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INDIA



COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION STRATEGY (CDCS)

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ACRONYMS

CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DO	Development Objective
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
FCS	U.S. Foreign Commercial Service
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDDP	Global Digital Development Partnership
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOI	Government of India
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IR	Intermediate Result
IPS	Indo-Pacific Strategy
TB	Tuberculosis
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDR	Multi Drug Resistant
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OGAC	Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PMP	Performance Management Plan
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USG	U.S. Government
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

I. COUNTRY CONTEXT

India's role as a regional and global leader continues to evolve. In the past five years, India increasingly emerged on the global stage, playing a pivotal role in the COVID-19 response, the growth of international bodies, such as the International Solar Alliance and the Coalition for Disaster Resilience Infrastructure, and serving as the President of the Group of 20. The India-U.S. relationship has grown stronger than ever, and the U.S. and India are actively engaged as partners to address global development challenges. The relationship between the United States and India is one of the most strategic and consequential of the 21st century. From addressing climate change, to strengthening global health security, and advancing a free and open Indo-Pacific, the U.S. and India are collaborating across nearly every field to improve the lives of our peoples. USAID/India is partnering in new ways that match India's record of innovation and leadership, identifying solutions that can serve as models for the world.

India is forecast to become the world's third largest economy by 2030, surpassing Japan and Germany. By 2030, India will have the world's largest cohort of working-age people: over one billion. Through large investments in education and skilling, this demographic surge represents a huge opportunity to rebalance global manufacturing and supply chains. Democratic India's manufacturing growth could serve to bolster a peaceful, open, and prosperous Indo-Pacific region.

With a growing economy and huge population, India's energy consumption is projected to grow about 1.5 times faster than the global average over the next three decades, according to the International Energy Agency. The policy choices India makes and the targets it sets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are crucial to achieving global climate targets. Expanded access to reliable and affordable energy is critical to India's economic development, as it impacts education, productivity, communication, commerce, and quality of life. While India will need to tap fossil fuels to meet its growing energy needs, approximately half of India's new energy consumption is expected to be supplied by renewables such as biogas and ethanol, hydrogen, wind, solar, and hydroelectric power. Accelerated use of renewable energy has the potential to reduce India's reliance on imported energy and create a new demand for affordable renewable energy solutions that have the ability to be transformative regionally and globally. In addition, improved land and forest management has the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and offset emissions from the energy sector.

Lastly, India plays a key leadership role in global health security and outcomes. As a large, densely populated country with significant biodiversity, international trade, and rapidly evolving land use, India is characterized as a potential country for emerging infectious diseases (EIDs). India's capacity for addressing EIDs, and related preparations and response, will contribute to pandemic preparedness at regional and global levels. As the largest global vaccine manufacturing hub, India supplies 60 percent of the world's vaccines to over 170 countries, though receives a much lower percentage of the global revenues for vaccines, demonstrating its capacity to deliver more affordable pharmaceuticals for the world. During the COVID-19 pandemic, India's Serum Institute was licensed to produce the Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine, and also developed its own indigenous vaccine COVAXIN, which was instrumental in expanding access to low- and middle-income countries through the COVAX program. India is also the world's largest exporter of generic drugs that can accelerate global access to cost-effective antiretroviral medicines. No other country can produce cost-accessible pharmaceuticals and other medical supplies at scale as quickly as India, positioning the country to be a global health leader to meet both local and global needs and commitments.

USAID'S ROLE IN INDIA

The U.S.-India development collaboration over the past 70 plus years has been transformational, strengthening both the United States and India, and making the world safer and more prosperous as a result. Today, USAID advances the U.S.-India partnership to achieve shared global development priorities. With a focus on improving climate change mitigation and adaptation; enhancing systems for inclusive social and economic growth; and enhancing coalitions and collaboration, USAID's programs in India underpin the U.S. National Security and Indo-Pacific Strategies.

Additionally, USAID/India supports Tibetan communities in India and Nepal by promoting and preserving Tibetan culture and language; strengthening economic and livelihood opportunities; and fostering a self-reliant and resilient community. USAID/India also leads USG development activities in Bhutan, which focus on renewable energy; science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education; and global health security. As President Biden recently stated in his National Day message to Bhutan, "We are also deepening the ties between our people through USAID's Regional Energy Partnership, which supports regional power trade, and USAID's new Bhutan Education and Economic Support Activity." USAID's programs, in partnership with the Royal Government of Bhutan, will increase economic opportunity and enhance Bhutan's sustainable development.

II. STRATEGIC APPROACH AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

USAID/India is shifting its programming to reflect the goal of a stronger U.S.-India partnership for global impact in accordance with the U.S. National Security Strategy, Indo-Pacific Strategy, and India Integrated Country Strategy. USAID will collaborate with India on activities that advance

shared priorities aligned to the CDCS goal of “*Advance the U.S.-India partnership to achieve shared global development priorities.*” Under the amended CDCS, USAID will collaborate with the Government of India to develop and scale innovative and cutting-edge solutions to global development challenges. USAID/India will emphasize the following guiding principles across its portfolio:

SYSTEMIC CHANGE

Under the revised Results Framework, USAID/India’s activities will drive systemic change. USAID/India seeks to transform structures, power dynamics, and policies through partnerships and active collaboration with a diverse group of actors. Such partnerships will include, but are not limited to, civil society, government, and the private sector, with a focus on continuous learning, the expansion of successful models in India and beyond, and phasing out when systemic change is achieved or can be adapted by others. The types of models we seek to expand include (but are not limited to): new ways of delivering services that reach more people at a lower cost; new Tuberculosis (TB) treatment regimes; and natural resource management tools that lead to greater conservation and improved livelihoods. Once these models have been proven, the goal would be to transfer the approach to the government, private sector or other entities for scale up.

LOCALIZATION

USAID/India will work to ensure that local actors are lead agents in advancing shared priorities. Our efforts will support local organizations, promote local leadership in all phases of our work, from conception and execution to monitoring, evaluation, and adaptation, and foster locally driven solutions. We will invest significant time and resources to develop, test, and refine innovations, as well as the necessary partnerships with the GOI, civil society, and private sector to drive and mainstream solutions.

INNOVATION

USAID/India will focus on new, alternative solutions to development challenges that can be taken to scale in India, the Indo-Pacific, and globally. We will foster ecosystems and relationships that will allow for innovations to enter the system, or even replace it entirely. We will also spur the adoption of innovations, models, and best practices, together with the GOI, private sector, and civil society, as appropriate, in the region and globally.

INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER

USAID/India believes that every person, regardless of their identity, is instrumental in transforming their societies. Including and engaging all populations, and their voices, particularly marginalized populations, in our activities will yield better outcomes for the communities that embark upon them. USAID believes that – through inclusive approaches, localized decision-making, and strengthened governance systems (i.e., health systems, etc.) – a greater number of citizens can take part in India’s development as a global leader and address last mile challenges.

INDO-PACIFIC STRATEGY

The [Indo-Pacific Strategy](#) (IPS) is a whole-of-government commitment to advancing a free and open, connected, prosperous, secure, and resilient Indo-Pacific region. India is a key partner for the IPS, and the IPS action plan prioritizes support for India's regional leadership.^[1] USAID's IPS implementation framework includes three objectives: 1) strengthen democratic institutions to support good governance and human rights; 2) foster sustainable, inclusive, and transparent economic growth, and 3) improve resilience to health and climate threats. USAID contributes to the IPS through three Government-wide Initiatives^[2] and five USAID Program Focus Areas.^[3] India plays an essential role in the achievement of each of the following IPS Objectives: *Improve Resilience to Health and Climate Threats* and *Foster Sustainable, Inclusive, Transparent Economic Growth*. Whether through strengthening health systems, preparing the workforce to address the most pressing socio-economic challenges to advance prosperity in the Indo Pacific region; strengthening natural resources safeguards in the Indo-Pacific region; expanding broadband and digital connectivity; or transitioning toward clean energy and promoting regional energy security and integration, India's role in these areas will lead to impacts for the region.

INDIA'S REGIONAL AND GLOBAL LEADERSHIP ROLE

As India continues to broaden its influence, the country is positioning itself as a central player in global leadership. As the world's oldest and largest democracies, the U.S. and India share many values and ambitions to address global development challenges. By working together, the two countries can harness their collective strengths for global good. Recently, USAID and India successfully launched new trilateral development activities with Fiji, the Philippines, Indonesia and Tanzania focused on health, agriculture and renewable energy. Such activities leverage India's expertise and strong educational institutions to bring contextually relevant innovations to countries in the Indo-Pacific region. The possibilities to expand trilateral partnerships are great, further bolstering India's regional and global leadership role, both in the development sector and beyond.

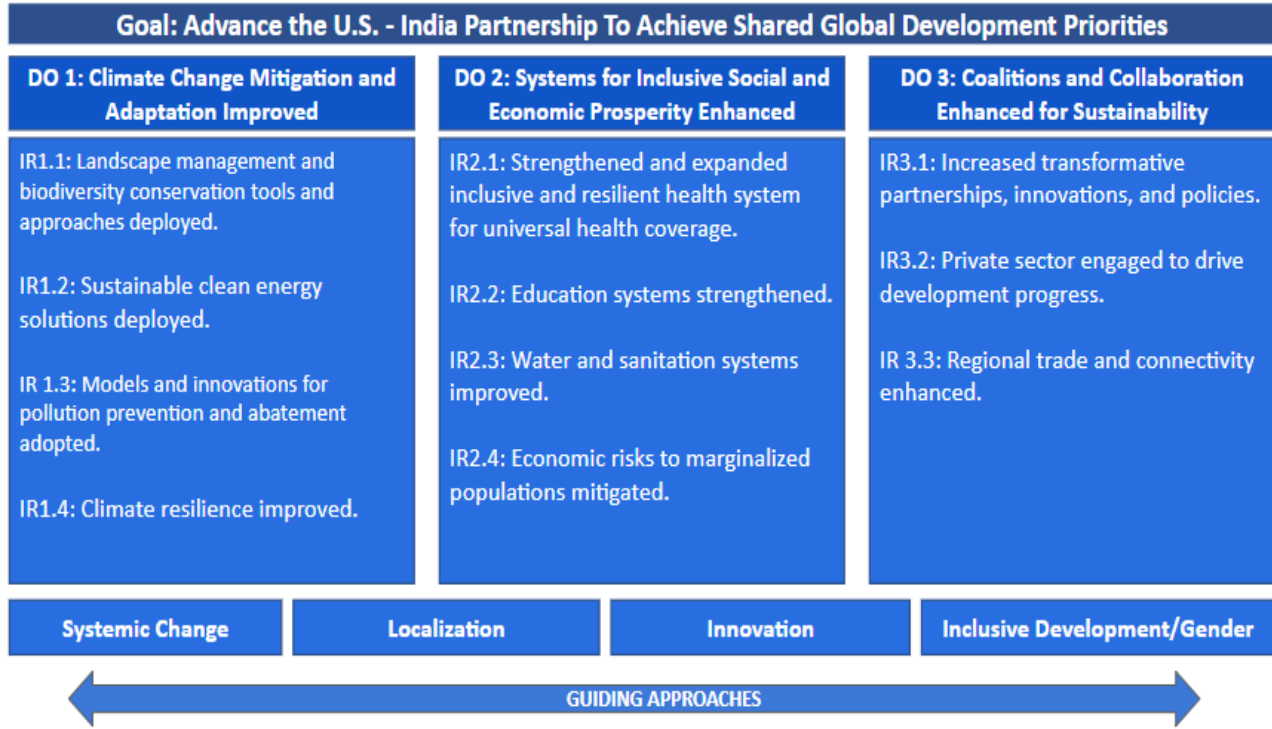
^[1] <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/U.S.-Indo-Pacific-Strategy.pdf>

^[2] The three IPS Initiatives are Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP), Infrastructure Transaction and Assistance Network (ITAN) and Enhancing Development and Growth through Clean Energy (Clean EDGE Asia).

^[3] The five Program Focus Areas are Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG), Trade and Competitiveness (T&C), Workforce Development and Primary Education (WDPE), Natural Resources Safeguards and Security (NRSS), and Health Systems in the Indo-Pacific (HSIP).

III. RESULTS FRAMEWORK MATRIX

USAID/India CDCS 2024-2027 Results Framework



IV. OTHER STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS

USG PARTNERS

Many USG agencies are present in India and have activities that complement USAID’s efforts, a few of which are described below, with illustrative examples:

Foreign Commercial Service (FCS) and **Trade and Development Agency (USTDA)** engage the private sector on investment issues, promote U.S. technology and service providers, and disseminate investment opportunities in energy, healthcare, digital technology, and others.

Development Finance Corporation (DFC) provides a combination of financial and technical assistance for energy, healthcare, digital technologies, livelihoods, and others.

