million. There are 32 FC and 21 TC projects under implementation. German commitments since 2002-03 for FC (in Euro million) may be summarized as under:-.

(XDR in Million)

Sl.No.	Year	Grant	Standard Loan	Reduced Interest Loan	Development Loan	Total
1.	2002-03	14.50	35.00	9.00	-	58.50
2.	2003-04	15.30	25.20	40.00	-	80.50
3.	2004-05	19.00	30.50	43.50	-	93.00
4.	2005-06	10.00	8.00	170.00	90.00	278.00
5.	2006-07	-	30.00	106.00	-	136.00

3.5 Total German disbursement for Government Loans/Grants during 2005-06 and 2006-07 were Rs.136.63 crores and Rs.168.50 crores respectively. Disbursement for Non-Government Loans/Grants during 2005-06 and 2006-07 were Rs.31.17 crores and Rs.75.43 crores respectively.

3.6 The details of Govt. loans and grants & Non Govt. loans provided by the Germany are given in Annexure-“A”, “B” & “C” respectively.

Chapter 4

JAPAN

4.1 Japan has been extending financial assistance for India's development programme since 1958. Initially Japanese aid to India was channelised through the Government owned Export-Import Bank of Japan (J-EXIM). During 1975-76, aid was channelised through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan. From 1976-77 onwards, both project and commodity aid was being channelised through the OECF. With effect from 1st October 1999, J-EXIM and OECF have merged and a new agency Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) is the channel for both ODA operation as well as the international economic operations function of Government of Japan

4.2 Japanese ODA loan assistance to India is received through JBIC and Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation is received through JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency).

4.3 Cumulative Japanese ODA loan to India has reached **Yen 2437.43 billion** (Rs. 82877.50 crores approx at the current exchange rate) on commitment basis till 2006-07.

4.4 During 2006-2007, disbursements of ODA Yen loans amounted to Yen 55.47 billion (about Rs.2082 crores), at the exchange rate prevailing at that time.

4.5 In FY 2006-07, Government of Japan have committed **Yen 184.893 billion** (Rs. 7025.93 crores approx.) for 11 projects in India. (List enclosed at **Annex-I**). This is the largest ever commitment made by Government of Japan to India in a single financial year. This is 18.93% more than the commitment of FY 2005-06.

4.6 Government of Japan have committed **Yen 39.555 billion** (Rs. 1344.86 crores approximately) for the two projects viz. (i) Goa Water Supply & Sewerage Project and (ii) Maharashtra Transmission System project under first batch of recently introduced Double Track mechanism for 2007 ODA loan package. The loan agreements for these projects are likely to be signed shortly.

4.7 Presently 54 projects are under implementation with Japanese loan assistance. The loan amount committed for these projects is **Yen 839.042 billion** (i.e. about Rs. 28526.54 Crores at current exchange rate (List enclosed at **Annex-II**).

4.8 Apart from JBIC loan, Japan also gives grant aid of the following kinds:

- General grant
- Cultural grant, and
- Grants Aid for fisheries.

4.9 Government of Japan provides Grant Aid for Construction of facilities and procurement of products and services necessary for development projects. The main target fields of Grant Aid include basic human needs such as medical care / health, water supply, and rural / agricultural development as well as human resource development such as education and researches, which otherwise cannot be covered by yen loans. Grant Aid for General Projects is provided for development of hospitals, schools, roads, bridges, irrigation facilities and public transportation vehicles. Grants Aid for fisheries is provided for fishing facilities, training boats, fishing port facilities etc. that lend themselves to the promotion of the fishing industry. A list of ongoing projects is at **Annex-III**.

4.10 Grant Aid for Cultural Heritage is extended by Government of Japan for supply of equipment, construction of facilities such as museum, shed for excavation cultural assets and relics and facilities to be utilized for the restoration and preservation of Cultural Heritage. Cultural Grant Aid is extended by Government of Japan for promotion of cultural activities, education and research in the recipient countries with the objective of supporting the preservation of indigenous traditional culture and introducing Japanese culture overseas and thereby promote cultural exchange between Japan and India. A new scheme namely Cultural Grant Aid (Facility Project) has been started from the fiscal year 2006. The eligible projects are construction or renovation of the facilities, which contribute to the promotion of culture and higher education and related equipment. Projects having some relationship with Japan are given priority under this scheme.

4.11 Under Japanese Debt Relief Grant, Debt Relief Grant Assistance used to be received to the tune of Yen 0.2-0.3 billion per year. This is a non-project tied grant and can be utilized for import of equipment, spares and raw materials as per agreed terms between the two Governments. The amounts of Debt Relief Grants given to India during the last five years are as under:

Year	Amount in Yen Million
1998-99	207.00
1999-2000	147.06
2000-01	52.85
2001-02	124.82
2002-03	85.042

The grant has been exclusively utilized for import of equipment and material in areas of low profitability and addresses basic human needs such as health, education, environment etc. This Grant scheme has since been discontinued from the year 2003.

4.12 Government of Japan also provides small assistance to Indian NGOs under its Grassroots Funding Programme through FCRA route. Japanese Embassy coordinates this and Department of Economic Affairs gives no-objection subject to FCRA clearance of the NGO from MHA, political no-objection from MEA and technical no-objection from the line Ministry, the concerned state government and CAPART.

4.13 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) facilitates implementation of grant aid programme of Government of Japan. JICA also implements Technical Cooperation programme and provides approximately Rs. 35-40 crores to India in a Financial Year by way of technical cooperation. The main components of Technical Cooperation are (i) Technical Cooperation Projects, including JOCV programme (ii) Development Study, (iii) Dispatch of Experts, (iv) Follow -up Cooperation Programme, (v) Training of Indian Government personnel.

4.14 Government of Japan, through JICA, has launched the following new Technical Cooperation programmes through NGOs with Government of India's approval:

- (i) JICA Partnership Programme – This will have two types of components
 - (a) Japanese NGO / Institution / Local Government through JICA will support Indian organization with Japanese expert personnel, equipment provision and financial support through FCRA route;
 - (b) Japanese NGO / Institution / Local Government through JICA will provide training of Indian personnel in Japan.
- (ii) Community Empowerment Programme:
Department of Economic Affairs gives no-objection subject to FCRA clearance of the NGO from MHA, political no-objection from MEA and technical no-objection from the line Ministry, the concerned state government and CAPART.

4.15 Government of Japan also provides technical assistance under Green Aid Plan (GAP) through their Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI). The principal policy of this plan is to support the self-help effort of the recipient country to cope with the issues in the areas of energy conservation. The areas of cooperation are prevention of water pollution, air pollution, treatment of wastes recycling energy conservation and alternative energy source. A Standard MOU already accepted by both sides enables to take up model projects through signing of individual MOUs by NEDO (a subsidiary of METI) with the Indian parties. Under GAP, formalization of documents for implementation of Coke Dry Quenching Project by TISCO, which is the first project being implemented under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) was signed by the concerned parties on 16th June 2006. The main objective of the project is to introduce, demonstrate and disseminate to the Indian steel industry Coke Dry Quenching (CDQ) technology, one of the major energy conservation technologies for the steel industry, as well as to implement a CDM activity under United Nations Framework convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The duration of the project is 36 months, from June 2006 to June 2009.

The financing of such Model Projects comes through METI of Japan *outside* Japanese ODA.

