

**EU-INDIA
DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION**



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Foreword

In 2020, the European Union and India marked 58 years of diplomatic relations. The 1994 cooperation agreement, which provided the legal framework for EU-India relations, took bilateral relations beyond trade and economic cooperation, progressively broadening the scope of engagement. We have been building stronger relations ever since, underpinned by the Strategic Partnership adopted at the EU-India Summit in 2004.

The new EU Consensus on Development stressed the need to build partnerships around the world to help implement the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, to develop innovative engagement through a broader range of cooperation, addressing the multiple dimensions of the pledge to ‘leave no one behind’.

This was reaffirmed by the recently adopted EU Strategy on India that set the scene for increased cooperation on common responses to global challenges and regional issues. Some of the common areas of interest include fighting climate change, promoting sustainable modernisation and supporting innovation, including through increased people-to-people exchanges.

Working with government agencies and civil society organisations, the EU partners with India in support of its flagship programmes such as Swachh Bharat, the 100 Smart Cities Mission, the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation or Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.

We have engaged to better use natural and renewable resources, upgrade urban infrastructure for transport and sanitation, contribute to smart cities, but also to strengthen civil society’s capacity to bring development benefits where they are needed the most.

Public sector resources must be maximised and scaled-up as far as possible and this means working collectively to ensure that resources are allocated efficiently and contribute to development and poverty reduction. Guided by our common commitments towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

and against climate change, the EU has contributed with grants to the investment efforts of EU national development agencies in order to make green projects in India sustainable. We shall continue to build this relationship further, and we aim to do this by building stronger alliances that contribute to sustainable growth.

The COVID-19 pandemic constitutes an unprecedented challenge, which makes partnerships and strengthened collaboration regionally and globally even more essential. The EU has already committed to a global response package of €20 billion to support countries’ efforts in fighting the pandemic. In a pledging event co-convened by the EU, an additional €7.4 billion was raised to ensure the collaborative development and universal deployment of diagnostics, treatments and vaccines against the virus. The Global Fund, a partnership of governments, civil society, and technical agencies, to end AIDS, TB and malaria as epidemics, is also a prime example of joint efforts in combatting global challenges. The EU contribution represents almost 50% of all resources received by the Global Fund.

The EU and India are natural partners. We will work together to defend multilateralism and a rules-based international order, promoting prosperity and sustainable development globally.

This brochure highlights the EU-India relationship in development cooperation so far, working together and building upon each other’s expertise in fulfilling our national and international commitments towards a more sustainable world.



Ugo Astuto

Ambassador of the European Union to India

The European Union

Key Facts*

Population: 446 million

Population density: 108.8 persons/km²

Land area: 4 million km²

GDP: €13.9 trillion

GDP per capita: €31,100



The European flag features a circle of 12 gold stars on a blue background. They stand for the ideals of unity, solidarity and harmony among the peoples of Europe. The European flag symbolises both the European Union and, more broadly, the identity and unity of Europe.

- + The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 27 EU countries;
- + The EU has developed an internal single market through a standardised system of laws that apply in all Member States. EU policies aim to ensure the free movement of people, goods, services, and capital within the internal market;
- + The Member States delegate sovereignty to the EU institutions to represent the interests of the European Union as a whole. There are common policies for trade, agriculture, energy, environment, fisheries, competition, research, external relations and regional development;
- + The EU's main bodies are: the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, and the European Court of Justice;
- + The guiding values of the EU include human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, rule of law, and human rights;
- + The EU has delivered more than half a century of peace, stability and prosperity, helped raise living standards and launched a single European currency: the euro. More than 340 million EU citizens in 19 countries now use it as their currency and enjoy its benefits;
- + The EU is the largest trade bloc in the world, and the biggest exporter of manufactured goods and services and the biggest import market for over 100 countries;
- + The EU has a diverse and rich culture, with 24 official languages and over 60 indigenous regional or minority languages;
- + Collectively, the EU and its constituent countries are the world's leading donor of humanitarian aid;
- + In 2012, the EU was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for advancing the causes of peace, reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe;
- + The motto of the EU is "united in diversity" which first came into use in 2000.

