

INTRODUCTION

External assistance made available by various multilateral and bilateral agencies to India comprises of loans 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 bi-lateral 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 major infrastructure projects, projects in the social sector, building up institutional capacity and in managing balance of payments.

2. This Brochure, which is the 44th in the series, contains a comprehensive account of economic assistance received by the Government of India from friendly foreign countries, International Institutions and other Organisation right from 1951-52 onwards upto 2005-2006.

3. Part I of the Brochure contains salient features of external assistance. 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 Austria, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and Netherlands 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). Statement showing details of loans and grants, for these countries has been retained for historic purpose, in the Annexures.

4. Part III contains five Statements (1 to 5) reflecting donor-wise summary of loans/Grants authorizations, utilisation, repayment of Principal and payment of Interest during the year and upto 2005-2006 in respective loan currency, undisbursed value of Grants and disbursed and outstanding debt. This part also exhibits General terms & conditions of External Loans and Commitment Charges paid during the year. Part IV of the Brochure contains Statements 6 to 23 providing period based information on classified Disbursed and Outstanding Debt in US\$, Plan year-wise summary of authorization, utilisation 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-Govt. 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. 2005-2006.

5. The total external receipt on Government Accounts including grants during 2005-2006 was **Rs. 17,411 crores** and the repayment made during 2005-2006 was **Rs. 6,998 crores**. The total external debt on sovereign account as on 31st March, 2006 is **Rs. 1,94,076 crores**, the debt outstanding in respect of major donors viz. IBRD, IDA, ADB, Japan and Germany is Rs. 19,625 crores, Rs. 1,04,457 crores, Rs. 8,322 crores, Rs. 39,896 crores and Rs. 10,190 crores respectively. These figures include disbursements in respect of agreements signed after 01.04.2005 which are under **back to back** arrangements of GOI with State Governments.

6. 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 e-mailed to caaa@alpha.nic.in. Soft copy of the Brochure can also be accessed on our static website address: <http://www.finmin.nic.in/caaa> or dynamic website at <http://aaadmof.gov.in>.

Chapter 1

CANADA

1.1. Canadian Bilateral Economic Assistance to India started in 1951. Till March 2005, 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 had 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 Government of India has also, in October 2003, prepaid the entire Canadian Loan of CAD 419.941 million, against the loans taken by Government of India during 1966-1984.

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. As of 04-02-2003, India is not availing of tied external assistance.

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

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, French assistance is that it is tied to supply of goods and services from France. France does not support local cost financing.
- Since 2002 French have discontinued the commercial loan window. French assistance is now provided only as Treasury Loan. The Treasury Loan is repayable within a period of 23 years including a grace period 5 years at a interest rate of 2.6% per annum.

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

Chapter 3

GERMANY

3.1 The Government of Germany has been providing Bilateral Assistance to India since 1958. Bilateral Development Assistant provided by the Government of Germany is as follows:

(Amount in Million)

Item	Commitments made upto 31.03.2005	Commitments made during 2005-2006*	Commitments made upto 31.03.2006
Loans outside GOI Budget (Non-Government Loan)	Euro 92.50	Euro 170.000	Euro 262.50
Loans through GOI	Euro 243.20	Euro 98.000	DM 12,363.90 and Euro 341.20
Grants	DM 947.70 and Euro 48.80	Euro 10.000	DM 947.70 and Euro 58.80

* Excluding funds reprogrammed from earlier commitments.

3.2 The Republic of Germany provides both Financial and Technical Assistance to India under the Indo-German Bilateral Development Cooperation Programme. Financial Assistance is now being provided as soft loan, Development Loans (Long Term and Reduced Interest), Special Facility for Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency and grants. The soft loan is available at an interest rate of 0.75% p.a. with a repayment period of 40 years including a grace period of 10 years. The loan also carries a commitment charge of 0.25% per annum on the un-disbursed amount. The other loans provide flexibility and options in selecting the various terms regarding interest rates, repayments and grace period. Technical Assistance is provided in the form of grant.

3.3. During the Indo-German Annual Consultations – 2006 held in New Delhi in the month of May, 2006, the decision taken during Indo-German Annual Consultations-2005 held in May, 2005 and Indo-German Annual negotiations-2005 held in December, 2005 to focus the cooperation on the following sectors was reiterated:

- Energy (Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, that including related support for power sector reforms);
- Environmental Policy, Protection and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources (Natural Resources Management and Industrial & Urban Environmental Management including Urban Infrastructure); and

- Economic Reforms {Financial Systems and Services Development with special focus on Rural Financing (Micro Financing, cooperative banking, etc.), Social Security Financing and SME Development and Financing}.

Even though the Health Sector will not form a priority area for Indo-German Development Cooperation, but activities in the field of Health Care Financing, Social Health Insurance, Prevention of pandemic contagious diseases (HIV/AIDS, Polio) and support to related health sector reforms will continue.

3.4 The existing Indo-German Bilateral Cooperation is largely focused in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Orissa though Germans are willing to offer development cooperation in other parts of the country as well, particularly in the states of North-Eastern Region and Uttranchal.

3.5 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 The cumulative ODA loan from Govt. of Japan has reached Yen 2252.45 billion (Rs.90098 crores approx) on commitment basis, till FY 2005-06 (@ 100 Yen = 40 Rs as on 28.7.2006)

4.4 During 2005-2006, disbursements of ODA Yen loans amounted to Yen 68.686 billion (about Rs. 2654 crores approx.), at the exchange rate prevailing at that time.