Annexure-I
(Para 4.5)

S. No.	<i>Project</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation & Livelihoods Improvement Project (Phase.I)
2	Gujarat Forestry Development Project II
3	Agra Water Supply (Ganga Jal) Project
4	Amritsar Sewerage Improvement Project
5	Modernization & Strengthening of Transmission System in the twin cities of Hyderabad & Secunderabad
6	Bangalore Distribution upgradation Project
7	Kerala Water Supply Project(II)
8	Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project
9	DMRTS Phase 2(II)
10	Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project
11	Visakhapatnam Port Expansion Project

List of Ongoing JBIC assisted Projects

(in Million Yen)				
S.No.	IDP Number and Name of the Project	Location	Loan Amount	Date of Signing/Closing
Ministry of Power				
1	(IDP-119) Tuirial Hydro Electric Power Project	Mizoram	11695	25.2.1997/ 18.6.2009
2	(IDP-138) Simhadri Thermal Power Project-II	Andhra Pradesh	12194	30.3.2001/ 7.6.2008
3	(IDP-140) Simhadri Thermal Power Project-III	Andhra Pradesh	27473	13.2.2002/ 26.3.2009
4	(IDP-142) Simhadri & Vizag Transmission System-II	Andhra Pradesh	6400	10.5.2002/ 2.8.2009
5	(IDP-143) West Bengal Transmission System Project-II	West Bengal	3127	10.5.2002/ 2.8.2009
6	(IDP-144) Simhadri Thermal Power Project-IV	Andhra Pradesh	5684	31.3.2003/ 22.8.2009
7	(IDP-147) Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Unit Extn.	West Bengal	36771	31.3.2003/ 31.7.2009
8	(IDP-152) Purulia Pumped Storage Project II	West Bengal	23578	31.3.2004/ 18.6.2009
9	(IDP-153) Dhauliganga HE Power Plant Constn. III	Uttrakhand	13890	31.3.2004/ 12.7.2009
10	(IDP-156) Umium Stage II Hydro Power Stn.	Meghalaya	1964	31.3.2004/ 18.6.2012
11	(IDP-160) North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project	Centre	15916	31.3.2005/ 9.1.2011
12	(IDP-167) Purulia Pumped Storage Project III	West Bengal	17963	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2013
13	(IDP-169) Rural Electrification Project	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra	20629	29.8.2006/ 29.8.2012
14	(IDP-177) Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project	Karnataka	10643	30.3.2007/ 11.7.2015
15	(IDP-178) Transmission System Modernization and Strengthening Project in Hyderabad Metropolitan Area	Andhra Pradesh	23697	30.3.2007/ 11.7.2014
Ministry of Environment and Forests				
16	(IDP-146) Punjab Afforestation Project (II)	Punjab	5054	31.3.2003/ 31.7.2009
17	(IDP-148) Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project	Rajasthan	9054	31.3.2003/ 31.7.2010
18	(IDP-149) Yamuna Action Plan Project (II)	Delhi, UP, Haryana	13333	31.3.2003/ 31.7.2010
19	(IDP-158) Intg. Natural Resource Mgt & Pov Red	Haryana	6280	31.3.2004/ 18.6.2014
20	(IDP-162) Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project II	Tamil Nadu	9818	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015
21	(IDP-163) Karnataka Sustainable Forest Mgt & Biodiversity Con Project	Karnataka	15209	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015
22	(IDP-164) Ganga Action Plan (Varanasi)	Uttar Pradesh	11184	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015

23	(IDP-172) Swan River Integ. Watershed Management	H.P.	3493	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016
24	(IDP-173) Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project	Orissa	13937	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016
25	(Idp-182) Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project	Tripura	7725	30.3.2007/ 11.7.2017
26	(IDP-183) Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase 2	Gujarat	17521	30.3.2007/ 11.7.2017
Ministry of Urban Development				
27	(IDP-121) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project	Delhi	14760	25.2.1997/ 21.10.2007
28	(IDP-123) Kerala Water Supply Project	Kerala	11997	25.2.1997/ 3.6.2008*
29	(IDP-139) Delhi Mass Rapid Trans. System Project-II	Delhi	6732	30.3.2001/ 7.6.2008
30	(IDP-141) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project-III	Delhi	28659	13.2.2002/ 27.3.2009
31	(IDP-145) Delhi Mass Rapid Trans. System Project-IV	Delhi	34012	31.3.2003/ 31.7.2009
32	(IDP-151) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project V	Delhi	59296	31.3.2004/ 18.6.2008
33	(IDP-157) Bisalpur-Jaipur Water Supply Project	Rajasthan	8881	31.3.2004/ 19.10.2013
34	(IDP-165) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (II)	Karnataka	41997	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015
35	(IDP-159) Delhi Mass Rapid Trans. System Project (VI)	Delhi	19292	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2011
36	(IDP-168) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (II-2)	Karnataka	28358	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016
37	(IDP-170) Delhi Mass Rapid Trans. Sys.(Phase 2) (I)	Delhi	14900	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2011
38	(IDP-171) Bangalore Metro Rail Project	Karnataka	44704	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016
39	(IDP-174) Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project	Andhra Pradesh	7729	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016
40	(IDP-175) Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	West Bengal	3584	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2014
41	(Idp-179) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase.2 (II)	Delhi	13583	30.3.2007/ 11.7.2011
42	(IDP-184) Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	Kerala	32777	30.3.2007/ 11.7.2012
43	(IDP-185) Agra Water Supply Project	Uttar Pradesh	24822	30.302007/ 11.7.2017
44	(IDP-186) Amritsar Sewerage Project	Punjab	6961	30.302007/ 11.7.2015
45	(IDP-187) Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project	Orissa	19061	30.3.2007/ 11.7.2016
Ministry of Water Resources				
46	(IDP-154) Rengali Irrigation Project II	Orissa	6342	31.3.2004/ 18.6.2011
47	(IDP-155) KC Canal Modernization Project II	Andhra Pradesh	4773	31.3.2004/ 18.6.2012
48	(IDP-161) Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement	Rajasthan	11555	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015
49	(IDP-181) Andhra Pradesh Irrigation & Livelihoods Improvement Project	Andhra Pradesh	23974	30.3.2007 /11.7.2016

	Ministry of Rural Development			
50	(IDP-111) Attapaddy Wasteland Project	Kerala	5112	25.1.1996/ 26.3.2008*
	Ministry of Textiles			
51	(IDP-134) Manipur Sericulture Project	Manipur	3962	12.12.1997/ 31.3.2008*
	Ministry of Tourism			
52	(IDP-150) Ajanta-Ellora Cons. & Tourism Dev. Proj-II	Maharashtra	7331	31.3.2003/ 31.7.2011
53	(IDP-166) Uttar Pradesh Buddhist Circuit Development	Uttar Pradesh	9495	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015
	Ministry of Shipping			
54	(IDP-176) Visakhapatnam Port Expansion Project (Engineering Services)	Centre	161	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2011
	Total		839042	

1. There are no on going projects under Japanese Grant Aid
2. List of ongoing projects under Japanese Technical Cooperation and Development Study Programmes

Project Type Technical Cooperation Projects

S No	Name of the Project	Project components	Duration of the project	State	Sector
1	Project for Strengthening Extension System for Bivoltine Sericulture in India (Phase-III) being implemented by Central Silk Board, Bangalore	Japanese Experts / equipment / training of Indian counterparts	30.4.2002 to 10.8.2007	Central project in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh & Tamilnadu	Textile
2	Project for Prevention of Diarrhoeal diseases being implemented by ICMR at NICED, Kolkata (Phase II)	Japanese Experts / equipment / training of Indian counterparts	1.7.2003 to 31.6.2008	Central project in West Bengal	Health
3	Reproductive Child Health Programme in Madhya Pradesh	Japanese experts / equipment	2005-2011(Phase-I and II)*	Madhya Pradesh	Health
4	Strengthening Capacity on Restoration and Management of Hussain Sagar Lake in Hyderabad	Japanese expert / equipment	2005-2008 **	Andhra Pradesh	Urban Development
5	Conservation and wise use of natural resources of Chilika lagoon through community participation in Orissa	Japanese experts/equipment/ Training	September, 2006- October 2009. ***	Orissa	Environment and Forests

* A long term expert from JICA is currently in India.. Equipment may be procured from Japan if required. No ROD has been signed for the project. Actually, this is a follow-up of the Development Study conducted by JICA for the project.