Department of Energy’s (DOE) knowledge of advanced energy technologies, national and sub-national energy policies, and energy experts is leveraged by USAID to carry out technical assessments, increase knowledge exchange to advance deployment of energy systems, and extend diplomatic reach within the GOI.

Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), which includes Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and National Institute of Health work closely with USAID on health system strengthening activities.

Department of State (DOS) funds activities focused on gender and clean energy. The Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues has a mandate to promote the rights and empowerment of women and girls through U.S. foreign policy. USAID/India collaborates with this office through the Political and Economic Sections of the Embassy on various State led women empowerment initiatives.

V. OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Development Partners	Areas of Focus relating to the CDCS
World Health Organization (WHO)	Polio, TB, HIV/AIDS, Health Systems Strengthening, Air Pollution (DO2)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Disaster risk management (DRM) and disaster risk reduction (DOI); Education, Workforce Development.
UNICEF	Education, Youth Employment, and Nutrition
Asian Development Bank	Clean energy (DOI), gender related issues, regional connectivity, and urban development (cross-cutting)
The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	Prevent the spread of HIV, provide treatment and assistance to those infected, and reduce the impact of the epidemic on individuals and communities (DO2).
The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Co-investors in Urban Health, Innovations in Health and in the Digital Health Space (DO2), Digital Gender Divide
The World Bank	Clean Energy (DOI). TB (focused on the private sector) and the health impacts of air pollution (DOI and DO2)
German Development Cooperation Agencies	Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, Environment, Urban Development, Natural Resource Management (DOI)
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Water and Sanitation, Power and Energy, Forestry, Urban and Regional Development (DOI)
United Nations Children's Fund	Reproductive and Child Health, Child Development and Nutrition, WASH, Quality Education, Adolescent Health, Social Inclusion, Disaster Risk Reduction (DOI and DO2)
Michael & Susan Dell Foundation	Education, Financial services, inclusive economic growth, and livelihoods (DO2 and DO 3)

Korea International
Cooperation Agency
(KOICA)
European Union

Women’s economic empowerment, Disaster and climate
resilience, Digital literacy, Trilateral cooperation and
regional connectivity (DOI and DO2)
Regional Energy Cooperation and Clean energy (DOI)

GOI Entities Key to the Implementation of this CDCS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GOI’s, Lifestyle for Environment Initiative 	<p>Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) was launched by the Prime Minister of India and the UN Secretary-General in October 2022 as a global mass movement that will use behavior science to nudge individuals worldwide to adopt sustainable lifestyles and contribute to climate goals.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GOI, NITI-Aayog, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) ● National Stock Exchange, Bombay Stock Exchange ● Social Stock Exchange ● Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) ● National Infrastructure Investment Fund (NIIF) 	<p>Social Stock Exchange, Energy, Health and Gender Blended Finance Improving the incentives for philanthropic investments Women’s Economic Empowerment Factoring public private partnerships for urban planning and investments (WASH, Energy)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) 	<p>CDRI was formally launched by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in September 2019 at the U.N. Climate Action Summit in New York. The United States joined the Coalition as a founding member in December 2019. Led by India, CDRI is a partnership of national governments, UN agencies and programs, multilateral development banks and financing mechanisms, the private sector, and knowledge institutions. CDRI aims to promote the resilience of new and existing infrastructure systems to mitigate climate and disaster risks in support of sustainable development. USAID/India provides institutional support to CDRI and helps create a fully functioning Secretariat.</p>

GOI Entities Key to the Implementation of this CDCS

GOI Ministries:

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of External Affairs
- Ministry of Women and Child Development
- Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs
- Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways
- Ministry of Power
- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Heavy Industries
- Ministry of Railways
- Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

USAID/India works closely with the Ministry of Finance's Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), which is the GOI's nodal agency for administering foreign assistance and signs our bilateral agreements on behalf of the GOI. The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) provides foreign policy aspects and strategic guidance for the USAID/India program. All other Ministries are technical ministries with which USAID/India collaborates and coordinates the design and implementation of its sectoral projects and activities.

Other Strategic Regional and International Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● American Chamber of Commerce ● Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry ● Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry ● Indo American Chamber of Commerce ● United States India Strategic Partnership Forum ● United States India Business Council <p>US-Corporations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MasterCard, Pepsico, Coca-Cola Inc., Cisco, Apple, Google, Intel, Micron 	<p>Transition to renewable sustainable energy, clean-mobility technologies</p> <p>Tuberculosis eradication</p> <p>Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure</p> <p>Disaster Preparation and Response</p> <p>Energy, Environment, and Water National Committee Coordination</p> <p>Workforce of the Future for iCET industries</p> <p>Safe labor conditions in supply chains</p> <p>Workforce entry and retention of women</p> <p>Digital Gender Divide</p> <p>Improving the collaboration between Corporations and Nonprofits</p> <p>Social Stock Exchange and related digital platforms</p> <p>Global Digital Development Partnership (GDDP)</p> <p>Climate Financing</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lions Club International ● Rotary Club 	<p>Health programming (TB, vision care etc.)</p> <p>Improving the collaboration between Corporations and Nonprofits</p> <p>International Coordination for GDDP</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aspen Network ● Indian Impact Investors Council ● Asian Venture Philanthropy Network ● Draper University ● American Association of Universities ● Community Colleges for International Development ● Center for the Advancement of Philanthropy Convergence ● Global Climate Fund 	<p>Blended Finance</p> <p>Social Stock Exchange and other markets</p> <p>Extending Innovation networks internationally</p> <p>GDDP</p>

Other Strategic Regional and International Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Piramal Foundation ● Catalyst 2023 ● Samhita Collective Good Foundation ● Reliance Foundation ● Tata Trust ● Toilet Board ● International Food and Policy Research Institute ● CGIAR 	<p>Collaboration among CSR-NGOs, education, health, women empowerment</p>

VI. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

With systemic change, innovation, gender and inclusive development, and localization at its core, this CDCS places a premium on being able to adequately communicate USAID’s vision and accomplishments to a wide array of audiences. Not only does USAID/India want to raise awareness of its development programs, it actively seeks partners to become involved in development innovations, to demand and promote better service delivery, and take ownership of development transformations. While USAID will continue to promote traditional outreach methods, it will redefine and focus its strategic communications strategy to better pinpoint the audiences it seeks to influence, adapting its tools and messages to match.

