

DFID India

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About India

- Population: 1.1 billion, with up to 400 million living on less than \$1 a day and 900 million living on less than \$2 a day.
- Income per capita: \$730, so still a Low Income Country.
- Growth rate: 8 - 9% per year since 2002. If sustained, India will be the world's fourth largest economy within 20 years.
- India is politically stable and is the world's largest democracy. Engagement with political processes is good across the social spectrum.
- 1 in 3 is illiterate. School drop-out rates are high. 90% of children now attend primary school; 92% boys and 87% girls.
- The phase of jobless growth is improving but a massive skill shortage continues.
- Maternal and child mortality rates are appalling. The maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) stands at 301 and Infant Mortality Rate at 57 (per 1000 live births).
- 40% of children under three and 43% under five are undernourished.
- A quarter of global child deaths, one fifth of global maternal deaths and one fifth of all new cases of tuberculosis occur in India.
- Only 8.3% of the seats in the Indian Parliament are held by women.
- Only 33% of the population has access to improved sanitation.
- HIV prevalence is 0.36% with an estimated total of 2.4 million cases.
- Discrimination according to gender, caste and religion is rife.
- 2/3 of Indians live in rural areas but agriculture is growing at 1/4 of the pace of the overall economy.
- India is the 4th largest emitter of greenhouse gases, but emissions per capita are low (1/19 of US).

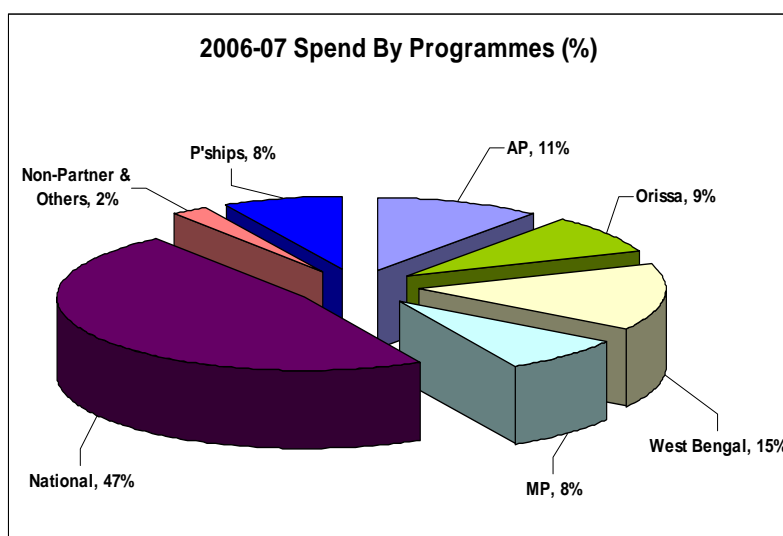
DFID: Working to reduce poverty in India

India is DFID's largest bilateral programme. DFID has provided over a billion to India in bilateral aid over the past five years. In 2006/07 our financial support to India was £233m; this year we will spend £266m.

On his recent visit to India, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced that the UK will invest another £825 million pounds for development in India over the next three years. Of that, up to £500 million is expected to be spent on health and education. This will help provide 300,000 more teachers and another 300,000 classrooms --- ensuring that in total by 2011, 4 million more children - half of them girls - will be able to go to school.

DFID works at the national level as well as supporting programmes in several focus states: Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar. Both our national and state programmes are focused around promoting equitable growth and better quality health and education. We also have several urbanisation and rural livelihoods programmes.

2006-07 Spend By Programmes (%)



DFID has contributed in India's fight against poverty by:

- Reducing the number of children out of primary school from 25m in 2003 to 7m today.
- Lifting millions (especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) out of poverty in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh through our work on rural livelihoods.
- Expanding the microfinance industry. DFID's microfinance programme is now benefiting over 7m poor, mostly women.
- Providing better water and sanitation services to several million slum-dwellers.
- Informing millions in India's 20,000 poorest villages of their rights, helping them to claim their dues.

Health

DFID India is supporting a number of the Gol's nationwide Centrally-Sponsored-Schemes as well as working in the health sector in our focus states. The total spend on health in 06/07 was about £70 m.