4.5 An amount of JPY 255.599 billion (Rs. 10223.96 crores approx.) remained undisbursed as on 30.6.2006 out of the total JBIC loan commitment. This includes JPY 134.829 (Rs. 5393 crores approx.) for 9 projects whose Loan Agreements have been effectuated on 24.7.2006. (@ 100 Yen = Rs 40 as on 28.7.2006)

4.6 Outstanding Debt to Japan as on 31.03.2006 was Rs 39895.56 crores (equivalent to US\$ 8.93 billion)

4.7 In FY 2005-2006, loan agreements for ten projects (list enclosed at **Annex-A**) have been signed with JBIC on 31.3.2005 for an amount of Yen 155,458 million (Rs. 5910 crores approximately). This is 15.61% more than the last year's commitment and 27.4 % of Japanese global ODA commitments for FY 2005-06.

4.8 As on 1.8.2006, there are 45 ongoing projects with Japanese assistance. The loan amount committed for these projects is Yen 659.678 billion (about Rs. 26387.12 crores at current exchange rate of 100 Yen = Rs. 40 as on 28.7.2006) (List enclosed at **Annex-B**).

Cont...P/2

4.9 A list of 21 projects has been posed to Government of Japan for funding under FY 2006 ODA loan package (List enclosed at **Annex-C**). Government Mission from Japan is expected to visit India in August/September 2006 for holding discussions with Government of India. During this discussion Government of Japan is expected to shortlist the projects for JBIC funding in FY 2006-07.

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

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

4.11 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-D**.

**Statement of commitment and disbursement
under Japanese grant assistance
(In Japanese Yen Million)**

Year	Commitment	Disbursement
2001-02	125	606 (Rs. 23 crores)
2002-03	0	242 (Rs. 9.5 crores)
2003-04	844	65 (Rs. 5 Crores)
2004-05	2134	876 (Rs. 36.5 crores)
2005-06	1433	1467.76 (Rs. 56.41 cr.)

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4.12 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 will be given priority.

4.13 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, in areas of low profitability and for addressing basic human needs such as health, education, environment etc. **This Grant scheme has since been discontinued from the year 2003.** Government of India received a Debt Relief Grant of 85.042 million Japanese yen in 2002-03, which is being utilized.

4.14 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 of MEA and technical no-objection from the line Ministry, the concerned state government and CAPART.

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

4.16 Government of Japan, through JICA, have launched the following new Technical Cooperation Programme 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 of MEA and technical no-objection from the line Ministry, the concerned state government and CAPART.

- (iii) Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) Programme

Exchange of Note was signed between Department of Economic Affairs and Embassy of Japan on 12.8.2005 to resume the JOCV Programme in India after 27 years. JOCV Programme is implemented with technical assistance from JICA under Technical Cooperation Programme. As emphasized by JICA, JOCV Projects are coordinated to suit the development of recipient countries, where the volunteers work with local people to develop and implement the most useful forms of technology transfer. Under this programme, public agencies, NGOs or other organizations can make requests for deployment of Japanese experts as JOCV volunteers for training and enhancement of knowledge and skills of Indian nationals in the fields designated or activity, which are at present restricted to Japanese language and judo instructions. The request is to be sent through Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development or Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. The normal term of assignment of a JOCV volunteer is two years. The programme is open to all areas/regions of India except the North Eastern States including Sikkim, State of Jammu & Kashmir and areas declared as restricted/protected by Ministry of Home Affairs. The security clearances for JOCV volunteers from Ministry of Home Affairs are necessary before their deployment in India.

4.17 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 and recycling and energy conservation and alternative energy source. A Standard MOU already accepted by both sides enables taking up model projects through signing of individual MOUs by NEDO (a subsidiary of METI) with the Indian parties. Under GAP, formalization of documents for implementing the projects under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is being examined in Department of Economic Affairs. The financing of such Model Projects comes through METI of Japan outside Japanese ODA.

Annexure-A
(Para 4.7)

Name of the Project	Name of the State where the project is located	Loan amount (in Yen Million)
Purulia Pumped Storage project (III)	West Bengal	17,963 (Rs.718.52 crore)#
Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project (II-2)	Karnataka	28,358 (Rs.1134.32 crore)#
Rural Electrification Project	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra	20,629 (Rs.825.16 crore)#
Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System – Phase-II-1 Project	NCT of Delhi	14,900 (Rs.596 crore)#
Bangalore Metro Rail Project.	Karnataka	44,704 (Rs.1788.16 crore)#
Vishakhapatnam Port Expansion Project (Engineering Services)	Andhra Pradesh	161 (Rs. 6.44 crore)#
Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project	Himachal Pradesh	3,493 (Rs.139.72crore)#
Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project	Orissa	13,937 (Rs.557.48 crore)#
Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project	Andhra Pradesh	7,729 (Rs.309.16 crore)#
Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	West Bengal	3,584 (Rs. 143.36 crore)#

@ 100 Yen = Rs. 40 as on 28.7.2006

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-120) Simhadri Thermal Power Project	Andhra Pradesh	19817	25.2.1997/ 24.6.2007
3	(IDP-138) Simhadri Thermal Power Project-II	Andhra Pradesh	12194	30.3.2001/ 7.6.2008
4	(IDP140) Simhadri Thermal Power Project-III	Andhra Pradesh	27473	13.2.2002/ 26.3.2009
5	(IDP-142) Simhadri & Vizag Transmission System-II	Andhra Pradesh	6400	10.5.2002/ 2.8.2009
6	(IDP-143) West Bengal Transmission System Project-II	West Bengal	3127	10.5.2002/ 2.8.2009
7	(IDP-144) Simhadri Thermal Power Project-IV	Andhra Pradesh	5684	31.3.2003/ 22.8.2009
8	(IDP-147) Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Unit Extn.	West Bengal	36771	31.3.2003/ 31.7.2009
9	(IDP-152) Purulia Pumped Storage Project II	West Bengal	23578	31.3.2004/ 18.6.2009
10	(IDP-153) Dhauliganga HE Power Plant Constn. III	Uttranchal	13890	31.3.2004/ 12.7.2009
11	(IDP-156) Umium Stage II Hydro Power Stn.	Meghalaya	1964	31.3.2004/ 18.6.2012
12	(IDP-160) North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project	Centre	15916	31.3.2005/ 9.1.2011
13	(IDP-167) Purulia Pumped Storage Project III	West Bengal	17963	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2013
Ministry of Environment and Forests				
14	(IDP-146) Punjab Afforestation Project (II)	Punjab	5054	31.3.2003/ 31.7.2009
15	(IDP-148) Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project	Rajasthan	9054	31.3.2003/ 31.7.2010