VII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

GOAL STATEMENT

USAID/India’s 2024-2027 updated CDCS Goal is “Advance the U.S.-India partnership to achieve shared global development priorities.” The new goal statement reflects the shift in relationship between the U.S. government and the GOI, and emphasizes India as our partner and peer, even on development challenges with which India grapples domestically. The new goal statement seeks to enhance the existing U.S.-India partnership by taking an aspirational approach and going beyond regional connectivity to achieve shared global priorities together.

THE DEVELOPMENT HYPOTHESIS FOR THE GOAL STATEMENT IS

If climate mitigation and adaptation are improved through proven models, approaches, and innovations which will reduce global climate change risk and provide solutions for the world; systems for inclusive social and economic prosperity are enhanced in ways which support regional stability and sustainable growth; and coalitions and collaborations are enhanced for sustainability of investments in development; then the US-India partnership will be advanced to achieve shared GOI and global development priorities.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE I: CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION IMPROVED

DO I: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Improved
> IR 1.1 Landscape management and biodiversity conservation tools and approaches deployed
> IR 1.2 Sustainable clean energy solutions deployed
> IR 1.3 Models and innovations for pollution prevention and abatement adopted and scaled
> IR 1.4 Climate resilience improved

DEVELOPMENT HYPOTHESIS

If USAID partners with the Indian government, private sector, civil society, and people on efforts to advance solutions to conserve and protect sustainable landscapes, expand clean energy deployment, abate pollution, and enhance climate resilience; then India and the U.S. can advance USAID's shared global ambitions for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

DEVELOPMENT HYPOTHESIS NARRATIVE

As articulated in the U.S. National Security Strategy, climate change is the greatest shared global problem, with potentially existential threats for all nations. As the world's third largest emitter of greenhouse gasses, the single largest driver of growth in energy demand globally through 2040, and a climate vulnerable country, India will play a leading role in addressing the climate crisis. Given that sheer scope of emissions, innovative approaches from India will not only support progress toward India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) but will also serve as a proving ground for approaches to apply globally.

Under this DO, USAID will partner with India to address the impacts of climate change within India and scale innovative solutions globally. Within India, USAID will partner with the GOI to meet their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through deployment of renewable energy and energy efficient end-use technologies and promotion of land and marine-based carbon sequestration. The GOI has set ambitious goals to shift its power sector to 50 percent non-fossil sources and to achieve the national target of 500 gigawatt renewable energy deployment by 2030. In addition, the country has committed to forestry NDCs that call for sequestering an additional 2.5-3 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) by 2030. USAID will work with Indian partners to scale up successful approaches that can be applied both within the Indo-Pacific region and globally. In addition, USAID will seek to partner with India on regional and global efforts. For example, the leaders' level "U.S.-India Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030

Partnership,” with the parallel “Strategic Clean Energy Partnership” and “Climate Action and Finance Mobilization Dialogue” tracks, is a testament to the bilateral U.S.-India commitment and collaboration to address this global crisis. India and the United States currently serve as the 2022-2024 co-chairs for the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) Governing Council. The GOI seeks to elevate CDRI as a global leader in disaster resilient infrastructure to promote adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change.

IR 1.1: LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION TOOLS AND APPROACHES DEPLOYED

USAID will partner with GOI, private sector and other stakeholders to scale nature-based solutions for climate mitigation and conserving biodiversity. This will be done by promoting new approaches in the management and conservation of the landscapes and ecosystems through use of advanced technologies for management planning, monitoring and decision making and also by unlocking financial resources, which would be scaled throughout India. This will help India meet its international commitments of sequestering an additional 2.5-3 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) and protecting at least 30 per cent of its land, seas and freshwaters by 2030.

IR 1.2: SUSTAINABLE CLEAN ENERGY SOLUTIONS DEPLOYED

USAID will work with the country governments, key energy institutions and the private sector to accelerate deployment of clean energy solutions and technologies. It will support Government of India's target of 500 gigawatt of non-fossil energy by 2030 as well as other regional countries' clean energy transition through modernization of utilities to adapt to the transition and support integration of renewables; deploy new and innovative technologies that accelerate decarbonization; and promote cross border power trade to maximize utilization of clean energy resources. USAID will strengthen policy and regulatory frameworks, improve access to finance and build institutional and human capacity to support clean energy transition.

IR 1.3: MODELS AND INNOVATIONS FOR POLLUTION PREVENTION AND ABATEMENT ADOPTED AND SCALED

Pollution, encompassing both air and plastic pollution, significantly impacts public health, environmental sustainability and economic prosperity in India. Air and plastic pollution, along with climate change, stem from shared underlying causes. Greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles, industries, and stubble burning contribute to air pollution, thus compromising the quality of the air we breathe. Additionally, plastics, primarily derived from fossil fuels, are polluting urban and rural areas, freshwater resources, and oceans, thereby exacerbating the adverse impacts of climate change. USAID will partner with the Government of India, the private sector, and civil society to promote pollution mitigation (air, plastic and water) models, policies, innovations and practices, build institutional capacity at different levels to advance such new approaches, and mobilize resources to promote a circular economy and develop innovative alternatives to current polluting products and systems.

IR 1.4: CLIMATE RESILIENCE IMPROVED

The effects of climate change threaten the progress that India has made in the spheres of livelihood, water security, health indicators, and clean energy independence. USAID is working with private sector partners, GOI ministries and agencies to ensure that critical infrastructure, essential utilities and governmental systems are able to withstand the stresses of disasters and climate-induced crises. India is also spearheading global efforts to ensure the resilience of global infrastructure, which USAID will continue to support. USAID will also invest in improving the resilience of water resources to climate-related shocks and stressors.

ALIGNMENT WITH GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

India's National Environmental Policy (NEP) and National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) provide a policy framework and specific set of strategies, respectively, for climate mitigation and low emission development. The NAPCC consolidates various other national plans including on water, renewable energy, energy efficiency, and agriculture. The NAPCC outlines mitigation (and adaptation) priorities for addressing climate change in eight missions': solar, energy efficiency, water, sustainable 'habitat' (buildings), sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem, 'green India' (increasing forest cover), sustainable agriculture, and strategic knowledge on climate change. State action plans, which aim to mainstream climate change considerations into planning, represent efforts to implement these national policies and priorities on the ground.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: SYSTEMS FOR INCLUSIVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY ENHANCED**DO 2: Systems for Inclusive Social and Economic Prosperity Enhanced**

- IR 2.1: Strengthened and expanded inclusive and resilient health system for universal health coverage.
- IR 2.2: Education systems strengthened.
- IR 2.3: Water and sanitation systems improved.
- IR 2.4: Economic risks to marginalized populations mitigated.