Key Dates

1950

On 9th May 1950, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman gave a speech which publicly proposed the establishment of a European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

1951

The ECSC is founded by six countries (Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

1957

The six countries set up the European Economic Community (EEC), for wider cooperation. One of its core objectives is to develop a common market offering free movement of goods, services, capital and people. Border checks and customs duties would be gradually removed.

1969

At the Hague Summit, the EEC's political leaders decide to move further ahead with European integration.

1973

Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the European Communities, bringing their membership to nine.

1981

Greece joins the European Communities, bringing their membership to 10.

1986

Spain and Portugal join the European Communities, bringing their membership to 12.

1991

The Maastricht European Council adopts a Treaty on European Union. It lays the basis for a common foreign and security policy, closer cooperation on justice and home affairs and the creation of an economic and monetary union, including a single currency. The inter-governmental cooperation in these fields added to the existing Community system creates the European Union (EU). The EEC is renamed the 'European Community' (EC).

1992

The Treaty on European Union is signed at Maastricht. It enters into force on 1 November 1993.

1993

The Single Market is created.

1995

Austria, Finland and Sweden join the EU, bringing its membership to 15.

1999

The currencies of 11 EU countries are replaced by the euro. The single currency is launched on the money markets. From this point onwards, the European Central Bank (ECB) has responsibility for the EU's monetary policy, which is defined and implemented in euro.

2002

People in the euro area countries begin using euro notes and coins.

2004

Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia join the European Union.

2007

Bulgaria and Romania join the EU.

2013

Croatia joins the European Union as its 28th member state.

2020

The United Kingdom withdraws from the European Union.

Elements for an EU Strategy on India

The European Union and India upgraded their long-standing relationship to a strategic partnership in 2004, acknowledging their common goals and principles. Nowadays, in a challenging international environment, the EU and India share the same values of democracy, human rights, fundamental freedoms and support the rules-based global order.

Pursuant to this, in November 2018, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy adopted a Joint Communication that sets out the EU's vision for a strategy to strengthen cooperation and the partnership with India. Through the strategy, the EU places an emphasis on reinforcing cooperation in foreign policy and developing security and defence cooperation with India, promoting effective multilateralism, and building on common values and objectives.

This Joint Communication replaces the last Commission Communication on India of 2004, recognising that India has emerged as the fastest-growing large economy and has acquired an important geopolitical role.

The Strategy aims to strengthen the EU-India Strategic Partnership by focusing on sustainable modernisation and on common responses to global and regional issues, and will provide the policy framework for the EU's deeper and broader engagement with India over the coming years.

EU-India: Partners in Progress

MODERNISATION

- + Investment in India's sustainable modernisation
- + New business opportunities
- + Enhanced connectivity and data protection
- + Sustainable urbanisation

ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- + Implementation of the Paris Agreement
- + Clean energy transition, energy efficiency and renewable energy
- + Addressing major environmental challenges
- + India-EU Water Partnership
- + Joint Declaration on Resource Efficiency

TRADE & INVESTMENT

- + Balanced, ambitious and mutually beneficial agreements on trade and investment
- + Sound, transparent, non-discriminatory regulatory and business environment in India

INNOVATION

- + More people-to-people exchanges, utilising societal diversity
- + Cooperation on education and skills, mutual recognition of qualifications, mobility of talent
- + Innovation initiatives

Strengthening the Political Partnership

REINFORCING COOPERATION ON FOREIGN POLICY

- + Coordinating on the most relevant foreign policy issues
- + Working for stability and security in the overlapping neighbourhoods
- + Engaging India more on sustainable connectivity both at strategic and operational levels

