

## The EU Remains Committed to the Kyoto Protocol

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*Commissioner Connie Hedegaard with Environment Minister Jairam Ramesh*

From 7-9 April 2010, EU Climate Action Commissioner Connie Hedegaard visited India to have meetings with representatives of the Government of India, IPCC Chairman Dr Rajendra Pachauri, NGOs, industry, academia and think tanks. The visit forms part of the round of consultation of key international partners that European Commission President Barroso has asked Commissioner Hedegaard to undertake to find ways to reinvigorate the international climate change process and pave the way for a successful outcome of the next meeting of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change in Cancun, Mexico, end of 2010.

Commissioner Hedegaard met, among others, with Environment Minister Jairam Ramesh and the Minister of Coal & Mines, Prakash Jaiswal. Commissioner Hedegaard emphasised in her meetings that the Cancun process should in the first place be used to find agreement on substance and not on the form, as the latter could also be addressed at the 2011 meeting of the Parties in South Africa. Commissioner Hedegaard also stressed that contrary

to what has been repeatedly stated in the Indian press, the EU is very committed to the Kyoto Protocol, its mechanisms and its achievements to date, and that the EU will meet its Kyoto reduction target of 8% of greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels. The EU is ready to commit to a new Kyoto target in the second commitment period but it cannot be the only one.

During her stay in India, Commissioner Hedegaard visited the EU supported Haryana Community Forestry Project and CDM afforestation project, which included a briefing on the project by the Haryana Project Management Unit and visits to the Seonthi Research Station to see high-yielding cloning of eucalyptus, and to the village of Gaganpur to see plantations and meet with Womens' Self Help Groups and Village Resources Management Committee Members. The Commissioner was impressed with the impact of this project on the women in the villages included in the project, whose lives have improved dramatically. At the end of the visit Commissioner Hedegaard presented EU solar torches to the villagers.



The visit focused on the need for cooperation between India and the EU on important issues of mutual concern, in particular climate change, security, counter-terrorism, and trade.



Chairman Graham Watson and Vice-Chair Lena Kolarska-Bobinska with Minister of State for External Affairs, Preeti Kaur

# MEPs Visit India: Taking Forward Relations Between the Parliaments

Relations between the Lok Sabha and the European Parliament are an important element of the Strategic Partnership that links India and the European Union. Following the elections in May/June 2009 both in India and

in the EU, we are now at in the early stages of a new period for both legislatures.

The recently constituted European Parliament Delegation for Relations with India visited Delhi and Hyderabad from 25 to 30 April 2010 for the first EU-India Interparliamentary Meeting since last year's elections. An eight-member strong delegation led by its Chairman Mr Graham Watson (UK) and Vice-Chair Ms Lena Kolarska-Bobinska (Poland), was made up of Members from six European countries who came to take forward relations between the two parliaments.

The programme was designed to provide the MEPs with a sound understanding of the multiple political, economic and social realities in today's India. In Delhi, the parliamentarians met the Lok Sabha

MEPs visit project for handloom weavers in Hyderabad





Chairman Graham Watson with senior scientists at ICRISAT

Speaker, Indian MPs, Government ministers and senior officials as well as representatives from chambers of commerce, NGOs and think tanks. In Hyderabad, they met the Andhra Pradesh Governor and Chief Minister, and the Speakers of both Houses of the Local Assembly. The group also visited EU-funded development cooperation projects and had the opportunity to visit the Hyderabad Development Centre of Infosys and advanced agricultural research at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT).

The visit focused on the need for cooperation between India and the EU on important issues of mutual concern, in particular climate change, security, counter-terrorism, and trade. Graham Watson explained on the visit: "The Lisbon Treaty brings us greater opportunities to work with India on issues such as climate change, counter-terrorism, trade and people-to-people contacts. The new powers that the Treaty has given to the European Parliament will make it a key player in strengthening of the EU-India Strategic Partnership."

Trade relations figured prominently in the talks. EU-India trade has tripled over the past five years. The EU is India's most important trading partner with a total volume of € 68.4 bn. in 2009 and it accounts for 16% of India's exports. It is hoped that the rapid conclusion of a Free Trade Agreement will further spur trade exchanges between the partners. Negotiations are expected to be finalised by the end of this year. The visit provided the opportunity to have frank and constructive exchanges with members of civil society on expectations and concerns about the FTA. At several occasions during the visit, the concerns on both sides about sustainable development issues to be covered by the FTA were also brought up and triggered a good debate that helped to clarify the respective points of view.