DEVELOPMENT HYPOTHESIS

If USAID partners with India on its efforts to strengthen health, education and WASH systems, and mitigate economic risks to marginalized populations; then India and the U.S. can advance shared global goals to scale impact, replicate lessons learned, and share effective solutions globally.

DEVELOPMENT HYPOTHESIS NARRATIVE

India's development as a global leader is key to advancing core U.S. interests in the Indo-Pacific region. As the world's fifth largest economy, India has the potential to drive regional economic growth, reduce poverty, and increase stability.

India's regional impact is not only critical to achieving a secure and prosperous Indo-Pacific region that promotes good governance, transparency, and accountability, but also has the potential to replicate gains cross-sectorally to other regions of the world. Under this DO, USAID will partner with India to strengthen key socio-economic systems that are foundational to transformational change. The DO focuses on strengthening health systems for universal coverage; strengthening education systems to assist in developing a stronger workforce; improving water and sanitation systems; and mitigating economic and social risks to marginalized populations.

As India attains its own SDG goals through a whole of government approach (to include local and national government; civil society, bilateral and multilateral organizations; private sector and academia), it is positioned to share lessons learned regarding systems change and processes that can benefit other countries, in the spirit of South-South cooperation. This DO, hence, supports India's regional leadership as a strong economic and technological ally and supports the Indo-Pacific strategy as well as Biden Administration goals.

IR 2.1: STRENGTHENED AND EXPANDED INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT HEALTH SYSTEM FOR UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

USAID will partner with the GoI, the private sector and other stakeholders to build and test inclusive systems for the provision of quality healthcare and scale up promising solutions in primary healthcare, TB eradication, HIV prevention and treatment, family health, WASH, and global health security. Building upon India's role in COVID-19 vaccine production, a key focus of this IR is continued investments in research and development (R&D) to ensure that the region is prepared for the next pandemic and global health challenge as a leader in global health security. USAID will partner the GOI to continue its work on global cost effective and accessible digital technologies and innovations as it focuses on technology transfer to the sub-region and to Africa.

IR 2.2: EDUCATION SYSTEMS STRENGTHENED

USAID partnerships under this IR focus on improving system reforms to build stronger foundational education for children and youth. Using Universal Design Learning principles, all

efforts focus on strengthening the inclusion of marginalized communities to build a stronger education foundation critical for workforce productivity. In addition, USAID will support workforce development of youth through a multisectoral approach engaging the private sector, financial institutions, and state and national programs to improve systems through data-led and innovative practices which will support a workforce able to meet new economic opportunities. These efforts will be market-led to ensure greater employment opportunities for youth (India has the world's largest youth population). This IR will assist the GOI in promoting equitable access across diverse socio-economic backgrounds, and addressing discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, age, disability and socio-economic status. Under this IR USAID will develop partnerships with higher education institutes to improve training of teachers to improve curriculum and skills in special education. Partnerships with US based Higher Education institutes will be facilitated to improve vocational training programs offered in technical institutes in India which will help improve job skills and opportunities linked to creating more stable and diversified supply chains for future global needs, consistent with U.S. interests.

IR 2.3: WATER AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IMPROVED

USAID-GOI partnership under this IR focuses on systemic regulatory and investment challenges in expanding access to climate-resilient and safely-managed drinking water and sanitation services and improving water resources management. This IR will also assist India extend its water and sanitation systems to marginalized populations.

Access to potable water by every man, woman, child (in all their diversity) and gender diverse individuals is also considered a human right, not a privilege. As India strives to attain its targets (6.1 and 6.2 of SDG-6) to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation, it will share its lessons learned and technical knowledge with the subregion and beyond to assist other countries to do the same. Under this IR, USAID will highlight India as a Center of Excellence on WASH management and promote innovative water and sanitation approaches that have broad scalability potential in India and beyond to position India as a WASH sector leader.

IR 2.4: ECONOMIC RISKS TO MARGINALIZED POPULATIONS MITIGATED

Under this IR, USAID will partner with the diverse stakeholders in India to address gender inequalities, inequities, and support marginalized populations in India from diverse geographies, gender identities and expression, disabilities, age, ethnicity, and socio-economic backgrounds with a view to achieving inclusive development and prosperity. With a spirit of *Leaving No One Behind*, the GOI has aligned the SDG targets with important state-driven programs aimed particularly in key sectors, health, WASH, and education. USAID’s partnership with the GOI and private sector will build on efforts to address gender and social inequalities and support marginalized populations in India to prepare them for the evolving demands of the national and global labor market, particularly in emerging and critical sectors and industries. India’s large market share and robust manufacturing capacity can make substantial contributions to diversifying supply chains to decrease reliance on authoritarian regimes by providing essential goods such as pharmaceuticals, clean energy technologies, and other critical technologies, materials, and services.

Under this IR, USAID will leverage multi stakeholder partnerships to address unique socio economic and cultural challenges faced by the Tibetan community, and contribute towards strengthening self-reliance and resilience in the future, in line with U.S. congressional directives.

ALIGNMENT WITH GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

The Government of India’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹ places emphasis on the elimination of poverty and hunger; the sustainable management of natural resources; and taking urgent action on climate change, ensuring that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives, water and sanitation for all, and fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies. It is an agenda that recognizes that “there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.” Furthermore, the GOI strategy for implementing this agenda includes forging global partnerships, including the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, to address major issues of global concern. The Agenda also stresses the relationship and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 3: COALITIONS AND COLLABORATION ENHANCED FOR SUSTAINABILITY

DO 3: Coalitions and Collaborations Enhanced for Sustainability

➤ IR 3.1: Increased transformative partnerships, innovations and policies

➤ IR 3.2: Private sector engaged to drive development progress

¹ [Transforming Our India: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

> IR 3.3: Regional trade and connectivity enhanced**DEVELOPMENT HYPOTHESIS**

“If transformative partnerships, innovations and financing policies are aligned and utilized; the private sector is engaged to drive development progress; and if regional trade and connectivity is enhanced, THEN coalitions and collaboration for sustainability will be enhanced, which will propel global development progress.”

DEVELOPMENT HYPOTHESIS NARRATIVE

This third DO is unique in its focus beyond programs and instead, on the role that USAID plays as a convener and its ability to foster partnerships that deliver for India, the region, and the world. USAID/India seeks to enhance its coalitions and collaboration through increased transformative partnerships, innovations, and policies; private sector engagement to drive development progress; and enhanced regional trade and connectivity. Such partnerships and innovations across all sectors, including health, education, water and sanitation, climate adaptation, clean energy, environment, and digital inclusion, among other areas, can then be further expanded and scaled across India and beyond, regionally and globally to achieve systemic change.