DEVELOPING SECURITY AND DEFENCE COOPERATION

- + Fighting terrorism and radicalisation
- + Exchanging expertise on maritime and cyber security, non-proliferation / disarmament and hybrid threats
- + Military relations via personnel exchanges and trainings

PROMOTING EFFECTIVE MULTILATERALISM

- + Promoting the rules-based global order and trading system
- + Improving coordination in the United Nations, World Trade Organization and G20
- + Working on strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive global growth

BUILDING ON COMMON VALUES AND OBJECTIVES

- + Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights and democracy, and the inclusion of young people
- + Coordinating on humanitarian and disaster relief operations
- + Delivering the UN Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030

General Overview

At the 14th EU-India Summit held in 2017, Prime Minister Modi said of the strategic partnership with the EU: 'As the world's largest democracies, we are natural partners. Our close relations are founded on the shared values of democracy, rule of law, respect for fundamental freedoms and multiculturalism. We also share the vision of a multi-polar, rules-based international order.'

The fundamental objectives of EU development policy are to reduce poverty and to help ensure sustainable economic, social and environmental development.

The 14th EU-India Summit also witnessed both parties commit to the implementation of the Agenda 2030 with the complementary EU Consensus on Development and India's 'sab ka saath, sab ka vikas' policy initiatives. The discussions also reaffirmed the importance of global partnerships to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals alongside poverty

alleviation. In this regard, both sides reiterated their commitment to collaborate on common priorities and recognised the need to mutually reinforce the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

The EU and India have had a strong partnership for decades and EU-India development cooperation activities have been implemented under the 1994 Development Cooperation agreement, which was further strengthened in 2004, through the EU-India Strategic Partnership. Since then EU development cooperation assistance has amounted to €940 million for activities being undertaken in India.

Providing over 50% of all global development aid, the EU and its Member States are collectively the world's leading donor.



The EU's development cooperation activities in India have focused mainly on supporting India's transition to an upper middle-income status by addressing some of its key development priorities – sustainable and inclusive growth, job creation and building infrastructure and human capital.

In particular, this means incentivising and supporting the private sector, including support in the development of regulatory frameworks that attract investment, and contributing to strengthening local and state government institutions to address development priorities. The EU has, over the years, been adapting its tools to fit such purposes. In particular, its blended finance facilities provide a support mechanism to increase investment in India. This is done through blending grants with loans to de-risk and/or maximise investments and build relevant capacities and contribute to reducing the financial gap between infrastructure needs and aspiration.

To ensure international achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the EU measures its progress by programming its development activities on the '5 Ps' that shape the SDGs, which are People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships. Development activities of the EU also adopt a comprehensive approach



by working with the Government, Civil Society Organisations, Local Authorities and International Organisations in order to strengthen Partnerships. People and Peace related actions are undertaken mainly through cooperation with CSOs and Local Authorities. Projects in this regard focus on improving access to resources, promoting gender equality, supporting people with disabilities, improving social protection etc. Further, the EU's numerous initiatives in support of blending, energy, environment, sustainable consumption and production aim at positively impacting those goals in the SDGs that pertain to Planet and Prosperity.

Recent developments with the outbreak of COVID-19 have also led to the partial reprogramming of EU funds in support of socioeconomic measures to combat the pandemic's negative impact. Assistance such as provision of food, hygiene and sanitation kits including awareness raising activities have been undertaken, targeting the most vulnerable communities.

The European Commission, for the period 2019-2024, has defined a new set of priorities, bearing in mind global challenges and opportunities. Some of the key priorities include the Green Deal, digital transformation, migration, governance and spurring jobs and growth. These priorities will be reflected in the EU's partnership with India through joint efforts, thereby improving socio-economic growth, tackling common challenges of global governance and reinforcing shared values and principles.

