



Regional Office of Acquisition and Assistance

ANNUAL PROGRAM STATEMENT (APS) No: APS-386-16-000001, Amendment#01

December 23, 2016

SUBJECT: Deletion and modification of technical areas

Amendment No. 01 to APS No: APS-386-16-000001 is hereby issued to make following changes effective the date of this amendment:

I. Concept notes for new activities under the APS shall no longer be accepted in the following technical areas as defined in Appendix B of the solicitation:

1. Urban India Water and Sanitation for Health Alliance
2. Early Grade Reading
3. Clean Energy and Forestry
4. Triangular Cooperation
5. Gender
6. Financial Inclusion

Concept notes will only be accepted in the following technical areas:

1. Food Security and Nutrition: Concept notes will be accepted **from either new or existing partners**
2. Health: Concept notes will be accepted **for expansion/scale up from only existing partners/ recipients in following areas**
 - a. Ending Preventable Maternal and Child Deaths (EPCMD)
 - b. Family planning as an intervention for EPCMD
 - c. Tuberculosis (TB)
 - d. HIV/AIDS

II. Delete the following program funding areas from Appendix B:

1. Urban India Water and Sanitation for Health Alliance
2. Early Grade Reading
3. Clean Energy and Forestry
4. Triangular Cooperation
5. Gender
6. Financial Inclusion

III. Replace the following program funding area in Appendix B with the revised version as provided in Annex 'A' to this amendment:

1. Food Security and Nutrition

Food Security, Climate Resilience and Nutrition

Minimum award amount: \$1 million (INR 6 crores)

India's intensive focus on agricultural development over the past 40 years has resulted in increased agricultural production through the adoption and adaptation of new technologies and production methods. India is now one of the world's largest agricultural producers of staple crops, fruits, horticulture, and dairy. Many of India's agricultural successes have emerged from its ability to develop and apply cost-effective development solutions. While India has pioneered innovative solutions for overcoming the vicious cycle of global poverty and hunger by fostering inclusive agriculture-led growth; Global Climate Change (GCC) is expected to have irreversible impacts on agriculture systems in India and around the globe, particularly in Asia and Africa, where the most vulnerable people depend on agriculture for livelihood.

Under the agricultural sector, USAID/India's overarching goal is to support partnerships with public and private sector organizations to achieve food security and nutrition goals. USAID/India will support programs that aim at capitalizing India's expertise and transferring appropriate innovative solutions to address development challenges in other countries to reduce global food insecurity. Partnerships with public and private sector should aim at identifying; testing, and adopting; and transferring Indian agriculture innovations to benefit other FTF focus in Asia (more information is available at: <https://www.feedthefuture.gov/countries>). Innovations could be technologies (e.g. low cost agricultural equipment), processes (e.g. conservation agriculture practices) and institutional arrangements (e.g. dairy cooperative model).

USAID may also support programs in India that specifically aim at deployment of climate resilient technologies that will help farmers and vulnerable communities cope with risks associated with climate change, increased rainfall variability and changing cropping patterns. While these interventions should aim at supporting climate smart agriculture and climate resilience strategies for India; they may also be applicable for scaling up in other country context.

USAID/India invites concept notes from diverse institutions to sources new ideas, innovations, technologies, resources, skills and business models that promote economic growth and development in Asia and Africa. Private-sector players such as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, or large agri-businesses can partner with USAID to enhance developmental outcomes that are nested within its overall business strategy. Such collaborations in development should help harness private-sector expertise, leverage additional financing from the applicant, and expand rural economies in a sustainable way.

Private-sector led initiatives could collaborate with stakeholders in the agricultural landscape like government agencies, farmer cooperatives, service/ technology providers, agriculture produce aggregators, financial and research institutions, and food-processors to catalyze sustainable agricultural growth in the target geographies. Private sector led approaches for developmental outcomes could include: co-funding, capital investments, agriculture equipment, knowledge,

trainings and capacity building, input supply, market-driven technical inputs, access to networks, new markets for agricultural surpluses, value-chain development, food processing, storage and transport, employing marginalized populations or marketing products adapted to them.

Partnership objectives: USAID/India seeks to establish partnerships in order to make focused investments in the following categories:

- Improving agricultural productivity by improving access to technologies; promote climate smart livestock, poultry, fisheries, plantation crops and orchards production and productivity; and farm mechanization.
- Improving nutritional status of women and children through improved access to diverse foods, improved nutrition-related behaviors and service delivery.
- Building climate resilient food systems by following an integrated approach, improving water productivity and resource use efficiency in crop production, risk reduction through crop/weather based advisory services and climate information platforms.
- Expanding agricultural markets and trade through value chains approach, post-harvest management, promoting small and medium enterprises, regional trade facilitation and market access.
- Cross-cutting themes that address gender equality and female empowerment by ensuring that programs on food security and climate resilience are accessed equitably both by men and women; and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for ‘Bottom of the Pyramid’ populations / rural populations to gain equitable access to markets, quality inputs.

Partnerships in agriculture/food security and nutrition sector could follow one of the below models:

1) ***Transfer of proven Indian innovations to FTF countries in Asia:*** Proven innovations are defined as those innovations that are commercially viable, adopted by a minimum of 5000-10,000 users (individuals, farmers, micro-entrepreneurs, cooperatives, service providers) in at least one-three different agro-ecologies in India. Partnerships under the IPP could support sharing and transfer of these proven innovations with target countries in Africa and Asia. *For example: USAID/India is partnering with an Indian private sector entity to promote food security in Nepal through the transfer of affordable, innovative Indian farm mechanization, drip and solar irrigation.*

2) ***Climate adaptation solutions/ interventions for vulnerable geographies of India:*** Support deployment of technologies and processes that have the potential to build climate resilience and adaptive capacity in the most vulnerable geographies in India. These innovations or best practices should be adopted by a minimum of 5000-10,000 users (individuals, farmers, micro-entrepreneurs, cooperatives, service providers) and have the potential for scale up in other country context. *For example: USAID/India is supporting partnership in climate services(crop advisory, insurance, ICT services) for resilient agriculture across nine states in India.*

3) Pilot innovations for commercial viability in a limited pilot scale (up to 1000 stakeholders in India) and subsequent cross-border transfer of innovations in analogous territories: This is a hybrid model which aims to first pilot stage 2 innovations, adapt and validates the commercial viability (adopted by at least 1000 stakeholders) in India for 2 years. If found appropriate, USAID could support the expansion in subsequent years for wider deployment to analogous territories/ecologies in Africa and Asia. *For example: USAID/India supported crop management and cutting-edge technologies among 600,000 farmers in India. The program is now engaged in transferring best practices from India to Nepal and Bangladesh to improve agricultural productivity and increase incomes of smallholder farmers.*