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16	(IDP-149) Yamuna Action Plan Project (II)	Delhi, UP, Haryana	13333	31.3.2003/ 31.7.2010
17	(IDP-158) Intg. Natural Resource Mgt & Pov Red	Haryana	6280	31.3.2004/ 18.6.2014
18	(IDP-162) Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project II	Tamil Nadu	9818	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015
19	(IDP- 163) Karnataka Sustainable Forest Mgt & Biodiversity Con Project	Karnataka	15209	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015
20	(IDP-164) Ganga Action Plan (Varanasi)	Uttar Pradesh	11184	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015
21	(IDP-172) Swan River Integ. Watershed Management	H.P.	3493	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016
22	(IDP-173) Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project	Orissa	13937	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016
Ministry of Urban Development				
23	(IDP-121) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project	Delhi	14760	25.2.1997/ 21.10.2007
24	(IDP-123) Kerala Water Supply Project	Kerala	11997	25.2.1997/ 3.6.2008*
25	(IDP-139) Delhi Mass Rapid Trans. System Project-II	Delhi	6732	30.3.2001/ 7.6.2008
26	(IDP-141) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project-III	Delhi	28659	13.2.2002/ 27.3.2009
27	(IDP-145) Delhi Mass Rapid Trans. System Project-IV	Delhi	34012	31.3.2003/ 31.7.2009
28	(IDP-151) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project V	Delhi	59296	31.3.2004/ 18.6.2008
29	(IDP-157) Bisalpur-Jaipur Water Supply Project	Rajasthan	8881	31.3.2004/ 19.10.2013
30	(IDP-165) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (II)	Karnataka	41997	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015
31	(IDP-159) Delhi Mass Rapid Trans. System Project (VI)	Delhi	19292	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2011
32	(IDP-168) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (II-2)	Karnataka	28358	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016
33	(IDP-170) Delhi Mass Rapid Trans. Sys.(Phase 2) (I)	Delhi	14900	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2011
34	(IDP-171) Bangalore Metro Rail Project	Karnatkaa	44704	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016

35	(IDP-174) Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project	Andhra Pradesh	7729	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016
36	(IDP-175) Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	West Bengal	3584	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2014
Ministry of Water Resources				
37	(IDP-154) Rengali Irrigation Project II	Orissa	6342	31.3.2004/ 18.6.2011
38	(IDP-155) KC Canal Modernization Project II	Andhra Pradesh	4773	31.3.2004/ 18.6.2012
39	(IDP-161) Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement	Rajasthan	11555	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015
Ministry of Rural Development				
40	(IDP-111) Attapaddy Wasteland Project	Kerala	5112	25.1.1996/ 26.3.2008*
Ministry of Textiles				
41	(IDP-133) Chattisgarh Sericulture Project	Chattisgarh	2212	12.12.1997/ 5.2.2007*
42	(IDP-134) Manipur Sericulture Project	Manipur	3962	12.12.1997/ 31.3.2008*
Ministry of Tourism				
43	(IDP-150) Ajanta-Ellora Cons. & Tourism Dev. Proj-II	Maharastra	7331	31.3.2003/ 31.7.2011
44	(IDP-166) Uttar Pradesh Buddhist Circuit Development	Uttar Pradesh	9495	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015
Ministry of Shipping				
45	(IDP-176) Visakhapatnam Port Expansion Project (Engineering Services)	Centre	161	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2011
Total			659678	

* Loan Agreement validity has been extended by Government of Japan.

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**List of proposals posed to Government of Japan
for FY 2006 ODA loan package**

S. No.	Name of Project	State / Central Sector	Amount (in Rs Crs)
	Ministry of Environment & Forests		
1	Yamuna Action Plan-III	Central Sector	1431
2	Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase-II	Gujarat – State	994
3	Tripura Integrated Forestry Development Project	Tripura – State	256
4	Pamba Action Plan Project	Central Sector	360
	Ministry of Power		
5	Kotlibhel HEP – Phase-1A & Phase-1B	Central Sector	3209.82
6	Distribution Upgradation in Bangalore City	Karnataka – State	389
7	Modernization and Strengthening of Transmission system in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh - State	715.30
	Ministry of Urban Development (Water Supply)		
8	Sri Guru Ramdas Urban Development Project	Punjab – State	239.65
9	Ganga Jal Project for Agra	Uttar Pradesh – State	355.36
10	Kerala Water Supply Tranche-II	Kerala – State	1137.20
11	Augmentation of Water Supply & Sanitation in Goa	Goa – State	681
12	Sewerage, Infrastructure services in towns of Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Sambalpur and Behrampore in Orissa	Orissa – State	1213.70
13	Water Supply, Sewerage and Solid Waste Management Project for Patna City, Bihar	Bihar - State	1492.20