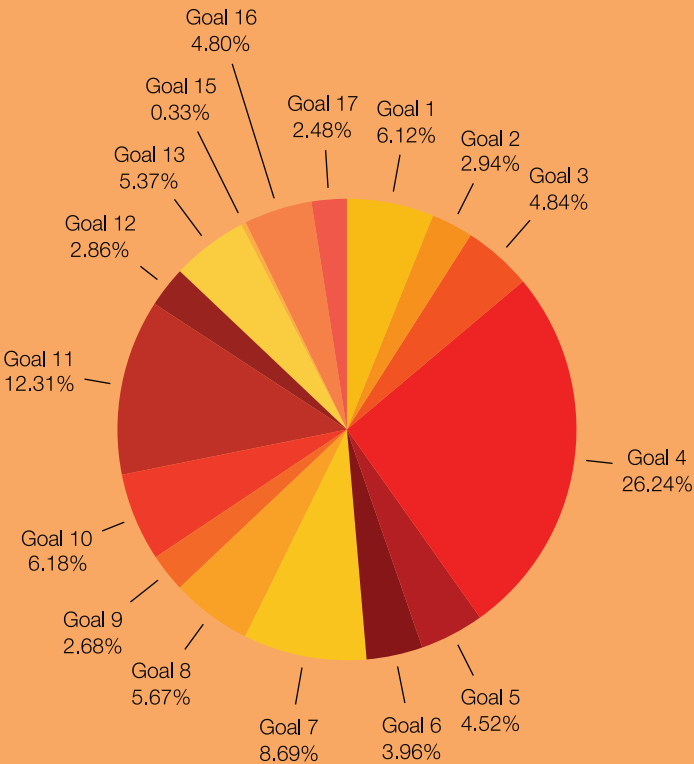
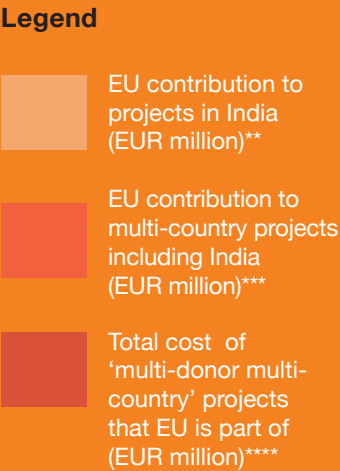


SDG mapping of projects supported by the EU in India - ongoing since 2017



EU contribution to projects in India, including through multi-country project schemes*	Total cost of multi-donor multi-country projects that the EU is a part of
€269.27 million	€222 million

*Projects funded under the different EU instruments available to India: Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) including regional and thematic support for Local Authorities, Civil Society Organisations; SWITCH Asia; European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR); Horizon 2020; and the European Partnership Instrument



* Each project may address more than one SDG.
** The EU contribution is for the project as a whole, and not limited to activities targeting the specific SDG(s).
*** The EU contribution is for the project as a whole, and not just for India.
**** This refers to total cost of the project with multiple donors.

EU Contribution to Projects in India

EU Development Cooperation in India

The current EU development cooperation portfolio is funded through the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)¹. It focuses on strategic areas identified by the EU and India and where the EU can bring added-value such as greening of the economy and energy security, but also sustainable urbanisation including in support of India's Smart Cities Programme.

The European Council Conclusions on the EU Strategy on India state that the EU should continue to support the development of sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure, as it does via blending facilities and the European Investment Bank, as well as of better urban and rural mobility through metro-rail seamless interconnectivity.

The EU aims to ensure a coordinated approach in order to further strengthen existing EU-India strategic partnerships, namely in clean energy and climate; water; smart and sustainable urbanisation, and environment. With a focus on inequalities, gender balance, social and economic inclusion, transparency, accountability and democratic values and work with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), the social sectors remain key elements along with support to sustainable economic development in India. Thematic funding support which often provides assistance to projects in the form of grants, such as the 'Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities' instrument and the 'European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)' offer useful channels to support hard-to-reach groups and to deliver responses adapted to local needs. It has over the years strengthened cooperation, exchange of knowledge and experience and capacities of civil society organisations and local authorities in India. Similarly, the thematic SWITCH-Asia Programme funds pilot projects helping companies to adopt cleaner technologies and more sustainable industrial practices, as well as helping consumers to act more responsibly in their daily choices. It also aims at strengthening the implementation of sustainable consumption and production policies at the national level through provision of technical assistance. India has benefitted from all of the aforementioned instruments.