Chairman Graham Watson made clear that the EU wishes to deepen its cooperation with India on security and counter-terrorism. He stressed that the 2008 Mumbai attacks had

reinforced this ambition. Some progress has been made through the EU-India Security Dialogue and the visit to India of the EU Counter-terrorism Coordinator in October 2009. It is now time to explore further cooperation between the police and through technical assistance. Moreover, the EU has a keen interest to hold regular exchanges with India on regional issues such as Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Climate change was the theme of the day on Tuesday 29 April in a meeting with the Indian Parliamentary Forum on Global Warming and Climate Change. The MEPs explained the EU's climate change and energy policy and its commitment to cut carbon emissions, regardless of what others do. They stressed that the EU was keen to work with India on finding ways forward on the basis of common but differentiated responsibilities which recognised India's commitment to poverty reduction and economic growth. Renewable energy is an area where both India and the EU have the technology and the experience to serve as a basis for cooperation.

This visit marked a definite step forward in the EU-India interparliamentary relations and brought visibility to the role of the respective Parliaments in supporting the EU-India Strategic Partnership. The next step will be a follow-up visit of Indian MPs to Europe, probably in the second half of the year.

Vice-Chair of the MEP Delegation Lena Kolarska-Bobinska with women weavers in Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh.





*Media Seminar in Jaipur*

*A short overview of the EU was followed by discussion on the locally relevant subject of water management.*



*Discussing Water Management at Hadota Village, Rajasthan*

## **Water Issues to the Fore in EU Meeting with Rajasthan Media**

The EU Delegation, in its continuing efforts to engage the Indian media, organized a seminar on 'The EU, Climate Change & Water Management' on 1 April 2010 in Jaipur. A short overview of the EU was followed by discussion on the locally relevant subject of water management.

The media was represented by journalists from The Times of India, The Hindu, Hindustan Times, Indian Express, The Economic Times, The Week, DNA, Deccan Herald, Pioneer as well as leading Rajasthan dailies such as Rajasthan Patrika and Dainik Bhaskar. Electronic media included Doordarshan, NDTV, News 24 and TV 99. The press was very warm and friendly and there was a genuine desire to learn about the EU and exchange views. Subjects discussed ranged from the proposed Free Trade Agreement being negotiated between the EU and India in co-operation with the government of Rajasthan.

There were several speakers from the Delegation of the European Union to India, led by Ambassador Danièle Smadja who gave participants an overview of the multi-dimensional and evolving nature of the European Union, as well as a broad perspective on relations with India with special reference to environmental co-operation and climate change. Mr Hans Schoof presented EU assistance to water projects in Rajasthan, while Mr Robert Donkers described the integration of environment objectives

and policies into EU policy in a number of other areas.

Other speakers included the Principal Secretary of the Government of Rajasthan Mr. Ram Lubhaya who spoke about the EU's State Partnership Programme with the Government of Rajasthan on water resources. This ambitious collaboration, to which the EU is contributing €80 mn. (INR 480 crs) supports the recently announced water policy in the state and is involved in the development of a Water Policy Action Plan which will take up demand management, conservation, community-based structures for water management, and the setting up of a regulatory authority.

The second half of the day was therefore devoted to a visit to the Swajaldhara Water Supply Scheme in Hadota village 45 km. from the city, giving participants a glimpse into a practical facet of the EU's role in India. This drinking water supply project has benefited 1800 families by increasing the availability of water and improving the health of the villagers. The team was welcomed by members of the village community who shared their experiences regarding the water supply in their village and the changes it brought about in their lives. The Ambassador said a few words appreciating the scheme and encouraged the village community to keep working to make safe water accessible to all.



## Civil Society and Government Come Together to Discuss Ways to Improve the Health Situation in Orissa

On 17th March 2010, an EU-sponsored workshop was held at Bhubaneswar to discuss the major health-related challenges in Orissa and improve the integration of civil society initiatives into state health programmes and schemes. With over 47% of its population living in absolute poverty, Orissa is one of least developed states in the country. Its crude death rate and maternal and infant mortality rates are higher than the national average. It accounts for as much as 50% of all the malaria deaths in the country. Correspondingly, the state receives high priority in EU health funding, accounting for 9 projects in all major areas of concern (see this webpage for details: <http://www.delind.ec.europa.eu/dc-scs-ongoing-project.asp?links=scs-link2>).