Collaboration and enduring coalitions are important development objectives that require significant and continuous diplomatic effort and strategic investment. They are vital to USAID/India’s attempt to organize like-minded stakeholders who define regional strategic goals, human-centered approaches, align policies and coordinate investments. The Mission’s approach is in stark contrast to a tactical and transactional approach in which USAID collaborates and forms coalitions to implement specific time-bound activities. USAID plays a unique role in advancing the U.S.-India partnership and addressing national security priorities as outlined in the National Security Strategy. This DO aligns with the broader US foreign policy objectives of promoting stability, prosperity and democracy through cooperative efforts. Partnering with the private sector in driving development progress underscores the recognition of its critical role as an engine of economic growth and innovation. Further, the emphasis on increased transformative partnerships, innovations and policies indicates a commitment to advancing cutting-edge solutions and policies leading to systemic changes that addresses development challenges effectively and sustainably.

IR 3.1: INCREASED TRANSFORMATIVE PARTNERSHIPS, INNOVATIONS, AND POLICIES

IR 3.1 focuses on the creation of coalitions and individual partnerships that improve the policy enabling environment that promotes agenda setting, collaboration, innovation and financing among stakeholders who currently are only sporadically working together. This will lead to more concerted policy, innovation, and financing towards commonly defined objectives, leading to transformative, sustainable partnerships. Collaborative partnerships and innovative policies can stimulate economic growth in the U.S., India and beyond. By fostering trade relationships, investment opportunities, and technology exchange, the U.S. and India can create mutually beneficial economic ecosystems that drive development and prosperity. The Triangular Development Partnership (TriDeP) is an activity wherein the combined capacity of both the countries are leveraged to assist other countries in addressing the challenges they face in priority sectors. The TriDeP is a way of leveraging collective knowledge, expertise, and resources to create better outcomes and stronger impact.

Under this IR, USAID/India's WASH activities are complemented by a suite of climate mitigation and adaptation activities that are being implemented in partnership with the GOI and aim to reduce the risk of climate-related disasters and mitigate climate-related damage to WASH services and infrastructure.

Coalitions have an opportunity to forge lasting institutional partnerships that will survive any USAID project. Well-defined, financed coalitions can collaborate and address complex changes that require specific and focused attention above and beyond USAID's normal focused and thematic contract management. These coalitions include stakeholders that operate in India and abroad such as GOI agencies, bilateral and multilateral donors, NGOs, philanthropic organizations, civil society, private sector actors, USAID Pillar Bureaus and Missions, and other countries. By creating more robust and institutionalized partnerships, stakeholders will have organizations to turn to for support as they attempt to solve specific and related development challenges, such as those explicitly defined under DO 1 and DO2 objectives regionally and globally.

IR 3.2: PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGED TO DRIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

IR 3.2 will leverage resources from the private sector of the U.S. and India for sustainable and inclusive development growth, economic security and prosperity, supply chains, and job opportunities. This IR will focus on creating an enabling environment for an improved governance for an enhanced private sector, civil society and other key stakeholders' participation in the development progress. If coalitions prompt opportunities to promote greater collaboration between corporations, governments and civil society organizations, then the organizations themselves will improve their own capacity and willingness to meet each other's needs and increase their ability to devise and fund innovative solutions to common problems regionally.

Under IR 3.2, USAID/India will support the following:

- USAID/India establishes various collaborative platforms including the GDDP, sectoral/thematic working groups with the four Indo-US Chambers of Commerce and other alliances like REVIVE-THRIVE, SAMRIDH 2.0, CDRI, USAID's Regional Energy Partnership, to collaborate and bring various stakeholder including Government of India, private sector, other donor agencies and civil society organizations to drive development within India, the region and globally.
- To enhance trust between the private sector and civil society. USAID/India is working with key actors such as the National Stock Exchange, private sector, Chambers of Commerce, and civil society to understand the gaps. The Government of India has launched platforms such as Social Stock Exchange (SSE) and USAID/India is consulting with these actors and identifying its role in bridging the gaps.
- USAID/India engages with the Government of India to encourage collaboration with the private sector and civil society organizations. USAID/India encourages the GOI to use blended financing given shared priorities for specific themes - energy, inclusive development, livelihoods, WASH, health, waste and plastic.
- USAID/India, in partnership with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, is supporting start-ups in the WASH sector to promote innovations. USAID/India is also supporting the Toilet Board Coalition Accelerator to help innovative businesses grow through mentorship and partnerships.
- In the evolving landscape of global workforce demands, the private sector plays a crucial role both as a provider and a generator of skills, shaping the future of work. USAID/India recognizes this dynamic and seeks to harness the potential of the private sector in bridging the skill gap for the workforce of tomorrow, especially for the marginalized population.
- In conjunction with our efforts to engage the private sector in driving development progress, USAID/India recognizes the critical importance of policy advocacy to create an enabling environment conducive to increased private sector participation. Through strategic advocacy efforts, USAID/India aims to influence policy frameworks and regulatory environments that promote investment, innovation, and collaboration between the private sector, government entities, civil society, and other stakeholders.

IR 3.3: REGIONAL TRADE AND CONNECTIVITY ENHANCED

IR 3.3's focus is that if regional trade and connectivity is enhanced, then it can lead to increased trade and investment among countries in the region, which can lead to economic growth and development. By fostering regional trade, countries can work together more effectively to address sustainability challenges and achieve shared development objectives.

In order to advance stability, including economic stability, it is important to advance India's trade and connectivity —regionally and globally. This is done through collaborations and partnerships - including digital, energy, infrastructure, and sustainable development solutions.