Further, blending as a development cooperation mechanism continues to play a role in invigorating economic growth and is complementary to other tools such as the exchange of best practices, technical assistance and knowledge sharing. Notably, EU blending mechanisms under the Asia Investment Facility along with the thematic funding instruments, in collaboration with EU financial institutions, contribute to boosting private sector engagement and investments.

India is also eligible for funds provided through thematic programmes such as support for Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities, and the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).

With regard to disasters, the EU continues to support India and countries in the region on risk prevention and preparedness with resilience and long-term development as its main goal. This is done more specifically by the 'Upscaling Community Resilience through Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR)' programme implemented by UN Environment and Partners for Resilience. The programme aims at enhancing the resilience of communities and countries to disasters through the scaling up of Eco-DRR implementation, reaching 500,000 vulnerable people by 2021. Similarly the EU also provides support through the 'EU Support to South Asia Risk Management' programme administered by the World Bank. The main objective of the programme is to build resilience of countries and communities in South Asia to weather and climate-related hazards by strengthening disaster risk management capacities and facilitating cooperation at national and regional levels. The project has initiated actions in seven of the target SAARC countries on disaster risk management.

The recent launch of the Indian initiative 'Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure' also provides an additional opportunity to strengthen EU-India cooperation on disaster resilience over the coming years.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/funding-instruments-programming/funding-instruments/development-cooperation-instrument-dci_en

Green Deals

Green Energy

Since 2005, the EU has been working closely with India to strengthen its climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as sustainable economic growth.

India is also eligible to apply for funding under the EU's newly created innovative financing instruments such as ElectriFI and the Asia Investment Facility.

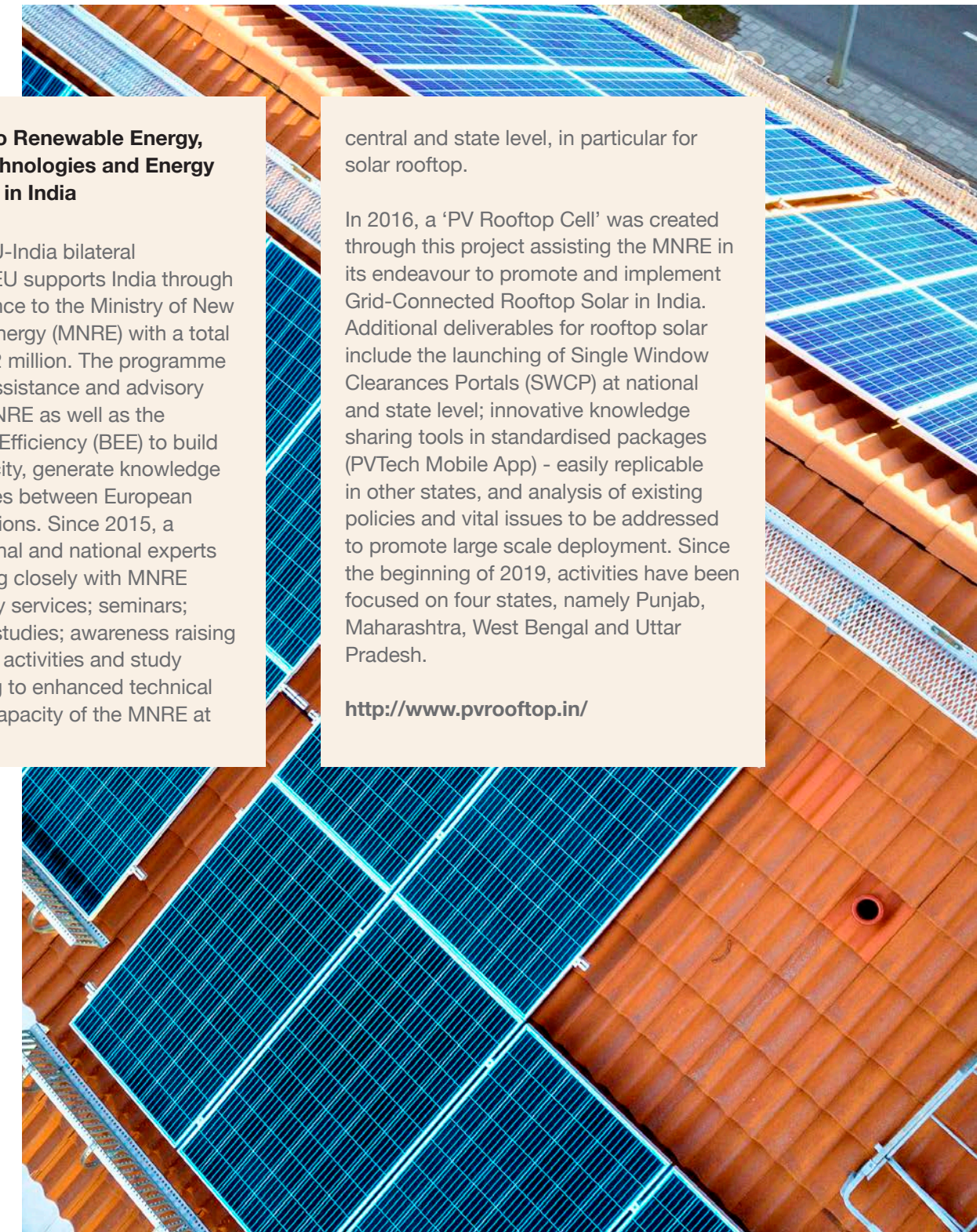
1. Support to Renewable Energy, Clean Technologies and Energy Efficiency in India