	Ministry of Urban Development (Urban Transport)		
14	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase-2 Tranche-II	Central Sector	1066
	Department of Drinking Water Supply		
15	Tamil Nadu – Hogenakkal Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Dharmapuri – Krishnagiri districts	Tamil Nadu – State	1056.65
	Ministry of Water Resources		
16	Andhra Pradesh Minor Irrigation and Livelihood Project	Andhra Pradesh – State	1930
	Ministry of Non- Conventional Energy Sources		
17	Small Hydro and Bio Mass Projects in Punjab	Punjab – State	700.33
	Department of Commerce		
18	Funding of Container Freight Station of CWC at Loni	Central Sector	102.35
	Ministry of Communication & IT		
19	National Gigabit Backbone Network over NICNET	Central Sector	1576
	Ministry of Shipping		
20	Development of Iron Ore facility at Vizag Port Tranche-II	Central Sector	200
	Ministry of Finance (Banking Division)		
21	Revival of Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure	Central Sector	8845

Annexure-D
(Para-4.11)

List of ongoing Japanese Grant-in-Aid Projects

S No	Name of the Project	Cost / Component	Duration of the project	State	Sector
1	Project for Improvement of Sardar Vallabh Patel Post Graduate Institute of Paediatrics in the State of Orissa at Cuttack	JY 830 million / (Rs. 32 Cr.) Construction, equipment supply and counterpart training	4.8.2005 to 31.3.2007	Orissa	Health
2	Project for Development of Groundwater in the state of Uttar Pradesh	JY 603 million (Rs. 23 Cr.) / equipment	5.1.2006 to 4.1.2007	Uttar Pradesh	Water supply

Annexure-E
(Para-4.15)

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 30.4.2007	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	*	Madhya Pradesh	Health
4	Strengthening Capacity on Restoration and Management of Hussain Sagar Lake in Hyderabad	Japanese expert / equipment	**	Andhra Pradesh	Urban Development

* A long term expert from JICA was currently in India from 6.9.05 to 6.9.2006. 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.

** Mr. Ochiai, waster water expert is currently in India from 2005 to 2006.

Annexure-F
(Para-4.15)

Development Study Projects

S No	Name of the Project	Project components	State	Sector
1	Augmentation of Water Supply and Sanitation for Goa State	Japanese Expert	Goa	Urban Development
2	Raichak-Kukrahati Bridge over river Hugli including Approach Roads linking NH-41 and NH-117	Japanese Expert	West Bengal	Road transport and highways
3	Dedicated multi-modal high axle load freight corridor with computerized train control system on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes	Japanese expert	Central project	Railways

Annexure-G
(Para-4.15)

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 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)	Nov., 2005	October, 2008

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

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 provided technical assistance grants for experts' services, appraisal of projects and training. Under their ORET programme, Dutch Government provides grants to subsidise development related exports from Netherlands for development projects. The grants cover 35% to 40% of the project (import) cost and the balance are to be arranged by the implementing authority.

As a reaction to the adoption of revised bilateral external assistance policy which negates acceptance of ODA from Netherlands, Dutch Government decided to withdraw from the following on-going projects.

- (i). Green Hyderabad Environment Programme in Andhra Pradesh
- (ii). Andhra Pradesh Training Women in Agriculture (ANTWA)
- (iii). Water & Sanitation Management Organization (WASMO) in Gujarat
- (iv). Reconstruction of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation in earthquake affected areas of Gujarat
- (v). Ganga Action Plan Support Project in U.P.
- (vi). District Primary Education Programme in Gujarat – Expansion (through the World Bank)
- (vii). Modernizing Government Programme & Fiscal Reform in Kerala (through the Asian Development Bank)

Consequent upon the Dutch withdrawal from the above projects, Department of Economic Affairs has decided that the remaining funds for the projects would be provided by the Government of India.

5.2 Being a non G-8 EU country ODA from Netherlands can be resumed 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. The Netherlands recently expressed the willingness to re-start ORET programme in India.

5.3 The entire debts outstanding on Government Account have been prepaid on **20.10.2003.**

5.4 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. The total bilateral development assistance, excluding grants, given up to 31.03.2006 has been of the order of approx. Swiss Francs 289.14 million.

6.2 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. The disbursement of Swiss assistance since 2001-2002 through Government of India's budget is as under:

Year	Disbursements (Rs. in Crores)	
	Grant	Loan
2001-2002	2.57	0.000
2002-2003	0.72	1.070
2003-2004	0.03	0.000
2004-2005	12.09	14.330
2005-2006	0.00	0.248

6.3 Being a non-G-8, EU country official development assistance from Switzerland shall not be 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. During the year 2005-2006, Switzerland has supported four NGO projects in India.

6.4 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 in terms of grants. The UK assistance is channeled through the Department for International Development (DFID), Government of UK.

7.2 The bilateral assistance from UK is provided in the form of grants 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 mainly in social sectors viz. Health & Family Welfare, Rural Development, Environment, Slum Development, Education and programmes relating to achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). DFID has chosen Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal as its priority States. DFID also supports to local NGOs/Civil Society Projects through Poorest Areas Civil Society (PACS) and Orissa Civil Society Poverty Programme (OCSP). The funds for NGO projects are disbursed by DFID to the concerned NGOs.

7.4 DFID also provides assistance through various multilateral agencies through Trust Funds with World Bank, ADB, UNICEF, UNDP, etc. in social sector.

7.5 The disbursements of UK assistance through GOI budget during 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 were Pound 180.764 million (Rs. 1506.934 crores) and Pound 175.435 million (Rs. 1371.486 crores) respectively.