Among the many issues discussed at the workshop were water and sanitation, primary health care, nutrition, tribal health care in remote forest areas, disability, testing for and controlling tuberculosis, and malaria. It was attended by most senior health officials in the state representing the National Rural Health Mission, the Orissa State AIDS Control Society and the State Tuberculosis programme. In addition there were seventy participants from civil society organisations (CSOs) and several representatives from the EU Delegation to India. Among the CSOs present were Interact Worldwide, LEPR, Alternative for India Development, Concern Worldwide, India Naz Foundation International, SAATHII, Voluntary Services Overseas, WaterAid, Welthungerhilfe, SAMBANDH and NYSASDRI. Other Orissa-based CSOs also took part in the discussions which followed each presentation. On the 18th and 19th, a number of smaller meetings were also held with

health officials from NRHM, the Malaria Programme, the TB Programme and the State AIDS Control Society. This helped to take forward and deepen some of the issues raised during the 17th March workshop.

Some civil society participants argued that since it was proving difficult to provide primary health care through public health services in remote areas, trade offs needed to be made between access and quality standards. These participants were of the view that unrealistically high standards had the perverse effect of making services unavailable. It was also felt that CSOs should work together to share information and evolve a common position before approaching, discussing and sometimes negotiating with public health authorities on specific health-related issues, at Block, District or State level.

Other civil society participants insisted that the government-run malaria programme would need to engage with communities, civil society organisations and private health providers more effectively. This was particularly so for tribal areas where public health services were unable to reach malaria-affected populations, especially during the rainy season when physical access to those locations is even harder.

On the TB Programme front, it was clearly demonstrated how CSOs can best collaborate within national public health programmes by providing low-cost out-reach services in partnership with the national programme. The example given was the mobile sputum collection centres operated by NGOs which enable sputum to be collected at home and brought to laboratories for examination.

*Civil society participants insisted that the government-run malaria programme would need to engage with communities, civil society organisations and private health providers more effectively.*



The European Union was requested to support CSOs which work in collaboration with government health schemes



From the presentation made by the State AIDS Control Society of Orissa, it was clear that data on HIV/AIDS was now available. Some civil society participants were however requesting that their own data be integrated into the state AIDS information system...

In the field of disability, civil society voices reminding participants that, unfortunately, information is very rarely

available in formats that can be used and understood by persons living with hearing or sight loss as well as other forms of disability. The level of exclusion - including within "mainstream" CSO development programmes - is therefore quite high.

The European Union was requested to support CSOs which work in collaboration with government health schemes, especially with a view to sharing and show-casing good practice. One suggested learning area would be the way village health and sanitation committees work...

A full workshop report is being finalised, with recommendations structured around a series of 'key messages' addressed to the Orissa Health Department, the EU and EU-funded CSOs. Follow-up sessions will take place after 6 and 12 months to see where progress has been made and where challenges remain.



The 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the European Union Celebrated in New Delhi

Europe Day, commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Schuman Declaration, was celebrated in New Delhi with the singing of the anthems of India and the European Union by the Delhi Chamber Choir led by Gabriella Boda-Rechner, the cutting of cakes by the Heads of Mission of the Member States and the EU, and a traditional gathering of friends and partners.

industries under a common supranational authority. The 9th of May has become a European symbol which, along with the flag, the anthem, the motto - United in Diversity - and the single currency (the euro), identifies, among other things, the political entity of the European Union.



The Mozart Children's Choir performing for Europe Day

## Statement by Baroness Catherine Ashton on the Occasion of 'Europe Day' 2010

Exactly 60 years ago on 9 May 1950 the declaration of the great European Robert Schuman laid the ground for a united, stable and peaceful Europe that would emerge from the ashes of two devastating world wars.

This historical declaration and its great significance continue to lead the integration project on the European continent and inspire partnerships we forge beyond the borders of Europe.

Europe Day has become the symbol of a new beginning, of a free and successful way of peaceful cooperation between sovereign nations, based on shared values and common interests such as peace, solidarity, democracy, welfare of people and the rule of law.

On the occasion of Europe Day 2010 I would like to emphasize the high importance that Europe is giving to its partners around the world. Only together will we be able to create policies and initiatives to tackle the challenges the world is facing in the 21st century.

We have to find effective answers on a wide range of risks and threats: the fragility of states, terrorism, organised crime as well as the wider issues that affect our citizens: energy, climate change and the competition for natural resources, pandemics, illegal migration and human trafficking, financial and economic issues, trade, health and demography.

Europeans are united in the way they perceive foreign policy and the external action. There is consensus for more cooperation, coherence, visibility and joint action. The European Union is reshaping its institutional capabilities to respond adequately to the new challenges.