** ROD has been signed for the project

*** ROD has been signed for the project. Two long term experts from JICA are currently in India for a period one year and two years.

Development Study Projects

S No	Name of the Project	Duration	State	Sector
1	Dedicated multi-modal high axle load freight corridor with computerized train control system on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes	June 2006-December 2007	Central project	Railways
2	Diversified Agriculture for Enhanced Farm Income, a proposal of Department of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh	July, 2006- July, 2008	Himachal Pradesh	Agriculture

List of proposals under JICA-NGO Partnership Programme

S No	Name of the Project	Location	Cost / Component	Project duration From	To
1	Creation of new type of producer-consumer relationship and common property resources through the linkage of urban-rural women Self Help Groups	Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	JY 27,864,000 (through FCRA route)	July 2004	June 2007
2	Improvement of Extension System for Sustainable Integrated Agriculture and Agricultural Extension Workers' Training at grass roots level for Small Scale Farmers in North India.	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	JY 16,859,000 (through FCRA route)	July 2004	June 2007
3	Project for Improvement of Sanitation and Raising of Community Consciousness in Public Primary Schools in India	Ghat Block, Chamoli district of Uttaranchal	JY 6,416,000 (through FCRA route)	June 2005	May 2007
4	Indian Greenhouse Community Centre"	Kalimpong, West Bengal	JY 5,475,000 (through FCRA route)	November, 2005	October 2008

5	Project for Ecologically sustainable rural development through community participation with a focus on women's empowerment (Mysore Resettlement & Development Agency (MYRADA), Bangalore, Karnataka	Hospet Taluk Bellary District Karnataka	JY 48,292,000 (through FCRA route)	April, 2006	March2009
6	Micro Watershed Management with local initiatives" at Srikakulam District in Andhra Pradesh to be implemented by Indian NGO namely "Society for Operation Minimum Need –India Trust (SOMNEED-India)" at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh and Japanese NGO "SOMNEED-Japan	Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh	JY 24,295,000 (through FCRA route)	June, 2007	March2009
7	Education and Human Resource Development in Health and Hygiene for village people of North India Kushinagar District, U.P." to be implemented by Indian NGO namely "Ananda Mission Charitable Trust" and Japanese NGO "India Welfare Village Society, Japan	Kushinagar District, Uttar Pradesh	JY 5,226 ,000 (through FCRA route)	July, 2007	March2009

Chapter 5

THE NETHERLANDS

5.1 Netherlands has been extending economic assistance to India since 1962-63, mainly in the form of general purpose credits, debt relief assistance and supplier's credit. Till December 1991, Dutch assistance comprised both loans and grants on roughly 50:50 ratio and was available mainly for local cost financing. From 1992, Dutch assistance has been received completely in the form of grants. Apart from financial assistance, Netherlands also provide technical assistance grants for experts' services, appraisal of projects and training.

5.2 Being a non G-8 EU country ODA from Netherlands can be continued in terms of the revised policy on bilateral development cooperation announced on 20.09.2004 if the Netherlands commits minimum bilateral development assistance of \$25 million per annum to India.

5.3 The details of the Govt. Loan & Govt. Grant are given at Annexure 'A' & 'B' respectively.

Chapter 6

SWITZERLAND

6.1 The Government of Switzerland has extended bilateral assistance to India since 1960. Swiss aid routed through the GOI budget has not been substantial, being mainly in the form of technical assistance or in kind, and in quite a few cases has been routed through Swiss voluntary agencies.

6.2 Being a non-G-8, EU country official development assistance from Switzerland is not acceptable in accordance with the revised policy on bilateral development cooperation policy announced on 20.09.2004. Presently, Swiss assistance in India is mainly directed towards NGO projects.

6.3 The details of Loans & Grants are given in Annexure 'A' & 'B' respectively.

Chapter 7

UNITED KINGDOM (UK)

7.1 The Government of United Kingdom (UK) has been providing Bilateral Assistance to India since 1958. At present UK is the largest external bilateral development partner providing grants. The UK assistance is channeled through the Department for International Development (DFID).

7.2 The bilateral assistance from UK is provided by way of Financial Cooperation (FC) (routed through GOI budget) and Technical Cooperation (TC), which includes direct payment by DFID for consultancy services, experts, training etc.

7.3 The priority areas of UK assistance are Health & Family Welfare, Rural Development, Environment, Slum Development, Education, Urban Services and programmes relating to achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The priority States for UK assistance are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. DFID also supports NGOs/Civil Society Projects under the Poorest Areas Civil Society (PACS) and Orissa Civil Society Poverty Programme (OCSPP). The funds for NGO projects are disbursed by DFID to the concerned NGOs.

7.4 The disbursements of UK assistance through GOI budget during 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 were Pound 175.435 million (Rs. 1371.49 crores) and Pound 152.970 million (Rs. 1318.21 crores) respectively.

7.5 The following are the fresh commitments made by DFID during 2006-2007:

(Pound in Million)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total Commitment
1.	Public Management & Services Delivery Improvement Programme (GRP-II) Phase II	7.50
2.	MP Urban Services for the Poor in Madhya Pradesh	41.00
3.	Reproductive Child Health Phase II (RCH-II)	252.00
	Total	300.50

7.7 The details of Loans & Grants are given in Annexure 'A' & 'B' respectively.

Chapter 8

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

8.1 In accordance with the Agreement signed in November 1988 and supplement agreement signed in June 1998, between the Government of Russian Federation and Government of India, the former has agreed to extend a State Credit of US\$ 2600 million for the construction of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project. No fresh agreement has been entered into between Government of Russian Federation and Government of India during the current year. However, the utilization of the assistance for Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project during 2006-07 is Rs. 1177 crores and the expected utilization during 2007-08 would be Rs. 1418 crores.

8.2 The details of Loans are given in Annexure 'A'.

Chapter 9

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA)

9.1 US bilateral development assistance to India started in 1951 and till March 2007, the total assistance extended to India has been of the order of approximately US\$ 16.21 billion. The assistance mainly comprises development assistance, agricultural commodities and technical assistance. US assistance is mainly administered through the US Agency for International Development (USAID). The assistance extended by USAID at present is entirely in the form of grants.

9.2 Utilization position of US assistance during the last five financial years is as under:

(Amount in US\$ Million)

Year	Grant through Budget	Grant as Technical Assistance	Grant on Account of food aid	Total Grant
2002-2003	12.197	12.953	57.602	82.752
2003-2004	28.579	16.967	55.319	100.865
2004-2005	19.230	17.549	41.677	78.456
2005-2006	10.823	20.122	38.657	69.602
2006-2007	11.873	24.969	26.381	62.223

- * Food aid/agriculture commodities is given through US NGOs like: CARE-Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere and CRS-Catholic Relief Services.