- Reproductive and Child Health II (RCH2) (£252 million from DFID, 2006-2011) aims to reduce the maternal mortality rate from 300 to 100 per 100,000 live births and infant mortality rate from 57 to 30 per 1000 live births by 2015.
- The National Polio Eradication Programme (£128 million, 2004-2009) which aims to interrupt transmission of the wild polio virus and achieve total eradication in India by 2010.
- The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program II (£41.7 million, 2005-2010) is expected to reduce more than halve the number of annual deaths from TB by 2015. India has the greatest number of people with TB in the world. Its 15 million TB patients account for nearly one third of all cases worldwide.
- We are supporting Health Sector Reform in West Bengal through Sector Budget Support (Health Systems Development Initiative £100m, 2005-2010), which strengthens the capacity of the delivery system to enhance provision, access and equitable utilisation of health services. The state-level health sector support in Orissa (£50m), Madhya Pradesh (£60m) and Andhra Pradesh (£40m) is going to begin soon.

HIV and AIDS

DFID funds the National Aids Control Programme (NACP). DFID is working in partnership with National Aids Control organisation (NACO) to implement the third phase, NACP3 for which DFID will provide £102m over five years. The focus is on the promotion of safer behaviour among high risk groups from contracting and spreading HIV. This will also help to scale up HIV prevention programmes to cover 80 per cent of high-risk groups.

Education

DFID India spent a total of about £55m on education in 06/07. DFID is currently supporting the Indian Government's Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme with a £210 million commitment to achieve universal elementary education in India by 2010. In January, Prime Minister Gordon Brown made an

additional commitment of £200 million for education programmes in India. SSA is proving to be very effective and remarkable progress is being made. Numbers of out of school children in India have reduced by almost five million per year since 2003 across the entire country. Enrolments for 2004/05 among the 6-14 years age group have reached 94% (201 million children). Dropout rates have fallen by 4% at the primary stage and 2% points in the upper primary stage; and progress on equality for girls and other excluded groups is very encouraging.

Urban and Rural Livelihoods

The programmes on Urban Services for Poor run in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh are seeking to benefit the poor to get improved access to basic services. The programmes in AP, West Bengal and MP have benefited more than 10 million slum dwellers through improved municipal government and services, with a major focus on extending water and sanitation. DFID's current rural livelihoods portfolio comprises support to five major programmes, with a total budget of around £143m. These are Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Programme (APRLP), Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Programme (WORLP), Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (OTELP) and Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Programme (MPRLP).

Our Microfinance Support Programme (£17 million, 2000 –2009) supports NGOs and entrepreneurs to become Microfinance Institutions (MFIs). The SME Support Project (£20 million, 2005-2012) aims to facilitate increased flow of financial and non-financial services to SMEs. The development of the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) is crucial for the creation of jobs and income needed to reduce India's poverty.

We are also supporting Giripragathi: Reaching Tribal People in Andhra Pradesh (£1.5 million over 2006-2008) which is developing improved approaches to enhancing livelihoods, tackling hunger and providing access to basic services in socially backward areas of AP.

PACS

The Poorest Areas Civil Society Programme (PACS, £27m, 2001-2007) supports civil society organisations in the hundred poorest districts of India to ensure poor people know and demand their rights. The programme operated in the six states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, covering 108 districts. It was the first anti-poverty civil society initiative ever taken up on such a large scale, reaching 20,000 villages. PACS has reached over 6 million poor and marginalised people in six states in India. DFID is now developing a second phase (PACS+) to build on the achievements of the first phase and make these impacts more sustainable.

DFID is also working closely with government ministries in focus states to improve public financial management.

Making aid effective

DFID supports India's Five Year Plans, which contain national poverty reduction plans. DFID is timing its new Country Plan to align with India's 11th Five Year Plan and this will be formally launched in spring 2008. We harmonise where useful: DFID pools its funding for some health and education programmes with the World Bank, USAID and the European Commission. Partnership agreements are in place between DFID and the World Bank, ADB, UNICEF, UNDP and ILO.

Making progress against the Millennium Development Goals...

- India is likely to meet the primary education targets. There is a big rise in enrolment of primary school children, an increase of 15 million in the last three years only.
- The proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day has been decreasing, but not fast enough to meet the MDG target. Even meeting the target would still leave around 250m in poverty in 2015.

- India is lagging on health-related MDGs. The percentage of children under 3 who are underweight has fallen but remains very high: 46% is the all-India average, ranging from 22% in the best states to 60% in worst.
- Accelerated efforts to reduce infant deaths will be required to meet MDG 4.
- Girls' enrolment in school is growing faster than boys' but a significant gender gap remains.

For more information about DFID's work in India please visit www.dfid.gov.uk

If you are a journalist and wish to know more about DFID and its work to reduce poverty in India please call: 011-26529123.