At the heart of these institutional changes is the European External Action Service (EEAS), one of the central innovations of the Lisbon Treaty that came into force on 1st December 2009.....

The EEAS will strengthen the impact of EU values and interests around the globe. It will enable the EU to have a more ambitious, effective, coherent and visible foreign policy. The EEAS will be our principal interface with international partners; i.e. Europe's "eyes, ears and face" in our day-to-day dealings abroad. It will promote comprehensive policies in a strategic manner.

I am aware that current institutional developments are watched closely by our partners around the world. I am convinced that the EEAS will bring new level of comprehension and cooperation in our partnerships, to the benefit of all of us. The EEAS will be set up 60 years after the adoption of the Schuman declaration, but very much in its spirit.

Happy Europe Day!



# Higher Education in India: The Challenge of Growth with Quality

Co-operation in Higher Education

An Indo-European Conference on Quality Assurance in Higher Education was held in New Delhi on the 6th and 7th of May with the ambitious aim of examining ways

identified as priorities for co-operation, Ambassador Danièle Smadja, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to India pointed out that over €65 million had been allocated to programmes to further these objectives. The popular Erasmus Mundus scholarships had benefited over 2000 Indian students in the last five years, not including grants from EU Member States and their universities. More recently, EU-India Study Centres had been set up both in Europe and in India. A joint declaration on education signed in 2008 had focused attention on education reform, support to quality assurance mechanisms, credit transfers to enable universities to offer courses based in more than one country, and the recognition of qualifications – all of which had been demonstrated in Europe by the success of the so-called Bologna Process which covers over 45 countries. Related initiatives in Europe were the establishment of a European Higher Education Area and Research Area, and the setting up of a European Quality Assurance Register. The key features of a good system, she felt, were the acceptance of education as a public responsibility; the promotion of a voluntary bottom-up approach in which autonomy with accountability would be the guiding principle; the dual objective of convergence with diversity in order to apply common parameters of quality measurement while allowing for different philosophies and methods; and the importance of research.



Ambassador Smadja flanked by the Chairman of the UGC Prof. Thorat and the Vice Chancellor of Delhi University Prof. Deepak Pental at the Higher Education Conference

to send more Indian students to universities and colleges while continuing to improve the quality of education being offered. The conference was co-sponsored by the EU's Erasmus Mundus Cooperation programme, the EU-India Study centres programme and by the University of Delhi, and it witnessed the keen and vocal participation of more than three hundred academics over two days.

India currently has 480 universities, over 22,000 colleges and approximately half a million teachers. Nevertheless, the Gross Enrolment Rate in Indian higher education is only 11% compared with a world average of 23% and a developed country average of over 50%. To meet the needs of students coming up through the school system as well as the requirements of an increasingly sophisticated employment market, the government is planning a big push. Funding has accordingly gone up over tenfold from around 4000 crs. in the 10th Five Year plan to Rs.49,000 crs. in the current 11th Plan. This involves the setting up of 30 universities and over 1460 colleges. As the Chairman of the University Grants Commission (UGC), Prof. Sukhdeo Thorat remarked, it is a challenge to improve the quality of education at the same time as such a massive expansion. He felt that there were lessons to be learnt from Europe which had a state-supported university system in which quality was consistently high.

The Indian system for quality assurance in higher education includes the use of grant making by the UGC to specify initial conditions; the operation of 15 Councils such as the Medical Council, Bar Council and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) set up by the government to regulate the working of technical institutions; and the voluntary assessment of institutions by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) based in Bangalore. In the 15 years since it was set up it has accredited 159 universities and 4094 colleges. Prof. Narendra Jadhav, Member of the Planning Commission of India informed the conference that accreditation would soon be made mandatory, and that there would be provision for a large number of accreditation agencies in both the private and public sectors with the backing of an accreditation regulatory authority at arms length from government. The establishment of a National Commission on Higher Education and Research is also on the anvil.

With several bills being tabled in parliament in the next few months, the education sector in India will witness enormous change; and international partners such as the EU are poised to play a significant role.

Recalling the bilateral agreement signed in 1994 in which academic exchanges and increased student mobility were

The popular Erasmus Mundus scholarships had benefited over 2000 Indian students in the last five years





The European Union held its 15th EU Film Festival in Goa, Mumbai, Chennai and New Delhi from 24 April to 20 June. The EU Film Festival in India is a regular initiative that in the past editions has successfully presented a selection of modern European cinema to the Indian public in major cities. The Festival is made up of a bouquet of films that give vivid reflections of the cultural streams of Europe and stories that describe the European life in diverse socio-economic and cultural environments, representing an important facet of the growing cultural relations between the EU and India. It is also an occasion when all the different diplomatic missions of the EU in India come together to present a common European event.