Important Projects - (Grant through budget)

- Innovations in Family Planning Services (IFPS)- implemented in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand & Uttaranchal (Total grant \$ 225 million)
- AIDS Prevention & Control (APAC)- implemented in the States of Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry (Total grant \$ 25.25 million)
- AVERT (relating to HIV/AIDS)- implemented in the State of Maharashtra (Total grant \$ 41.5 million)

- Disaster Management Support Project (DMS) (Total grant \$ 5.5 million).

(Grant as Technical Assistance):

- Technical Assistance & Support Project (TASP)- Total grant \$ 30.22 million
- Energy Conservation and Commercialization (ECO) -Total grant \$ 55 million
- Financial Institutions Reforms and Expansion (FIRE) -Total grant \$ 72 million
- State Fiscal Reform Management Project (REFORM) -Total grant \$ 20 million.

9.3 Initially, the main thrust of US bilateral development assistance to India was on projects, which were designed to strengthen key institutions and transfer of resources for infrastructure programmes in agriculture and social forestry. Since mid-1980, however, the priority has been diversified to include science and technology dimensions focusing specifically on the commercialization of technology. Health and Family Welfare and Disaster management have also been included in the top priority areas. USAID assistance to India is not state focused.

9.4 The four priority areas of US development assistance are:

- **Economic Growth:** Financial market reforms, state fiscal reforms, urban financial management;
- **Health:** Reduce fertility, reproductive health, healthier families, prevention of HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases, child nutrition;
- **Environment & Energy:** Better access to clean energy and water, power distribution;
- **Disaster Management:** To increase capacity in the Indian public and private sectors in all phases of the disaster cycle and thereby support the

initiatives of Ministry of Home Affairs efforts to usher in a new culture of disaster prevention.

9.5 At present there are 11 on-going projects supported by USAID. A statement showing the financial details is as under:

(US \$ in Million)

Project No	Project Title	Agreement period	Assistance Committed	Grant Obligated (upto March 2007)	Cumulative Disbursed as on 31-03-2007
0544	HIV/AIDS Prevention AVERT	30.09.99-30.06.11	41.50	17.11	11.708
0525	Aids Prevention and Control (APAC)	30.09.92-31.03.12	25.25	25.25	21.350
0527	Innovations in Family Planning Services (IFPS)	30.09.92-30.09.08	225.00	137.51	115.471
0496	Programme for Advancement Commercial Technology / Child & Reproductive Health (PACT /CRH)	30.08.85-31.07.07	29.80	9.29	28.416
530	Trade Environmental Services & Technology/Clean Technology Initiative (TEST/CTI)	30.09.92-30.09.07	29.95	24.59	24.567
0531	Financial Institutions Reforms and Expansion (FIRE)	27.09.93-30.09.08	72.00	58.44	53.890

0534	Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention (GEP)	10.04.95-30.09.08	39.00	36.90	34.208
0542	Energy Conservation and Commercialization (ECO)	28.01.00-30.09.08	57.00	39.83	24.872
0515	Technical Assistance Support Project (TASP)	31.08.88-30.09.08	30.22	24.78	23.645
0545	State Fiscal Reform Management Project (REFORM)	30.09.02-30.09.08	20.00	10.30	8.226
0546	Disaster Management Support Project (DMS)	30.09.03-30.09.08	4.71	4.71	5.093
	Total		574.43	408.74	346.866

9.6 Under PL 480 line of commodity assistance, the US had been providing concessional sales of food commodities to India; providing agricultural commodities to be used in schools' mid-day meals, pre-school child feeding and nutrition programmes and oilseeds grower cooperative development; and depositing revenues generated from sale of certain grant commodities in the National Renewal Fund (70%) and to the ICICI (30%) for supporting its Agricultural Commercialization and Enterprise (ACE) credit programme.

9.7 Statement of Project Agreements/Amendatory Agreements signed during 2006-2007 is as under:-

(US\$ in Million)

Project Title	Agreement Period	LOP funding raised vide the Amendatory Agreement	Grant amount obligated	Date of signing of Amendatory Agreement
AIDS Prevention & Control Project (APAC)	30.09.92 31.03.12	Nil	56.87	25.05.06 02.08.06 21.03.07
Innovations in Family Planning Services (IFPS)	30.09.92 30.09.08	Nil	78.00	25.07.06

HIV/AIDS Prevention (AVERT)	30.09.99 30.06.11	Nil	46.00	27.09.06 17.07.06
Financial Institutions Reform and Expansion Project (FIRE) .	27.09.93 30.09.08	Nil	28.91	11.08.06
Energy Conservation and Commercialization (ECO)	28.01.00 30.09.08	Nil	49.45	27.06.06 13.09.06
			259.23	

9.8 The details of Government Loans, Grants and Non-Government loans are given in Annexure A, B & C respectively.

Chapter 10

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

10.1 The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a major regional financial institution and India's subscription to the Bank's capital stock is the fourth largest of all member countries after Japan, the USA and the People's Republic of China.

10.2 Although eligible to borrow under the criteria laid down by the Asian Development Bank, India voluntarily refrained from borrowing initially. However, in order to broad base our resources, it was decided to commence borrowing from ADB in 1986. As on 31st December 2007, the Asian Development Bank had approved 92 loans (for public sector projects) amounting to US\$ 17.528 billion of which four were cancelled without signing, two cancelled before effectiveness, 3 loans were discontinued after signing, 48 have been closed and 35 are ongoing. The ongoing loans have a net loan amount of US\$ 9125.800 million.. The lending for India as on 31st March, 2007 was provided from the Bank's Ordinary Capital Resources for (1) Transport & Communications Sector (2) Energy Sector (3) Financial Sector (4) Multi-sector (5) Industry and non fuel minerals (6) Social Infrastructure and (7) Irrigation.

Technical Assistance

10.3 The Asian Development Bank also provides technical assistance in the form of grants or loans or a combination to facilitate the transfer of resources and technology to the developing member countries. ADB has approved a Technical Assistance of US\$ 144.40 (cumulative) million to India as on 31.12.2006.

10.4 Following loans were approved by the ADB Board during calander year 2006:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount US\$ in Million
1.	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program	300.00
2.	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program	270.00
3.	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project (Supplementary Loan)	80.00

4.	Rural Cooperative Credit Restructuring and Development Program	1000.00
5.	Uttarakhand State Road Investment Program	550.00
	Total	2200.00

10.5 The details of Government & Non-Government loans are given in Annexure 'A' 'B' & 'C' respectively.

Chapter 11

EUROPEAN COMMISSION (EC)

11.1 The EC has been extending Development Cooperation assistance to India since 1976. This assistance to India is entirely in the form of grant and is currently focused on the areas of environment, public health and education. Initially, EC's development assistance was in the form of project financing. However, with the Support of Health & Family Welfare Sector Programme, EC have shifted their strategy to Sector-based approach. EC conceptualizes multi-annual economic and development cooperation programme for partner countries through their Country Strategy Papers (CSP). Under the CSP for India for 2002-2006, EC committed Euro 225 million for five years for allocation in the health, education & environment and State Partnership Programme with Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan.

11.2 In the CSP 2007-2013 approved by EC on 20.7.2007, a total amount of Euro 260 million has been committed for the period from 2007-2010 under first MIP.