7.6 The following are the fresh commitments made by DFID during 2005-2006:

(Pound in Million)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total Commitment
1.	Health Sector Development Initiatives Programme in West Bengal	100.00
2.	Organisational Strengthening & Positioning of EPCO Grant 2004, Madhya Pradesh	1.10
3.	Strengthening Rural Decentralization Programme in West Bengal	9.00
4.	GIRIPRAGATHI – Sustainable Development of Tribals in Andhra Pradesh	1.50
5.	Power Sector Reforms Programme in Madhya Pradesh, Phase II	18.50
	Total	130.10

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 between the Government of Russian Federation and Government of India in 1998, 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 done 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 expected to be Rs. 1606 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 2006, the total assistance extended to India has been of the order of approximately US\$ 14.7 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
2001-2002	14.040	14.770	72.000	100.790
2002-2003	12.158	12.256	57.602	80.918
2003-2004	28.256	17.197	55.319	100.772
2004-2005	19.230	17.569	41.700	78.499
2005-2006	10.823	20.122	34.490*	65.435

* 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 (Total grant \$ 30.22 million)
- Energy Conservation and Commercialization (ECO) (Total grant \$ 55 million)

Cont.../2

- 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)

Sl. No	Project No	Project Title	Agreement period	Assistance Committed	Grant Obligated (upto March 2006)	Cumulative Disbursed as on 31-03-2006
1.	0544	HIV/AIDS Prevention AVERT	30.09.99-30.09.06	41.50	11.50	6.777
2.	0525	Aids Prevention and Control (APAC)	30.09.92-31.03.07	25.25	19.56	16.557
3.	0527	Innovations in Family Planning Services (IFPS)	30.09.92-30.09.08	225.00	129.71	108.340

4.	0496	Programme for Advancement Commercial Technology / Child & Reproductive Health (PACT /CRH)	30.08.85-31.07.07	49.55	29.29	46.107
5.	0530	Trade in Environmental Services & Technology/ Clean Technology Initiative (TEST/CTI)	30.09.92-30.09.07	29.95	24.59	24.277
6.	0531	Financial Institutions Reforms and Expansion (FIRE)	27.09.93-30.09.07	72.00	55.54	47.814
7.	0534	Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention (GEP)	10.04.95-30.09.08	39.00	36.90	31.232
8.	0542	Energy Conservation and Commercialization (ECO)	28.01.00-30.09.07	55.00	34.89	21.508
9.	0515	Technical Assistance Support Project (TASP)	31.08.88-30.09.08	30.22	24.78	21.967
10.	0545	State Fiscal Reform Management Project (REFORM)	30.09.02-30.09.08	20.00	10.30	4.655
11.	0546	Disaster Management Support Project (DMS)	30.09.03-30.09.07	5.50	4.71	0.266
		Total		592.97	381.77	329.500

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 2005-2006 are as under:-

Cont...P/4

(US\$ in Million)

Sl. No.	Project Title	Agreement Period	LOP funding raised vide the Amendatory Agreement	Grant amount obligated	Date of signing of Amendatory Agreement
1.	AIDS Prevention & Control Project (APAC)	31.03.2007	Nil	2.10	25.05.2005
2.	Innovations in Family Planning Services (IFPS)	30.09.2008	Nil	10.25	03.08.2005
3.	AVERT Project	30.09.2006	Nil	3.10	03.08.2005-26.09.2005
4.	Program for Advancement of Commercial Technology /Child and Reproductive Health (PACT/CRH)	31.07.2007	Nil	2.15	21.04.2005 – 03.08.2005
5.	Financial Institutions Reform and Expansion Project (FIRE).	30.09.2007	Nil	2.50	23.09.2005
6.	Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention Project. (GEP)	30.09.2008	Nil	2.90	03.08.2005
7.	Energy Conservation and Commercialization (ECO)	30.09.2007	Nil	5.27	23.09.2005
8.	State Fiscal Reform Management (REFORM)	30.09.2008	Nil	2.50	07.09.2005
				30.77	

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 2005, the Asian Development Bank had approved 87 loans (for public sector projects) amounting to US\$ 15.328 billion of which four were cancelled without signing, two cancelled before effectiveness, 3 loans were discontinued after signing, 47 have been closed and 31 are ongoing. The ongoing loans have a net loan amount of US\$ 6514.200 million.. The lending for India as on 31st March, 2006 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\$ 116.800 (cumulative) million to India as on 31.12.2005.

10.4 Following loans were approved by the ADB Board during financial year 2005-2006:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount US\$ in Million
1.	Chhattisgarh Irrigation Project	46.10
2.	Tsunami Emergency Assistance Sector Project	200.00
3.	Rural Roads Sector II Project	750.00
4.	Karnataka Sustainable Urban Development Project	221.20
	Total	1217.30

10.5 The details of Government & Non-Government loans are given in Annexure 'A' & '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. In the initial stages, EC's development assistance was in the form of project financing. However, with the Support of Health & Family Welfare Sector Programme, EC shifted their strategy to Sector-based approach. EC, under their Country strategy Paper for India for 2002-2006, again made a change in their strategy by adopting a Partnership approach with one or two Indian States in order to deploy bulk of their resources in these States for health, education & environment programmes. Under this Partnership approach, EC has committed to provide Euro 160 million for State Partnership Programme with Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan. The Financing Agreement for this programme is likely to be signed shortly.

On-going Projects:

11.2 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 for the development of primary education. 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. IDA/World Bank and DFID, UK are also co-financing SSA with assistance of Euro 390 million and Euro 270 million respectively. Out of the Direct Grant of Euro 190 million under this project, Euro 166.995 million (Rs. 894.8 crores approx.) has already been utilized till 30.06.2006.

(ii) Health & Family Welfare Sector Development Programme:

Health and Family Welfare Sector Development Programme is being implemented with the aim of reforming the health care system in India focusing primary health care services. EC's assistance for this project is Euro 240 million. The Financing Agreement for the project was signed on 02.09.1997 and is valid upto 31.12.2006. The Direct Grant for this project is Euro 226.8 million, out of which Euro 198.002 million (Rs. 1018.84 crores) has already been disbursed till 30.06.2006.

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(iii) Haryana Community Forestry Project:

EC has provided Euro 23.3 million 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 30.06.2006, Euro 12.832 million (Rs. 63.028 crores) has already been disbursed out of direct grant portion of Euro 17.39 million.