The opening ceremony took place in Goa, where the Portuguese film "Christopher Columbus: The Enigma" was shown as the first of the 23 films. With Goa as a backdrop of choice for the inaugural movie, this film aptly highlighted the historical ties between Portugal and India. It shows an ambitious Portuguese physician who becomes convinced that Columbus sailed not from Genoa, Italy, but from a Portuguese town instead. To prove his hypothesis once and for all, he embarks on a singular mission, which then quickly expands to encompass a vast sea of potential.

The Festival helped show some of the many faces of European filmmaking, be it comedies such as the Swedish film "One Red Eye", a heart warming and thrilling father and son story that deals with love and struggles; dramas such as Spanish "Solitude", showing the life of single women with children

whose lives are forever altered by a terrorist bombing in Madrid, or the Danish cartoon "A Tale of Two Mozzies" which bubbles with humour, anarchy, colourful insect personalities and lots of musical numbers.

For music lovers, Irish movie "Small Engine Repair" features superb country and western guitar tunes that entice film lovers to join in and sing along; and the Polish film "Chopin. Desire for Love" highlights classical music composer Fryderyk Chopin's music while a tale of love and struggles unfolds.

To know more about each of the 23 films showcased during the 15th EU Film Festival, log on to our website at this address: "<http://www.delind.ec.europa.eu/pdfs/eu-film-festival.pdf>"





India Europe  
Forum 2010

*It was generally acknowledged that just as much as there were differences between India and Europe in cultural terms there were also universal values espoused by both societies*

## India Europe Forum 2010: Broadening the Dialogue



Since the turn of the century, political thinkers, environmental scientists and economic historians have come together to reinvigorate the study of history and of the rise and fall of civilisations. Their interpretations, coming as they do at a time of profound changes in human societies, have sparked many debates and discussions on how institutional structures should change to take account of the new challenges and opportunities we face.

At the India Europe Forum 2010 organised in New Delhi on the 12th and 13th of April by the Embassy of Spain in collaboration with the Delegation of the European Union to India to look specifically at relations between India and Europe, intellectuals from both sides met in the deliberately created atmosphere of a *tertulia* or *salon* to explore the dimensions of this relationship. Discussions were grouped around four major themes.

The first session entitled *The Indian Union, the European Union and the World: Supra-nationalism, Federalism and Decentralization* emphasized political developments, external and internal, on both sides. India has gained weight in recent years. Europe, on the other hand, has attempted, to generate dynamism within and maintain its influence abroad by integrating politically and economically. At the same time, countries like India have begun to question the definitions of modernity and progress as applied to their societies. While adopting liberal democratic systems, they have realised not only that large swathes of society have been excluded from its benefits, but also that the disenfranchised have begun to fight back politically by organising on caste lines – a traditional form of classification which has been associated with irrationality or backwardness – in contra-distinction to the western/Marxian concept of class and the resulting ideology of socialism. This was the theme of the second session on *Tradition and Modernity in Europe and India* which also compared the different attitudes to diversity in the two regions: India is, perhaps, a functioning

anarchy of cultures, languages and religions whereas Europe seems fearful at times that demographic changes caused by immigration will bring fundamental changes to the European identity in their wake.

The second day started with the session *Cultural Differences and Common Values*, considered as a continuation of the previous debate about cultural aspects of both Europe and India. It was generally acknowledged that just as much as there were differences between India and Europe in cultural terms there were also universal values espoused by both societies – a love of free speech and artistic expression being one of them. The quest for spiritual growth and enlightenment, allowing the individual freedom of belief guaranteed by the state was another.

The afternoon session, *The Challenges of Inclusive Growth, Globalisation and Sustainable Development* looked at the economic growth models and paths to development of both India and Europe. India's growth had been high but unequal in the last decade; and the challenge of reaching socially, economically and geographically remained formidable despite the decline seen in those considered to be living in absolute poverty. While growth required freedom and flexibility to be promoted in the economic system, inclusive development required a more pro-active role by the government. Progress on both fronts would require the harnessing of social objectives to the innovative and entrepreneurial spirit of private enterprise. The challenge in Europe on the other hand is to stimulate the economic system without eroding the social gains which have made European societies among the most protected in terms of human rights and egalitarian in terms of incomes and wealth.