Under IR 3.3, USAID/India will support the following:

- Collaboration with the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) to set standards for green inland waterway transport vessels and improvement of inland waterway infrastructure across West Bengal and Bangladesh to enhance regional trade.
- Collaboration with the U.S. Department of State to advance dialogue around consensus driven standards governing critical and emerging technologies.
- Collaboration with Government of India and Indian private sector digital solution developers to build their capacity to conduct analyses of overseas markets for their products and engage in lobbying to affect policy changes in India and new market countries to facilitate the cross-border trade of Indian digital development solutions.
- Collaboration with various regional institutions and groups including the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Ministry of Commerce, Chambers of Commerce, and financial institutions.
- Engage India-based tech firms and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM)-oriented upper secondary and higher education academic institutions (American and Indian) to build STEM secondary education in Bhutan and expand related employment opportunities for technologically skilled Bhutanese workforce.
- Potential collaboration with World Bank loans nationally and with select states that support India's health system such as Transforming India's Public Health System for pandemic Preparedness Program in partnership with USAID's investments in Health System Strengthening. Two key ways to collaborate are sharing loan details before finalization so that evidence-based innovations and models tested through USAID can be included and joint monitoring visits.
- MOU with The Korea International Cooperation Agency/India to strengthen the impact and increase the efficiency of USAID/India's programs and thus achieve better measurable outcomes for the people of India and in the region.
- Regional energy connectivity, and an integrated grid through harmonized policies and regulatory frameworks, will support critical transmission interconnections and establish regional energy markets as well as facilitate improved trade relationships. An integrated regional power grid will maximize utilization of clean energy resources and optimize power production thereby promoting economic development, energy security and decrease the carbon footprint of the region (Refer IR 1.2).

ALIGNMENT WITH GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

Through extensive consultations and ongoing dialogue, USAID ensures that its activities are aligned to GOI priorities. Additionally, USAID gains approval of its budgets and activity work plans from the GOI on an annual basis.

VIII. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING (MEL)

USAID/India will adopt Collaborating, Learning and Adapting (CLA) principles and approaches throughout the implementation of this CDCS. It will also collaborate closely with the GOI, private sector, and civil society throughout implementation to ensure that routine programmatic outputs are analyzed to inform programmatic course corrections. .

USAID/India will develop and implement a robust Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) strategy that will capture results related to each DO, IRs and sub IRs to ensure learning and adaptation as needed. The strategy will foster a results-oriented learning culture consistent with USAID's CLA and Evaluation policies. USAID/India will adapt strategic frameworks in the new CDCS, such as the USAID Policy Framework, the USAID Climate Strategy, the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, and Indo-Pacific Strategy that will require new approaches to monitoring and evaluation and more resources as a result.

As a first step towards setting up a MEL strategy for the revised CDCS, USAID/India will develop a Performance Management Plan (PMP) consisting of three components. Overarching all three will be an emphasis on engaging the leadership and participation of communities affected by our programming in every phase of the MEL strategy. USAID/India will update the PMP continually over the life of the CDCS. The DO teams, on a quarterly basis, will work with the MEL team to identify the appropriate metrics, taking into consideration the design of new and amended projects and activities.

The monitoring component will include performance indicators, baseline and targets, including monitoring with context indicators to verify the Results Framework's assumptions and risks. USAID/India will use its Geographic Information System (GIS) in close coordination with the overall MEL process to link data collection, analysis, and visualization services with assessments, portfolio reviews, and annual Performance Plan and Report. This will strengthen the Mission's ability to effectively design, implement, evaluate, monitor, and learn from development programming and clearly communicate its impact. Innovative data analysis and various maps and graphics will use geographic data to assist USAID/India in understanding, acting upon, and communicating information related to a range of development topics internally and externally. As USAID/India will also measure progress beyond programs, collection of some indicators will continue after the end of project activities to track continued and collective impact. This data will be valuable to identify models and approaches that result in long-term progress. Most importantly, endeavors will be made to collect data beyond sex to see how USAID/India is impacting other marginalized communities.

1. The evaluation component will develop and implement a multi-year evaluation plan for assessing the effectiveness of outcomes, scale-up and sustainability of CDCS interventions, including progress towards achieving results. Performance evaluations and impact evaluations (when applicable) will test the development hypotheses that USAID/India has postulated and whether it has successfully facilitated inclusive and innovative solutions, partnerships with the private sector, leveraging of resources, and regional cooperation.
2. USAID/India will be intentional in its collaboration, learning, and adapting efforts to best achieve progress beyond programs. The CLA component will include a comprehensive plan outlining knowledge management for learning and adaptive management. In addition, USAID/India will continuously review information and data pertaining to various activities and approaches through portfolio reviews, implementing partner workshops, GOI review meetings, pause and reflect sessions, and mid-course stocktaking or strategic portfolio reviews of the CDCS.

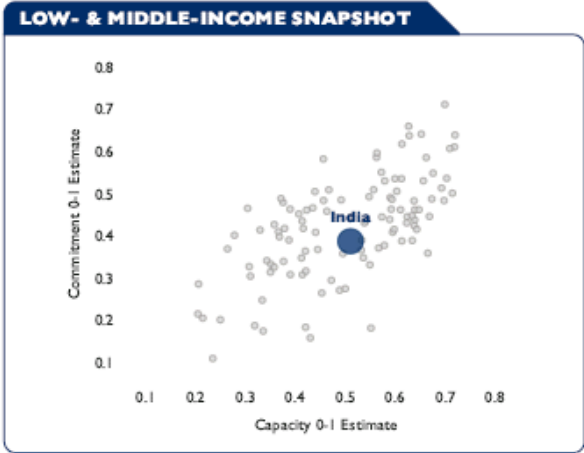
Utilization of high-quality data analytics as well as strategic, systematic application of CLA principles across USAID/India, with the GOI, and with resource partners is critical for achievement of the goal set out in the CDCS.

ANNEX: INDIA FY 2024 COUNTRY ROADMAP

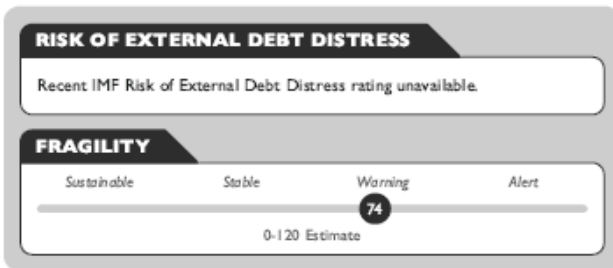
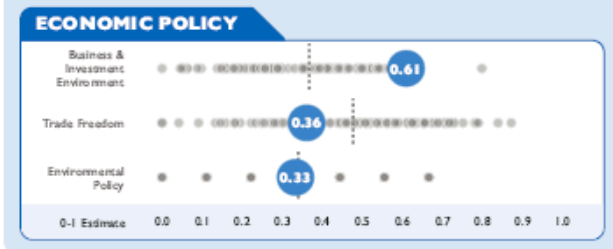
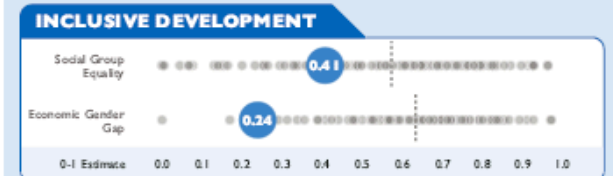
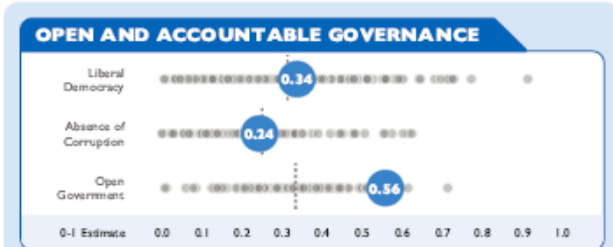