(iv) Erasmus Mundus-India Window Programme:

The total budget of Euro 33 million for this programme will be used to fund 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. Scholarships will last for one or two years depending upon the course concerned. 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 to 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 3 Grant Agreements have been signed between Global Fund and Government of India during 2003-2004. Those are:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of Signing	Amount in (US\$ Million)
1.	Grant Agreement IDA-102-G01-T-00	30.01.2003	5.65
2.	Grant Agreement IDA-202-G02-H-00	09.02.2004	26.12
3.	IDA-202-G03-T-00	09.02.2004	7.08

12.3 The Global Fund has approved one more proposal on 02.06.2003 for Grant of US\$ 14.82 Million for “Expansion of effective public and private sectors intervention in HIV, TB and Malaria prevention and treatment in India”.

12.4 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 on the recommendation of the World Food Conference, which supported the setting up of an institution to finance agricultural development projects primarily for the expansion of food production in developing countries. The recommendation was endorsed by the United Nation's General Assembly and the fund was set up as the 13th specialised 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 reelected to the Executive Board of IFAD for the period 2006-2008.

13.2 **Up to 31.3.06**, 12 projects as detailed below with assistance from IFAD amounting to US\$ 322.07 million have been implemented:-

Sl. No.	Name of the closed Projects	Amount (in US\$ Million)
1.	Bhima Command Area Development Project	50.00
2.	Rajasthan Command Area Development Project	55.00
3.	Sunderban Development Project	17.50
4.	M.P.Medium Irrigation Project	25.00
5.	2nd U.P.Public Tubewells Project	35.30
6.	Orissa Tribal Development Project	12.20
7.	Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project	17.00
8.	A.P. Tribal development Project	19.98
9.	A.P. Participatory Development Project	26.72
10.	Maharashtra Rural Credit Project	29.20
11.	Mewat Areas Development Project	14.96
12.	Rural Women's Development Empowerment Project	19.21
	Sub total (1)	322.07

Cont...P/2

13.3 Presently 7 projects with a total assistance of US\$ 157.72 million are under implementation. The projects assisted by IFAD are as follows: -

Sl. No.	Name of Ongoing Projects	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.	Livelihood Security Project for Earthquake Affected Rural Households in Gujarat.	14.98
5.	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme	20.00
6.	Livelihood Improvement Project for the Himalayas	39.92
7.	Post – Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme for the Coastal Communities of Tamil Nadu	14.96*
	Sub total (2)	157.72
	Total (1) + (2)	479.79

13.4 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 at the rate of three fourths of one percent (0.75%) per annum is levied on loan amount withdrawn and outstanding.

13.5 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. Government of India also pays for the Local Office cost over and above the annual contribution.

14.3 UNDP has field offices world wide 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-operative Framework (CCF) which usually synchronizes with India's Five Year Plan.

14.5 The current Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) synchronizes with India's 10th Five Year Plan (2003-2007) and is embedded in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

14.6 CCF 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).

On-going UNDP Assisted Projects under CCF

14.8 The programmes approved under the CCF currently in operation are as under:

(US Dollars in Million)

Sl. No.	Project No./Name of the Project	Total Budget	Date of signing
1.	IND/03/031/01/99/A Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihoods.	2.50	27.08.03
2.	IND/03/032//A/01/99 Endogenous Tourism	2.50	23.10.03
3.	IND/03/022 Information & Communication Technology (ICT) for Development	5.00	23.10.03
4.	IND/03/033/01/99/A National Strategy for Urban Poor	5.00	04.11.03
5.	IND/03/040/01/99 Strengthening Sustainable Livelihoods for Biodiversity Conservation in Sundarbans.	0.50	22.09.03
6.	IND/03/041/01/99 National Programme on Promoting Conservation of Medicinal Plants & Traditional knowledge for enhancing Health & Livelihood Security.	3.00	22.09.03
7.	IND/03/020 Rural Decentralization for Participating Planning for Poverty Reduction.	3.50	05.04.04
8.	IND/03/043 Social Mobilization around Natural Resources Management for Poverty Alleviation	6.00	December, 2003
9.	IND/03/024 Capacity Building for Access to Information	1.50	08.04.05
10.	IND/03/010/A/01/99 Strengthening State Plans for Human Development	7.96	15.06.04
11.	IND/02/006 National Disaster Risk Management Programme	8.20	27.08.02
12.	IND/03/013/A/01/99 Promoting Gender Equality	1.00	12.07.04
13.	IND/97/180 Skills and knowledge for improved livelihoods and living standards (SKILLS)	1.00	17.12.04
14.	IND/03/023 Strengthening Access to Justice in India (SAJI)-Phase-I	1.00	12.01.06

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15.	000-50931 Support to Operationalisation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)-Phase-I	2.00	29.03.06
16.	000-44242 Capacity Building for Decentralised Urban Governance	3.00	09.08.05
17.	IND/03/01/A/001/72 Vulnerability Reduction, through Community Employment & Control of Water in Marwar Region.	0.03	23.03.05
18.	IND/02/015 Umbrella Support Project.	3.20	11.10.02
	Total	56.89	

14.9 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\$ 500.394 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 immunization and safe motherhood interventions;
- Promotion of universal elementary education, particularly for girls, by concentrating on (a) girls from difficult backgrounds including scheduled 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.

During the year January – December 2005, UNICEF provided assistance totaling US\$ 109.4 million to the Country Programme of Cooperation against US\$ 77.9 million in 2004.

15.2 UNICEF Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme contributes to the reduction of infant and maternal mortality by realizing 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 2005 has been US\$ 37.36 million.