On-going Projects:

11.3 The on-going EC-assisted development cooperation projects are:

(i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan:

EC has made a commitment of Euro 200 million to the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan as grant comprising of Euro 190 million Financial Assistance (FA) and Euro 10 million Technical Component. The Financing Agreement with EC for this project was signed on 22.10.2001, which will remain valid upto 31.12.2010. However, the operation implementation phase is upto 30.09.2008. The entire FA component of Euro 190 million (Rs.1035.36 crores) has already been disbursed till 31.03.2007.

(ii) Haryana Community Forestry Project:

EC has provided Euro 23.3 million as grant for implementation of this project. The Financing Agreement for this project was signed on 24.01.1997 and is valid upto 30.06.2010. However, the implementation phase of the project is upto 30.06.2008. Till 31.03.2007, Euro 15.473 million (Rs.78.368 crores) has been disbursed out of FA component of Euro 17.39 million.

(iii) State Partnership Programme (SPP) with Chhatisgarh and Rajasthan:

The Financing Agreement for Euro 160 million for supporting the SPPs with Chhatisgarh and Rajasthan (Euro 80 million for each State) was signed on 14.08.2006. In Chhatisgarh, the SPP will focus on health, education and minor forest based livelihood, while in Rajasthan, the SPP will be directed towards various activities relating to State-wide water sector reforms and sustainable and integrated water resources management. Till 31.03.2007, Euro 14.998 million (Rs.87.856 crores) has been disbursed for this project.

(iv) Erasmus Mundus-India Window Programme:

EC has allowed Euro 33 million for this programme for funding approximately 920 Masters Scholarships for Indian post-graduate students to study on pre-approved Erasmus Mundus Masters Courses at EU universities. Scholarships would fund tuition fees, travel and living costs. This project is being handled directly by EC and no disbursement is made through Government of India.

11.3 The details of Grants are given in Annexure 'B'.

Chapter 12

GLOBAL FUND ORGANIZATION

12.1 The Global Fund fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) is an Independent Public Private partnership working to increase funding to fight these three disease in countries in need. The secretariat of the Global Fund is in Geneva, Switzerland. Global Fund grant are managed by World Bank as its Trustee. The Trustee makes disbursement from the Trust Fund upon written instructions of the Global Fund.

12.2 The following 2 Grant Agreements have been signed between Global Fund and Government of India during 2006-2007:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of Signing	Amount in (US\$ Million)
1.	Grant No. IDA-607-G09-T	21.06.2007	24.27
2.	Grant No. IDA-607-G10-H	15.05.2007	259.21

12.3 The details of grants are given in Annexure-B.

Chapter 13

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

13.1 The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was set up in 1977 as the 13th specialized agency of the United Nations. 163 countries are members of IFAD and they are grouped in three lists. List - A comprises Developed Countries, List-B: Oil Producing Countries and List-C: Developing Countries. Within List-C, sub list C-I comprises Africa, C-II: Europe, Asia and the Pacific and C-III: Latin America and the Caribbean. India has been re-elected to the Executive Board of IFAD for the period 2006-08.

13.2 Up to 31.3.2007, assistance amounting to US \$ 534.28 million has been received from IFAD. At present the following 7 projects with a total assistance of US \$ 197.21 million are under implementation:-

S. No.	Name of Project	Amount in (US \$ Million)
1.	NE Region Community Resources Management Project	22.90
2.	Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Tribal Dev. Programme	23.00
3.	National Micro-finance Support Programme	21.96
4.	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme	20.00
5.	Livelihood Improvement Project for the Himalayas	39.91
6.	Post – Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme for the Coastal Communities of Tamil Nadu	30.00
7.	Tejaswini: Rural Women’s Empowerment Programme	39.44
	TOTAL	197.21

13.3 IFAD loans are repayable over a period of 40 years including a grace period of 10 years and carry no interest charges. However, a service charge 0.75% per annum is levied on loan amount withdrawn and outstanding.

13.4 The details of Govt. Loans, Govt. Grants & Non-Govt. Loans are given in Annexure ‘A’, ‘B’ & ‘C’ respectively.

Chapter 14

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Background

14.1 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the largest source of Development Cooperation in the UN System. The overall mission of UNDP is sustainable human development through high priority to poverty alleviation, gender equity and women empowerment and environmental protection.

14.2 UNDP derives its funds from voluntary contributions from various donor countries. India's annual contribution to UNDP has been to the extent of US\$ 4.5 million (Rs. 20.25 crores) which is one of the largest among the developing countries. GOI also pays for the Local Office cost over and above the annual contribution.

14.3 UNDP has field offices worldwide including India which is located in New Delhi.

Country Co-operation Framework

14.4 The resources of UNDP are distributed across countries taking into account inter-alia population and per capita Gross National Product (GNP). The country specific allocation of UNDP resources is made every five years under Country Co-operation Framework (CCF) which usually synchronizes with India's five year plan.

14.5 The current Country Cooperation Framework (CCF-II) synchronizes with India's 10th Five Year Plan (2003-07) and is embedded in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

14.6 CCF-II focuses on the following thematic areas:

- (i) Promoting Human Development and Gender Equality;
- (ii) Capacity Building for Decentralization;
- (iii) Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Livelihoods; and
- (iv) Vulnerability Reduction and Environment Sustainability.

14.7 The total resource base of this Programme is around US \$ 190 million (Rs. 855 crores).

Ongoing UNDP Assisted Projects under CCF-II

14.8 The programmes approved under the current CCF are at **Annex A**.

New Country Programme

14.9 The new Country Programme Document (2008-12), based on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) goal on “promoting social, economic and political inclusion for the most disadvantaged, especially women and girls”, has been formulated by the Government in partnership with the UNDP Country Office. This is in harmony with the thrust of the Government’s Eleventh Plan’s on inclusive growth. The document has benefited from wide ranging stakeholder consultations, including with United Nations system, and a comprehensive review of lessons from past cooperation.

14.10 The new Country Programme (CP) would concentrate on the four UNDAF outcomes namely Democratic Governance, Poverty Reduction, HIV and Development and Disaster Risk Management. The CP will focus mainly on seven economically laggard states namely Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The total resource requirement for the new CP is estimated at US\$ 200-250 million.

14.11 DEA has concurred with the draft CP. The draft CP has been adopted in the UNDP Executive Board Meeting held in New York in June, 2007.

Annex A

LIST OF UNDP ASSISTED PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER CCF-II

(Amount in US \$ Million)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of grant	Date of Signing
1.	Disaster Risk Management Programme	8.58	27.08.02
2.	Umbrella Support Project	3.20	11.10.02
3.	Endogenous Tourism	3.94	15.07.03
4.	Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihoods	2.50	27.08.03
5.	Strengthening Sustainable Livelihoods for Biodiversity Conservation in Sundarbans	0.50	22.09.03
6.	National Programme on Promoting Conservation of Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge for Enhancing Health and Livelihood Security	3.00	22.09.03

7.	Information & Communication Technology (ICT) for Development	5.00	23.10.03
8.	National Strategy for Urban Poor	7.00	04.11.03
9.	Social Mobilization around Natural Resources Management for Poverty Alleviation	6.00	01.12.03
10.	Rural Decentralization for Participatory Planning for Poverty Reduction	3.50	05.04.04
11.	Strengthening States Plan for Human Development	9.96	15.06.04
12.	Promoting Gender Equality	1.00	12.07.04
13.	Skills and Knowledge for Improved Livelihoods and Living Standards (SKILLS)	1.50	17.12.04
14.	Vulnerability Reduction through Community Empowerment and Control of Water in the Marwar Region	0.30	23.03.05
15.	Capacity Building for Access to Information	3.00	08.04.05
16.	Capacity Building for Decentralised Urban Governance	2.00	09.08.05
17.	Strengthening Access to Justice in India (SAJI) – Phase – I	1.00	12.01.06
18.	Support to Operationalisation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) – Phase – I	2.00	29.03.06
19.	Biodiversity Conservation through Community Based Natural Resource Management	3.00	12.01.07
20.	Support to the national Efforts for Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS	15.45	30.05.07
Total		82.43	

Note:-

1. In respect of project at Sl. No. 1 above, total outlay of the project is US\$ 34 million out of which UNDP has provided an amount of US\$ 8.58 from its core resources. Balance amount has been mobilized from other donors and are non-core.
2. The project at Sl. No. 14 above has a total outlay of US\$ 4.43 million out of which UNDP's contribution is US\$ 0.30 million. Rest amount has been provided by the Government of Italy.
3. In respect of project at Sl. No. 20 above, an amount of US\$ 3 million will be provided by UNDP from the current country programme CCF-II (2003-07). US\$ 2.3 million will be contributed by DFID. Balance amount will be provided by UNDP under the new country programme (2008-12).

