



# Summary of DFID's work in India 2011-2015

February 2015

## Why we work in India

India is a growing global power and a key partner for the UK. After more than a decade of growth, India is now a middle income country. It occupies an important position on the world stage as a member of G20 and BRICS. But India still faces development challenges. While the number of people living on less than \$1.25 (80p) a day has fallen, per capita income is still one third of China's. 600 million people have no access to sanitation and 400 million have no access to clean energy. There is a significant disparity between India's states, eight of which are home to 65% of India's poor. Poverty reduction in these states remains critical to global success in meeting the Millennium Development Goals.



DFID's development capital investments will help a chain of affordable hospitals serve 1.2 million rural patients in low income Indian states by 2020, and will be repaid with interest to the UK taxpayer..

As India's economy grows, poverty reduces and India has ever greater prominence in world affairs, our development partnership with the country is evolving. In a statement to Parliament in November 2012, the Secretary of State for International Development announced an agreement with the Government of India which moves us towards this new type of relationship. All financial grant aid to India will cease in 2015, after which all new development cooperation programmes will be either technical assistance programmes focused on sharing skills and expertise, or investments in private sector projects focussed on helping the poor.

By 2015, DFID in India will:

- Conclude our programmes of financial grants in three of the poorest states – Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Odisha.
- Develop a programme of investments to support private sector development in India's poorest states.
- Build engagement with India so we can work together on global development issues.

## What we will achieve by 2015

- Help 3 million women gain access to credit, insurance and savings as well as help them work their way out of poverty.
- Help more than 300,000 mothers deliver their babies safely with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors.
- Reach 3.6 million pregnant women and children under 5 with nutrition programmes.

- Provide 2 million people access to improved sanitation facilities.
- Support over 780,000 children to enrol in secondary school.
- Help 12 million more people (7.3 million of them women) to understand and claim their rights and entitlements.
- Help over 800,000 people gain access to clean energy.

## Who we will work with

DFID delivers its programmes in India in partnership with the Government of India, state governments, private sector, civil society organisations, think tanks and other donors. We also work closely with other UK government departments to contribute to wider priorities on trade, climate change, infrastructure, research, education and skills.

## How we will work

We are committed to achieving results, transparency and value for money for every pound spent on development. We work with government, civil society and private sector partners to maximise the impact and results we achieve through our programmes. We will meet all the commitments of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), including publishing more information on our projects and increasing opportunities for people affected by our programmes to tell us about their experiences. We have worked with partners over the last decade to innovate and expand new approaches to accountability. We will expand innovative initiatives on accountability and will work with partners to encourage them to adopt transparency standards in line with IATI.



In India as many girls as boys attend lower primary school. But when poverty forces families to choose who goes to secondary school, it's usually the boys. The UK is helping disadvantaged young women – especially girls from the poorest and tribal communities - get their chance of a secondary education. We are helping to build more local secondary schools, train teachers and get help directly to girls to cover the costs of going to school.

## More information

For a more detailed breakdown of India's Operational Plan, please visit

<http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-india-operational-plan-2014>

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