15.3 UNICEF continues to support the Government of India's Polio Eradication Programme through the procurement of 1.092 billion doses of oral Polio Vaccine, at an anticipated cost of US\$ 104.8 million to cover National Immunisation Days (NIDs) and Sub National Immunisation Days (SNIDs) from April 2005 to March 2006.

15.4 UNICEF has social mobilization 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 programme, provides IEC material to increase visibility, and works to ensure high level political support for polio eradication.

15.5 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\$ 18.26 million was spent in water and sanitation projects in 2005.

15.6 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 2005 on CDN programmes amounted to US\$ 11.19 million.

15.7 UNICEF India has prioritized girls' education in its current country programme and supports the Government's Sarve 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) school and classroom environment (b) teaching learning processes (c) school community partnerships and (d) teacher training and teacher support. Total resources used in 2005 amounted to US\$ 18.42 million.

15.8 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 2005 amounted to US\$ 3.31 million.

15.9 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. The total expenditure in 2005 amounted to US\$ 6.14 million.

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

Chapter 16

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP):

16.1 Since the inception of its first project in India in the year 1963, over a billion US\$ has been provided to the country by WFP, in the form of food and development assistance. During this period WFP has undertaken development projects which includes support to the supplementary feeding through ICDS, forestry through food for work, livestock and dairy development, irrigation and rural development activities and assistance to natural calamities such as floods in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, etc; super cyclone in Orissa, earthquake in Gujarat and Tsunami Assistance in Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

16.2 WFP-India implements its projects through five-year Country Programme (CP) cycle, keeping the inputs of the Five Year Plan of the Government of India. The current Country Programme (2003-2007) focuses on assisting the Government of India to improve their food based programme by creating replicable models to overcome the issue of food insecurity within the country. The priority for WFP operations in India is to address the specific problem of hunger and malnourishment amongst children and women. Consistent with the 10th Five Year Plan of the Government of India, the current CP focuses on nutrition, education for girls and asset creation in the regions with high levels of food insecurity and low levels of human development. The current CP 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 activities under the current CP include:

- Improving the nutritional status of children and women (Support to the Integrated Child Development Services-ICDS). In 2006, 25,762 MT of blended food fortified with micronutrients will be distributed to 865,536 beneficiaries for approximately 300 days per year at ICDS centers in the states of Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttaranchal. Apart from the provision of the supplementary nutrition, the project also envisages to provide training in communication and behavior change and pre-school techniques; coordinate with the Health Department for provision of deworming services; establish linkages with two or more food assistance programmes for at least 25% families; awareness creation and mobilization techniques for child and community development and strengthen PRI/Mahila Mandals. WFP will also document the success stories of the model ICDS in the context of synergizing of food based programmes.

- 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 school feeding. A total of 10,115 MT/year is planned for distribution under this activity in the States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal to approximately 674,360 school going children. The activities would include linking ICDS with the primary schools to facilitate enrolment; establish linkages with health services for deworming and provision of iron supplements; provide an enabling environment for children to be in schools by establishing linkages with other food assistance programmes; build capacity for a decentralized management through PRI/VEC and institute sound monitoring and evaluation system for good project management and documentation of results.
- Improving food security through disaster mitigation and the preservation and creation of assets (food for work). The primary goal of the activity will be to improve the long-term household food security of the most disadvantaged people through preservation and creation of assets like dug wells, ponds, field bunds and forests. It is estimated that a total of 11.23 million workdays will be generated in 2006 through this activity in the States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh through distribution of approximately 24,110 MT of rice, wheat and pulses benefiting approximately 620,187 beneficiaries.

16.4 A total 53,887 MT valued at approximately US\$ 9.77 million of food comprising of wheat, rice, pulses fortified biscuits and Indiaxmix (micronutrient fortified blended food) was supplied in 2005.

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 WHO experts produce health guidelines and standards, and help countries to address public health issues. WHO also supports and promotes health research. Through WHO, governments can jointly tackle global health problems and improve people's well-being.

17.3 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. WCO is guided by the Country Cooperation Strategy (CCS). The most recent CCS in India is for the period of 2006-2011, which has formed 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. .

17.4 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, National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (NCMH), HIV/AIDS Technical Assistance, Leprosy Elimination (LEP), Roll Back Malaria (RBM), Tobacco Free Initiative (TFI), Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) and Knowledge Management. The WCO has technical personnel in the above areas; with some of them being stationed in the field, to provide leadership and to assist in collaboration with other stakeholders.

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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)**

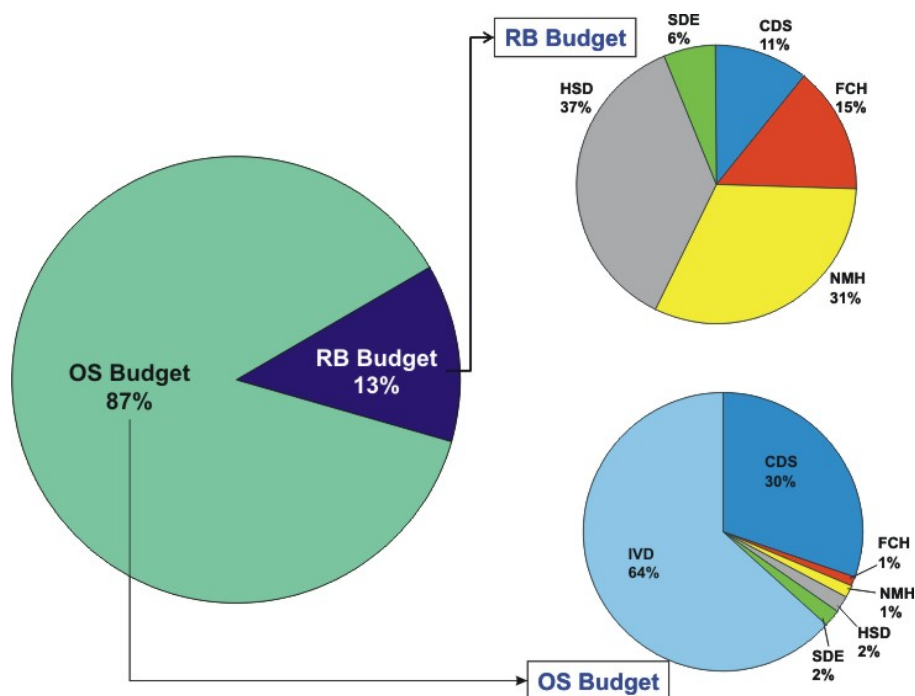
Financing the Technical Assistance Activities

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

17.6 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 supports areas which do not have much OS support, like NMH and HSD.