Under ongoing EU-India bilateral cooperation, the EU supports India through Technical Assistance to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) with a total commitment of €2 million. The programme aims to provide assistance and advisory services to the MNRE as well as the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) to build institutional capacity, generate knowledge and create linkages between European and Indian institutions. Since 2015, a team of international and national experts have been working closely with MNRE delivering advisory services; seminars; training courses; studies; awareness raising activities; visibility activities and study tours; contributing to enhanced technical and institutional capacity of the MNRE at

central and state level, in particular for solar rooftop.

In 2016, a 'PV Rooftop Cell' was created through this project assisting the MNRE in its endeavour to promote and implement Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar in India. Additional deliverables for rooftop solar include the launching of Single Window Clearances Portals (SWCP) at national and state level; innovative knowledge sharing tools in standardised packages (PVTech Mobile App) - easily replicable in other states, and analysis of existing policies and vital issues to be addressed to promote large scale deployment. Since the beginning of 2019, activities have been focused on four states, namely Punjab, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

<http://www.pvrooftop.in/>



2. ElectriFI - The Electrification Financing Initiative

ElectriFI is an innovative financing instrument working through reimbursable schemes to unlock, accelerate and leverage investments; increase or improve access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, and promote the rational use of energy.

ElectriFI Global has been supported by the EU with approximately €108 million (other donors include USAID/Power Africa, Sweden and Italy). ElectriFI has an active pipeline of projects for India worth just under €20 million and has already invested approximately €2.6 million into two projects in India, namely:

- Mera Gao Power (MGP) - a company that designs, builds, owns, operates and maintains low cost microgrids to provide priority energy services to India's remote off-grid hamlets. ElectriFI has invested approximately €908 million equity stake.
- Sistema Bio - a company that manufactures, sells, installs, finances and services a range of modular biogas digesters and accessories designed for smallholder farmers. ElectriFI has invested and fully disbursed approximately €1.8 million equity stake (in the Mexican mother company).