14.12 The details of Grants are given in Annexure 'B'.

Chapter 15

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF).

15.1 UNICEF's current programme cycle for India covers the years 2003-2007 with a budget allocation of US\$ 501.840 million from UNICEF's Regular Resources (RR) and other Resources (OR), subject to availability of funds, to support the activities in the following areas:-

- Early child development through a focus on children under three years of age, and with special attention to early learning and care, low birth weight and malnutrition, sanitation and hygiene, routine immunisation and safe motherhood interventions;
- Promotion of universal elementary education, particularly for girls, by concentrating on (a) girls from difficult background including schedule castes and scheduled tribes, (b) enhancing learning achievements and (c) mobilizing community involvement in schools;
- Protection of children vulnerable to labour, trafficking and sexual exploitation, as well as promoting an enabling environment for addressing protection issues;
- Prevention of HIV/AIDS among children through (a) imparting life skills to young people, (b) scaling up national efforts in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission and (c) advocating for policy development and community-based actions to respond to those affected by HIV/AIDS.
- Emergency preparedness and response to reduce vulnerabilities and support the continuity of sector interventions.

15.2 During the year January – December 2006, UNICEF provided assistance totalling US \$ 110.7 million to the Country Programme of Cooperation in 2006.

15.3 UNICEF Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme contributes to the reduction of infant and maternal mortality by realising the following: a) an increased percentage of children fully immunized; b) improved quality and access to the health system; c) improved home practices including management of childhood illness in selected districts; d) promoting care practices for pregnant and lactating women and newborns. A total expenditure in this sector in 2006 has been US \$ 33.16 million.

15.4 UNICEF continues to support the Government of India's Polio Eradication Programme through the procurement of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV). In 2006, \$69 million (74 percent) of Procurement Services expenditure was for oral polio vaccine which is similar to 2003 and 2004 when OPV spend was \$56.6 million (95 percent) and \$108.7 million (99 percent) respectively.

15.5 UNICEF has social mobilisation activities in more than 2,100 high risk areas of Uttar Pradesh in order to ensure no children are missed during the polio rounds. In Bihar, UNICEF works closely with NGOs, ICDS and PRI to widen acceptance of the programmes, provides IEC material to increase visibility and works to ensure high level political support for polio eradication.

15.6 Under the Child's Environment Programme, being implemented in rural areas in 14 states with interventions in 130 districts. The majority of the programme's resources have been allocated to improve hygiene and sanitation at homes, anganwadis and among rural elementary school children. A total of US\$ 14.09 million was spent in water and sanitation projects in 2006.

15.7 The Child Development & Nutrition (CDN) programme supports 15 states and contributes to the reduction and prevention of malnutrition and to improve the developmental outcomes of children under three years of age, especially among the most marginalized groups. The total expenditure in 2006 on CDN programmes amounted to US\$ 11.33 million.

15.8 UNICEF India has also prioritized girls' education in its current country programme and supports the Government's Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the national programme for Universal Elementary Education in approximately 11,000 schools across 14 states. UNICEF has also been promoting gender sensitive quality package of interventions for primary school education and also the parameters for 'Child Friendly' schools, such as (a) schools and classroom environment (b) teaching learning processes (c) school community partnerships and (d) teacher training and teacher support. Total resources used in 2006 amounted to US\$ 11.04 million.

15.9 The Child Protection programme focuses on the prevention of harm to and increase in security of children through a comprehensive approach to their protection in the areas of child labour, trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. With UNICEF support, there has been increase in school enrolment (formal and alternative) and reduced number of new entrants into labour in all project areas. Total resource used in 2006 amounted to US\$ 3.31 million.

15.10 The HIV/AIDS programme supports the Government of India's efforts towards the achievement of the national goals to reduce the spread of HIV infection among children and to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on children, adolescents and families. Total expenditure in 2006 amounted to US\$ 6.02 million

15.10 The details of Grants are given in Annexure 'B'.

Chapter 16

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP):

16.1 Starting in 1963 when the first project was launched in India, the World Food Programme (WFP) has steadfastly supported the Government of India's efforts to tackle the challenge of ensuring food security for all. During this period, WFP has provided over a billion US dollars in the form of food and development assistance to this country. This has included support to supplementary nutrition through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), mid morning snacks in schools, natural resources regeneration, preservation and creation of assets through food for work activities, livestock and diary development, irrigation and rural development activities, and assistance during natural calamities. WFP played a key role in assisting relief operations during major natural disasters such as the super cyclone in Orissa, earthquake in Gujarat, the Tsunami in Tamil Nadu and Andman and Nicobar Islands and floods in Assam and Madhya Pradesh.

16.2 WFP-India implements its projects through five-year Country Programme (CP) cycle by and large, corresponds with the Five Year Plan of the Government of India. The current Country Programme (2003-2007) has two major goals:

- To play a catalytic role in the country's efforts to reduce vulnerability and eliminate hunger and food insecurity among the targeted hungry poor.
- To promote and demonstrate models that provide immediate and longer-term food security in the most food insecure districts in the least developed states of the country.

16.3 The major programme activities under the current Country Programme include the following:-

- **Improving the nutritional status of children and women (Support to the Integrated Child Development Services-ICDS).** The project provides supplementary nutrition to pre-school children and young mothers. Training in communication strategies for behavior change, coordination with the Health Department for provision of de-worming services, community mobilization and strengthening of local governance institutions and people's participation are important components of the programme. In 2007, 25,762 MT of blended food fortified with micronutrients is planned to be distributed to 865,536 beneficiaries in the States of Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

- **Investing in human development, with special emphasis on girls (food for education).** The aim of this activity is to contribute to the achievement of government goal of universal elementary education and assist the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in establishing a successful model for reducing short-term hunger and enhancing learning. A mid morning nutritious snack is provided to children so as to improve nutritional and educational outcomes. During 2007 10,115 MT of biscuits are planned to be distributed to 674,360 school going children.
- **Improving food security through disaster mitigation and the preservation and creation of assets (food for work).** The objectives of this activity are to mitigate hunger of the most food insecure households and enhance their livelihood base through food for work activities that create and preserve assets for sustainable use. This activity has empowered communities especially women and marginalized social groups and increased their participation in the management of natural resources. During 2007, 24,110 MT of rice, wheat and pulses will benefit approximately 620,187 beneficiaries in the states of Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh. Food for work activities are also being implemented through a strategic partnership between the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP.
- **Nutritional intervention for People Living with or Affected by HIV/AIDS.** This aims to integrate a nutritional component into care and support services provided to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAs) and their family members. The objective is to cover about 15,000 PLHAs and provide 200 MT of micronutrient-fortified food at a cost of Rs. 26,00,000.