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**Fig 1:. India Workplan Budget Summary
2006-2007**



17.7 WHO has been able to mobilize considerable resources in support of health development activities in India. The quantum of funds received & disbursed amounted to approx. US\$ 96.40 million during 2004-2005, which comprises US\$ 8.75 from the Regular Budget. Table 1 reveals the amount of funds received from various donors/funding agencies.

**Overview of Other Sources Funds Mobilized and
Facilitated by WHO India Country Office, 2004-2005**

S. No.	Area of Work/ Project/ Programme/ Purpose	Amount (US\$)	Name of the Donor/ Funding Agency
1	CHARCA	21,000	UNFIP (Per Annum)
2	Child & Adolescent Health	3,258	UNICEF
3	Diphtheria Anti Toxin	171,730	GOVT.
4	Disease Surveillance	926,198	USAID

5	Emergency	146,631	GOVT.OF GUJARAT
6	Emergency	70,881	Royal Netherlands Emb
7	Environmental Health	1,226	UNICEF
8	Environmental Health	70,000	USAID
9	Health Information Management And Dissemination	37,160	UNF/United Fund for International Partnership
10	HIV/AIDS	37,400	CDC
11	HIV/AIDS	1,243,800	CIDA
12	HIV/AIDS	231,600	DFID
13	HIV/AIDS	1,338,463	GOVT.
14	HIV/AIDS	155,875	UNSPECIFIED
15	HIV/AIDS	840,913	UNAIDS
16	Kala-Azar	42,000	GOVT.
17	Leprosy	2,304,164	Sasakawa Foundation
18	LF	165,183	World Bank
19	Macroeconomics	322,393	Bill Gates
20	Malaria	2,605	GOVT.
21	Malaria	350,000	USAID
22	Measles	107,394	Bill Gates
23	Polio Eradication	117,600	Bill Gates
24	Polio Eradication	1,379,572	CDC

25	Polio Eradication	6,794,001	GOVT.
26	Polio Eradication	4,255,725	Rotary International
27	Polio Eradication	1,264,452	Italy
28	Polio Eradication	132,000	UNFIP
29	Polio Eradication, TB, Surveillance	16,592,310	USAID
30	Polio Eradication/ Malaria/Emergency	35,229,251	DFID
31	Polio Eradication-FI	15,000	UNSPECIFIED
32	Rabies	9,040	Chiron Behring GmbH &Co
33	Routine Immunization	31,885	GAVI
34	Routine Immunization	23,875	UNICEF
35	Routine Immunization	200,000	UNSPECIFIED
36	TB	7,299,262	CIDA
37	TB	540,858	DFID
38	TB	9,264,241	GOVT.
39	TB	4,250,000	USA
40	Tsunami	63,600	Sweden
41	Tsunami	350,000	UNICEF
	Total (US \$)	96,402,546	

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-cessional, 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 in 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 2006.

18.2 The cumulative lending by IBRD by way of loans upto 31.03.2006 is US\$ 33580.37 million. The commitments were against projects in various sectors like transport, energy, urban infrastructure (including water & sanitation) etc.

18.3 During the Financial Year 2005-06, the following projects were signed with the World Bank with the commitment amount of US\$ 1750.00 million:

S. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Assistance (US\$ Million)	Date of Signing
1.	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project	325.00	23.06.2005
2.	Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project	300.00	14.09.2005
3.	Lucknow-Muzaffarpur national Highway Project	620.00	18.11.2005
4.	Power System Development Project-III	400.00	19.01.2006
5.	Hydrology Project Phase	105.00	19.01.2006
	Total	1750.00	

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 International Development Association (IDA) the soft loan affiliate of the Bank, depends largely on contributions made from time to time by the wealthier member countries of 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 upto 0.5% p.a. on un-disbursed balance. For BFY 06 the annual commitment charge is 0.30% 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. Upto 31.03.2006, IDA’s cumulative lending to India is US\$ 31882.1 million for projects in various sectors such as agriculture, poverty alleviation and post disaster reconstruction projects.

19.4 During the Financial Year 2005-2006, the following projects were signed with the World Bank with the commitment amount of US\$ 645.00 million:

S. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Assistance (US\$ Million)	Date of Signing
1.	India: Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project	465.00	12.05.2005
2.	Tamil Nadu Empowerment & Poverty Reduction	120.00	14.09.2005
3.	Himachal Pradesh Mid Himalayan Watershed Development Project	60.00	19.01.2006
	Total	645.00	

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

Chapter 20

TRUST FUND

20.1 The Trust Fund which is administered by the International Monetary Fund, Washington had extended to India a loan in US\$ equivalent to SDR 529.009 million during 1980 to provide balance of payment assistance. The loan which was repayable in ten equal semiannual installments beginning not later than the end of the first six months of the sixth year has already been repaid in full.

20.2 Interest on the outstanding loan shall be paid semi annually at the rate of one half of the one per cent per annum on 30th June and 31st December, each year.

20.3 Details of Loans are given in Annexure –‘A’.