<https://www.electrifi.eu/>

3. Climate Investor One (Pan-Asia Rooftop Solar Portfolio)

Climate Investor One is a €772 million facility providing equity funding for large-scale investment projects in renewable energy with a size from 10 MW generation capacity upwards, mainly on grid, and offering 'whole-of-life' financing solutions and support along a (tier) risk structure. The foreseen results of the project include the mobilisation of approximately 20 renewable energy investments increasing and/or improving access to reliable, affordable, sustainable and modern energy for approximately 7.1 million people living in underserved areas, as well as areas affected by unreliable power supply. The EU contributes €30 million to the Climate Investor One facility. The facility has already committed €0.7 million in equity investment into Cleantech Solar Asia Pte Ltd., a pan-Asian rooftop solar developer, with operations in seven Asian countries, including India (263 MW targeted in India out of a total of 438.2 MW).

<http://climatefundmanagers.com/portfolio/cleantech-solar-pan-asia-solar-pv/>

4. Renewable Energy Asia Fund

The EU contributes to the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF), which is an innovative fund of funds catalysing private sector capital into clean energy projects in developing countries and economies in transition. In India, GEEREF support was channelled through the Renewable Energy Asia Fund (REAF) - I and II, investing €12.5 million and €15.9 million respectively, both managed by Berkeley ENERGY. REAF made equity investments into development stage renewable energy projects, eventually bringing them to financial fruition. The four projects concluded under the REAF I and II include Panama Wind Energy Pvt Ltd i.e. Panama 1 & 2, Indian C&I Solar Portfolio and Mirkala Solar.

In addition, under GEEREF, €12 million has been committed to 'SolarArise India Projects Private Limited', an India focused solar asset vehicle that invests in grid-connected solar PV projects in India, to provide steady annuity-like cash returns to investors.

<https://geeref.com/portfolio.html>

Alliances for Sustainable Growth and Jobs

Sustainable Urbanisation

At the EU-India Summit held in October 2017, a Joint Declaration on Partnership for Smart and Sustainable Urban Development signalled the willingness of both partners to intensify cooperation addressing the urbanisation challenge. On 19 September 2019, the EU and India agreed on a joint action plan 2019-2020 focusing on supporting:

1. Smart and sustainable cities;
2. Investments in sustainable urbanisation;
3. Climate action and disaster risk reduction in cities;
4. Effective solid waste management and treatment and promotion of circular economy;
5. Effective water supply and sewage system;
6. Innovation in housing.

Ongoing Projects

1. Mobilise Your City



The Mobilise Your City (MYC) Partnership is a global network of cities and countries as well as an umbrella brand of European development cooperation, particularly related to the field of sustainable

urban transport. The Partnership aims at assisting partners – i.e. national and local governments – in their preparation of National Urban Mobility Policies and Investment Programs (NUMPs) and Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP). It facilitates the establishment of framework conditions for effective investment and sustainable development of urban transport infrastructure and services, as well as regulatory soft measures.

It is a multi-donor action, jointly co-financed by the European Commission; the French Ministry of Ecological Transition and Solidarity (MTES); the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM); and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). The Partnership is implemented jointly by its partners ADEME, AFD, CEREMA, CODATU, EBRD, GIZ, KfW, and WUPPERTAL INSTITUTE.

In India, the EU supports three pilot cities namely, **Nagpur, Kochi and Ahmedabad**, in their efforts to reduce their GHG emissions related to urban transport by implementing urban mobility plans at the local level. At the national level, the project aims to assist India in improving its sustainable transport policy and in particular by its registration in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat. The EU provides an investment grant of €3.5 million for Technical Assistance for this action, which is being implemented by the French Development Agency (AFD).