16.4 The World Food Programme in partnership with government and other agencies is implementing the following pilot projects in addition to those described above:-

- (i) Promotion of salt iodization among small-scale salt producers in Rajasthan.
- (ii) Improved nutritional status through enriched supplementary nutrition.
- (iii) Food for Human Development
- (iv) Assistance for HIV/AIDS
- (v) Empowerment of adolescents for health promotion and prevention of HIV/AIDS

- (vi) Atta (Wheat flour) fortification
- (vii) Support to Grain Banks
- (viii) Fortification Support to Mid Day Meals

16.5 The details of Grants are given in Annexure 'B'.

Chapter 17

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)

17.1 The World Health Organization (WHO) is the international agency within the United Nations' system responsible for health. WHO's objective, as set out in its constitution, is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Health is defined in WHO's constitution as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

17.2 Conscious of the grave responsibility of dealing with a heavy burden of disease, the WHO is making concerted efforts to reach the marginalized and vulnerable groups to address the existing and emerging health challenges with emphasis on priority areas of concern, identified jointly by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The highlights of these efforts are covered in the broad areas of communicable diseases; non-communicable diseases and mental health; family and community health and health systems strengthening.

17.3 While WHO experts produce health guidelines and standards, and help countries to address public health issues, they also provide technical support to strengthen the understanding of the issues involved in innovation, public health, essential health research and intellectual property rights. In partnership with WHO, Government can jointly tackle global health problems and improve people's well-being.

17.4 In keeping with its mandate, WHO Country Office (WCO) India collaborates with the Government of India. The primary partnership of WCO is with the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, including day-to-day liaison with the International Health Division. However, all ministries of the GOI, UN agencies and various development partners access technical assistance from WCO. Also WCO works closely with the state governments, centers of excellence, collaborating centers, professional associations and the civil society. At the country level, WCO is guided by the Country Cooperation Strategy (CCS).

17.5 The first printed version of the CCS in India is for the period 2006-2011, which forms the basis for undertaking technical assistance in collaboration with the Government of India, the states, development partners and the civil society. The CCS is WHO's tool for alignment with national health strategies and priorities as well as for harmonization with other UN agencies and development partners.

17.6 The WCO is organized around Core Programme Clusters. Each of the core clusters has programmes on diseases (e.g. communicable and non-communicable diseases), or focuses on a specific area in the health sector (e.g. child and adolescent health, health system, etc.). The WCO also has special programmes that focus on specific initiatives, such as the National Polio Surveillance (NPSP), Routine Immunization, Disease Surveillance, Revised National Tuberculosis Control (RNTCP), Emergency and Humanitarian Action, Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, Leprosy Elimination (LEP), Roll Back Malaria (RBM), Tobacco Free Initiative (TFI), Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) and Knowledge Management. The WCO has technical personnel and consultants in the above areas; with some of them being stationed in the field, to provide leadership and to assist in collaboration with other stakeholders.

17.7 During the 2006-2007 bienniums, WHO provided technical assistance to strengthen the core capacities in order to implement the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005, which came into force on 15 June 2007. The regulations consist of a comprehensive and tested set of rules and procedures which will help to make the world more secure from threats to global health and represent a major step forward in international public health security.

17.8 WHO continued to embark on concerted efforts to plan, implement and monitor progress of interventions seeking to slow, halt or reverse the noncommunicable diseases (NCD), including cardiovascular diseases, cancer and diabetes, which now account for almost 50% of all deaths in the country, and the tobacco free initiative. In 2006, the Bloomberg Global Initiative (BGI) was launched to reduce tobacco use by strengthening the capacity of both the private and public sectors in tobacco control through surveillance, advocacy and communication.

17.9 Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss, Hon'ble Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare was conferred the 'WHO Director General's Special Award for Tobacco Control' on 20th July, 2007 at New Delhi. This award was presented to Dr. Ramadoss for his dynamic leadership and commitment to tobacco control.

Core Programme Clusters

- **Communicable Diseases and Surveillance (CDS)**
- **Family and Community Health (FCH)**
- **Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health (NMH)**
- **Health Systems Development (HSD)**
- **Sustainable Development and Healthy Environment (SDE)**
- **Immunization and Vaccine Development (IVD)**
- **Health Action in Crisis (HAC)**

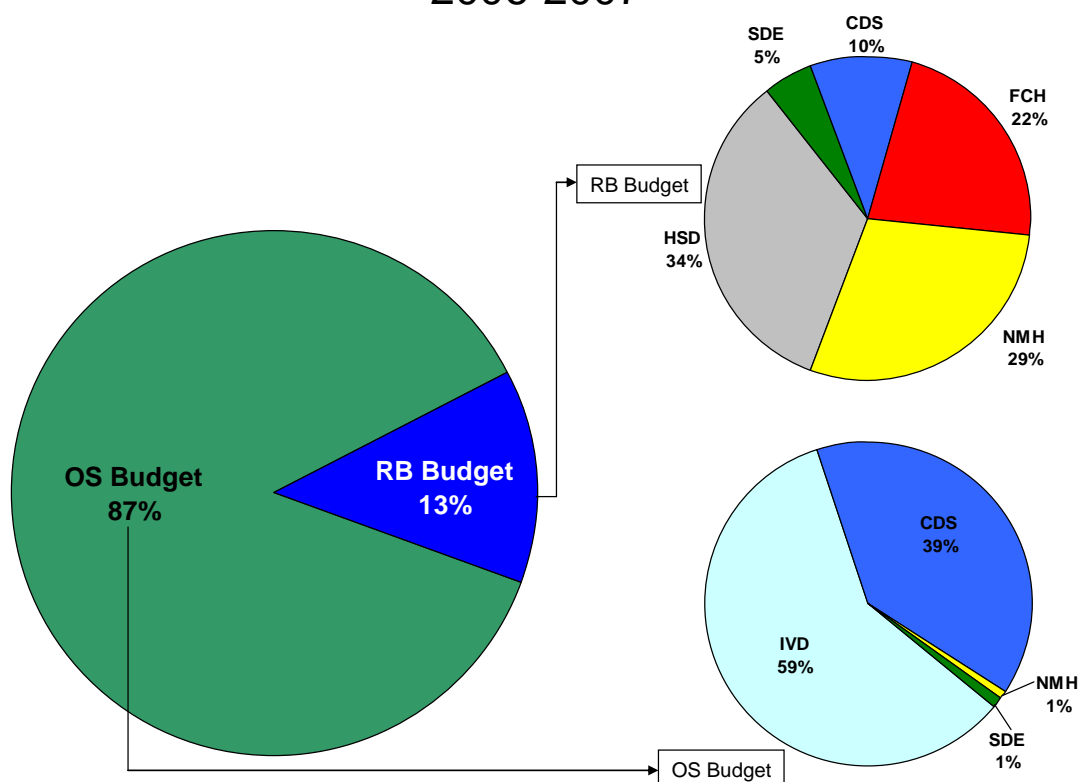
Financing the Technical Assistance Activities

17.10 The WHO–GOI collaboration works on the basis of a biennium plan jointly developed and agreed upon by both parties. In many areas, WHO collaboration is developed around the National Health Policy and the focus areas of the Five-Year Plans.