In his closing remarks the Ambassador of Spain expressed the hope that the idea of the Forum would endure, that its informality would be maintained and that it would contribute to the deepening of understanding between India and Europe.

## Vocations for Women: the EU Supports a Major Training Initiative

Project Swavlamban, or self reliance, was launched by Ambassador Danièle Smadja in Dungarpur, Rajasthan on the 30th of March 2010. Titled 'Empowering Poor Informal Sector Women through Market Relevant Capacity Building' the project is implemented by SEWA, the Self Employed Women's Association, in 11 districts of Gujarat and 3 districts of Rajasthan.

During the four year course of this project 25,000 poor women will be trained in ten vocational fields which hold promise for the future. These are textiles and clothing; agro and food processing; agriculture and nursery raising; construction; information and communication technology (ICT); building and managing micro-enterprises; salt production; para-medical training; para-veterinary training; renewable energy; and rural infrastructure and livelihood. The 130 most enterprising and motivated women will become master trainers for these technologies and sectors. The project requires development of training modules, learning aids and delivery mechanisms. The selection and training at central level of those with the communication skills and aptitudes for different sectors is happening now; and will eventually result in the delivery of skill development courses for large numbers of women in the designated districts. Outcomes will be measured through baseline and follow-up surveys, and there will be periodic reviews where fine-tuning of the programme is possible.

SEWA, registered as a trade union in 1972, is an organisation of self-employed women workers outside the pale of the organised sector. SEWA's aim is to organise these women for employment and self-reliance. Presently it has 1.2 million members in 9 states. The voices of the women in the audience offered powerful testimony to the work of this grassroots organisation (see box).



Ambassador Smadja (left) with Reema Nanavaty of SEWA at the project launch.

Speaking at the inaugural ceremony in the presence of Reema Nanavaty, the Director, Economic and Rural Development, SEWA, Ms Jyoti Mackwan, the General Secretary of the organisation, as well as hundreds of rural women members, Ambassador Smadja said that education is a major priority in the EU's development assistance to India. Following the approval of the National Policy on Skills Development in 2009, the EU had focused a part of its education funding on vocational training, and this initiative had led to the selection of 9 new projects in 21 states, reaching out to the marginalised and most vulnerable groups in society including minorities, scheduled castes, unemployed youth and women. She also reminded her audience that the EU and SEWA had been partners earlier in the Post Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme in Gujarat from 2001 to 2006.

*Following the approval of the National Policy on Skills Development in 2009, the EU had focused a part of its education funding on vocational training.*

SEWA members at the launch of project Swavlamban





## SEWA's Work in the Field : Livelihood Stories

"I am a widow and used to make my earning as an agriculture worker. My mother-in-law sold off the land after the death of my husband. Through SEWA, I started micro-savings and received training in hand-pump repair. We now have the contract for the whole block in hand-pump repair and I can make a living out of this skill."



"I am a girl from a tribal community which was resettled due to the construction of a dam. Through SEWA, I started micro-savings, took a loan and set up a small enterprise to produce dishes out of leaves. I invested in a small machine to upgrade the dish-making and earn a living from that."

"I am from Uttar Pradesh and was married into a community, where women are not allowed to go out of the house. One day I decided to return to my family and there I met women from SEWA. I learned to stay on my own feet, and since then I have organised 7000 women workers in UP."

"I am a widow whose husband was killed in the communal riots in 2002. I had nine children to take care of and was not used to going out of the house. Through SEWA, I learned machine embroidery and later I learned baking. I now have a small bakery of my own and make a modest living from it."

## EU - India Calendar of Events

Date	Particulars	Place
4 June 2010	Presentation of the Survey Findings of European Researchers in India	New Delhi
14 June 2010	Sub-Commission on Economic Cooperation	New Delhi
16 June 2010	Action Plan Support Facility: Environment Steering Committee	New Delhi
18 June 2010	India-EU Sub-Commission on Trade	New Delhi
22 June 2010	EU-India Ministerial meeting: EU Delegation led by High Representative/Vice President Catherine Ashton	New Delhi
28 June 2010	Information Day for civil society organisations on the EU call for proposals on 'Water for Good Health and Sustainable Livelihoods'	New Delhi
8 July 2010	EU India Dialogue on Financial Services	Brussels
9 July 2010	EU India Macroeconomic Dialogue	Brussels
14 July 2010	EU- India Civil Aviation Steering Committee	New Delhi
October 2010	EU India Summit 2010	Brussels