INDIA FY 2024 COUNTRY ROADMAP

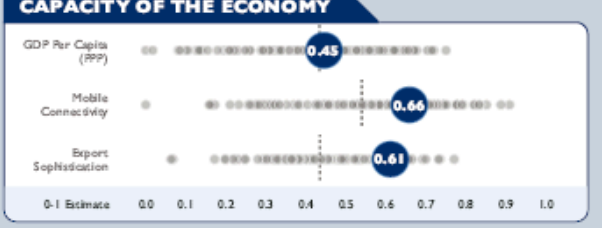
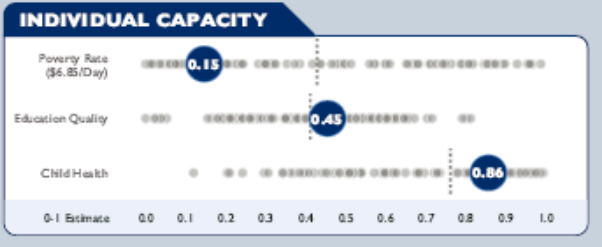
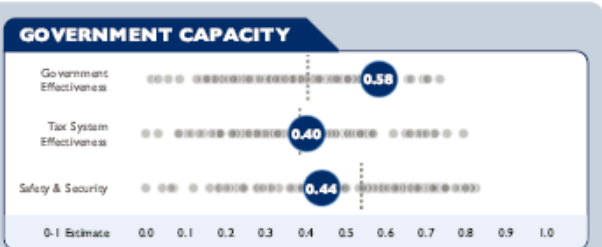
LEGEND



COMMITMENT



CAPACITY





INDIA

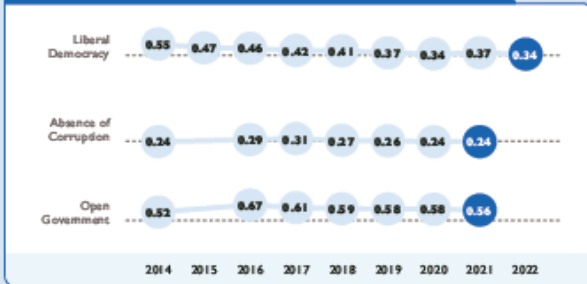
FY 2024 COUNTRY TRENDS

LEGEND

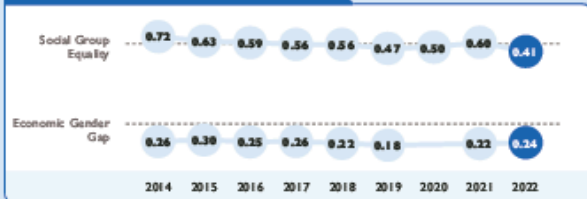


COMMITMENT

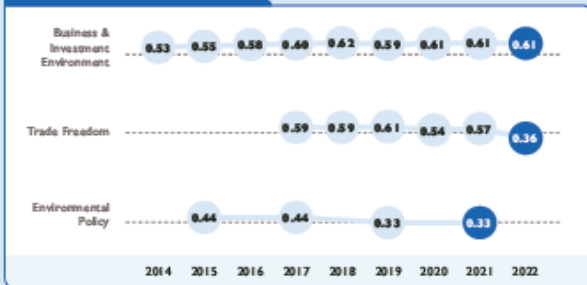
OPEN AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE



INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT



ECONOMIC POLICY

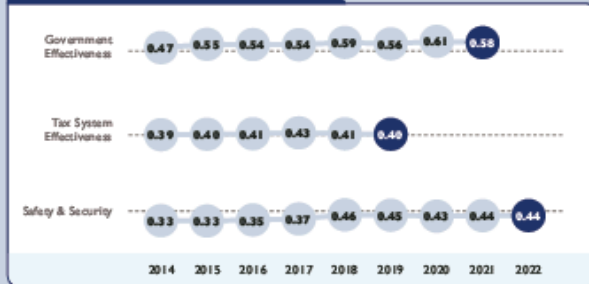


METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

FY 2024 Country Roadmap results (darker shaded points) and prior year results (lighter shaded points) are normalized in the same manner to ensure comparability. In some instances, USAID has taken several additional measures to maximize comparability of results across time, including adjusting source reporting year to actual year of measurement and removing historical data that are no longer comparable due to methodological revisions. For more detail, please see the [USAID Country Roadmap Methodology Guide](#).

CAPACITY

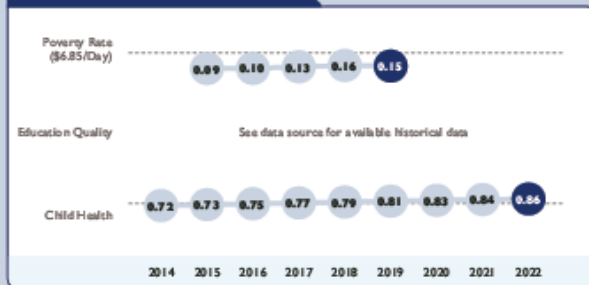
GOVERNMENT CAPACITY



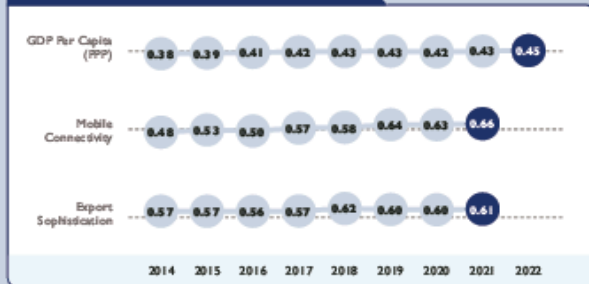
CIVIL SOCIETY CAPACITY



INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY



CAPACITY OF THE ECONOMY



UNCLASSIFIED