17.11 The regular budget (RB) resources of WCO are used to support technical staff for collaboration and for programme activities. WCO mobilizes other sources (OS) from donors for specific activities. Some of the areas of work supported by OS are Polio Programme (NPSP), TB programme, LEP programme, disease surveillance, and HIV/AIDS. The schematic diagram in the figure below presents the proportion of RB and OS components of the WCO work and the broad areas in which they are used. The RB also supports areas which do not have much OS support, like NMH and HSD.

Fig 1: India Workplan Budget Summary (as on 31 August 2007)

**India Workplan Budget Summary
2006-2007**



17.12 WHO has been able to mobilize considerable resources for technical support of health development activities in India. The quantum of funds received & disbursed amounted to approx. US\$84.95 million during 2006-2007, which comprises US\$8.75 from the Regular Budget. Table 1 reveals the amount of funds received from various donors/funding agencies.

Table 1:

Other Sources Funds rolled over and received during the biennium 2006-2007 (as on 31 August 2007)

S. No.	Area of Work/ Project/ Programme/ Purpose	Amount (US\$)	Name of the Donor/ Funding Agency/Partner
1	Child & Adolescent Health	896	UNICEF
2	Child & Adolescent Health	28,375	USAID
3	Child & Adolescent Health	10,000	UNSPECIFIED
4	Child & Adolescent Health/Immunization	1,262,968	NORWAY
5	Disease Surveillance	61,355	UNDP
6	Disease Surveillance	2,337,456	USAID

7	Disease Surveillance	74,238	WORLD BANK
8	Environmental Health	1,226	UNICEF
9	Environmental Health	29,050	USAID
10	HIV/AIDS	45,000	CDC
11	HIV/AIDS	1,004,874	CIDA
12	HIV/AIDS	230,195	DFID
13	HIV/AIDS	6,858	GOVT.
14	HIV/AIDS	32,000	UNICEF
15	HIV/AIDS	162,834	UNSPECIFIED
16	HIV/AIDS	905,781	UNAIDS
17	HIV/AIDS	80,863	WORLD BANK
18	Injury Prevention	22,600	UNSPECIFIED
19	Kala-Azar	1,471,254	GOVT.
20	Leprosy	1,375,993	Sasakawa Foundation
21	LF	117,373	WORLD BANK
22	Malaria	827,764	USAID
23	Polio Eradication	126,000	Bill Gates
24	Polio Eradication	548,775	CDC
25	Polio Eradication	11,373,556	DFID
26	Polio Eradication	6,490,943	GOVT.
27	Polio Eradication	2,785,265	Rotary International
28	Polio Eradication	214,777	UNSPECIFIED
29	Polio Eradication	13,258,557	USAID
30	Polio Eradication	4,410,000	WORLD BANK
31	Routine Immunization	52,895	Bill Gates
32	Routine Immunization	396,822	DFID
33	Routine Immunization	2,772,975	GOVT.
34	Routine Immunization	453,301	UNICEF
35	Routine Immunization	1,121,600	USAID
36	Routine Immunization	53,939	WORLD BANK
37	TB	3,366,082	CIDA
38	TB	2,360,990	GOVT.
39	TB	11,717,257	USAID
40	TB	3,502,727	UNSPECIFIED
41	Tobacco Control	209,416	World Lung Foundation (USA)
42	Tsunami Project	27,471	Sweden
43	Tsunami Project	700,000	UNICEF
44	Yellow Fever Vaccine (Procurement)	104,599	GOVT.
45	Other Programmes	65,364	Various Sources
	Total (US \$)	76,202,264	

17.8 The details of Govt. Grants are given in Annexure 'B'.

Chapter 18
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)

18.1 The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) raises most of its money from bonds and other debt securities issued in the world financial markets, based on the guarantee of share capital subscriptions from its members. Other sources of Bank are shareholder's capital and retained earnings. IBRD loans though non-concessional, are available at relatively favorable terms than commercial sources. The repayment period for IBRD loans is at present 20 years, inclusive of grace period of 5 years. The rate of interest on Variable Spread Single Currency Loans is LIBOR + 40 basis points (approximately) at present. The commitment fee on un-disbursed balance is at present 0.75%. Since the Bank offers waiver of 0.50% to all borrowers on a yearly basis, the actual payable commitment fee for this year comes to 0.25%. A front-end fee of 1% of loan amount is also payable on which, presently, a waiver of 0.25% is offered to India for Bank Financial Year 2007.

18.2 The cumulative lending by IBRD by way of loans upto 31.03.2007 is US\$ 35081.37 million. The commitments were against projects in various sectors like energy, economic reforms and development, municipal reforms, roads and irrigated agriculture modernization & water bodies' restoration etc.

18.3 During the Financial Year 2006 – 07, the following projects were signed with the World Bank with the commitment amount of US\$ 1501.00 million:-

S. No.	Project's name	Amount of Assistance (US\$ Million)	Date of Signing
1.	Power System Development Project III	400.00	02.05.2006
2.	Karnataka Municipal Reforms project	216.00	02.05.2006
3.	Second Orissa Socio Economic Development Loan	150.00	28.08.2006
4.	Third Andhra Pradesh Economic Reforms Loan	150.00	08.02.2007
5.	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water-Bodies Restoration and Management Project	335.00	12.02.2007
6.	Punjab State Road project	250.00	26.02.2007
	Total	1501.00	

18.4 The details of Loans, Grants & Non- Govt. loans are given in Annexure 'A', 'B' & 'C' respectively.

Chapter 19

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)

19.1 IDA, the soft loan affiliate of the Bank, depends largely on contributions made from the time to time by the wealthier member countries to its financial resources and repayments from earlier credits.

19.2 IDA commitments, which are known as “credits”, presently have a 10 years grace period and are to be repaid over 35 years. The credits to India approved upto 30.06.1987 are repayable in 50 years, inclusive of a grace period of 10 years and those approved from 01.07.1987 are repayable in 35 years inclusive of a grace period of 10 years. IDA credits carry no interest charge but a service charge of 0.75% p.a. is levied on the amount disbursed. Further, there is an annual commitment charge of 0.20% p.a. on un-disbursed balance.

19.3 IDA assistance to India began in June 1961 and has been an important component of external assistance programme. Up to 31.03.2007, IDA’s cumulative lending to India is US\$ 33297.93 million for projects in various sectors such as panchayats strengthening, economic reforms, agriculture innovation, rural water supply and sanitation and child health including health system & reforms etc.

19.4 During the Financial Year 2006 – 07, the following projects were signed with the World Bank with the commitment amount of US\$ 1565.83 million:

S. No.	Project’s name	Amount of Assistance (US\$ Million)	Date of signing
1.	Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Project	120.00	24.07.2006
2.	Second Orissa Socio Economic Development Loan	75.00	28.08.2006
3.	National Agricultural Innovation Project	200.00	18.09.2006
4.	Uttarkhand Rural Water supply and Sanitation Project	120.00	16.10.2006
5.	Reproductive & Child Health Project	360.00	16.10.2006
6.	Tuberculosis Control Project Phase II	170.00	16.10.2006
7.	Karnataka Health System Dev. & reforms Project	141.83	16.10.2006
8.	Third Andhra Pradesh Economic Reforms	75.00	08.02.2007
9.	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water-Bodies Restoration and Management Project	150.00	12.02.2007
10.	Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	154.00	26.02.2007
	Total	1565.83	

19.5 The details of Loans & Grants are given in Annexure ‘A’ & ‘B’ respectively.