<http://mobiliseyourcity.net/india/>

2. SUNREF – Green Housing in India

The SUNREF – Green Housing project aims at reducing the negative impact on the environment of the growth of the housing industry. This is done by supporting the development of green housing through the National Housing Bank (NHB) in India. The project facilitates additional funding to the green housing sector by refinancing homebuyers and developers of eligible green building projects certified by local labels via banks and Housing Finance Corporations. In July 2017, NHB and the French Development Agency (AFD) signed a Credit Facility Agreement for a loan of €100 million and a Grant Facility Agreement of €12 million. The Grant Facility is financed by the European Union's Asia Investment Facility (AIF), with two components - €9 million for investment and €3 million for technical assistance. The project is expected to be in full implementation mode from 2020 with CRISIL being appointed as the key agency for the implementation of the Technical Assistance component of this project.

<https://www.sunref.org/en/sunref-india-promouvoir-le-logement-vert-et-abordable/>



Support the India Smart Cities flagship project

1. Eco-Cities

Eco-Cities India is a multi-year technical advisory program, established under the EU-India Cooperation on Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency, and implemented by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) since 2015. The EU has committed €9 million along with €3 million from the IFC. The program is structured around five cities — **Bengaluru, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, and the Mumbai and Pune metropolitan regions**.

The project has been successful in promoting climate smart municipal services and is focused on sectors such as renewable energy; energy efficiency; e-waste management; electric mobility; promoting the adoption of green buildings among private developers, and building capacities of SMEs to adopt energy efficient practices. Over the last few years, the project has replicated successful results in other cities as well. The project has succeeded in targeting and encouraging private sector participation through supporting Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the selected **eco-cities of Mumbai, Bengaluru, Pune, Chennai and Bhubaneswar**. Examples range from the public street lighting and electronic waste management projects in Bengaluru, to waste energy in Chennai, and 5 MW rooftop solar projects in Bhubaneswar.

<https://www.ecocities.in/>



2. CITIIS - inclusive and sustainable urban development in India



The CITIIS project intends to provide support to the implementation of the India Smart Cities Mission in order to enhance inclusive and sustainable investments while

promoting smart integrated urban projects. **12 projects from 12 cities** have been selected under this program through a competitive challenge process, to receive financial support as well as technical assistance in the form of mentorship from international and domestic experts. Projects selected under this program are spread across four urban themes: **sustainable mobility; public open spaces; urban e-governance and ICT; and social and organisational innovation in low-income settlements.** The projects are being supported over a period of three years under four sectors:

- Sustainable Mobility: Hubballi-Dharwad, Amritsar, Dehradun;
- Public Open Spaces: Bhubaneswar, Ujjain, Surat, Agartala;
- Social and Organisational Innovation: Puducherry, Visakhapatnam, Amravati, Chennai;
- Urban E-Governance, ICT: Kochi.

The CITIIS Programme is implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) and the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA). It is financed by the French Development Agency (AFD) with a loan of €100 million and an additional grant from the European Union of €6.25 million.

<https://smartnet.niua.org/citiis/overview.php>

Agartala

Howrah River
Front Development (Phase- II)

Amravati

Basic infrastructure development in low-income settlements

Amritsar

Development of sustainable and green public transportation

Bhubaneswar

B-Active (Be Active or Bhubaneswar Active)

Chennai

Model and smart cooperation schools

Dehradun

Hild-friendly and commuter-centric
Dehradun Smart City Sustainable Mobility Plan

Hubballi - Dharwad

Green mobility corridor

Kochi

E-health solutions

Puducherry

Our neighbourhood is your neighbourhood too - a participatory planning approach for improvement of low-income settlements

Surat

Creating 'wild valley bio-diversity park' as city lungs by rejuvenation of existing wasteland along the creek

Ujjain

Mahakal rudra sagar integrated development approach - Phase-II

Visakhapatnam

Social inclusion through modernising public schools as smart campuses



**12 projects
from 12 cities
have been
selected under
the CITIIS project**

Sustainable Production and Consumption

1. SWITCH (Sustainable Consumption and Production)

Under the SWITCH-Asia Initiative, seven projects – totalling €11.5 million – are being implemented in India. Projects implemented in India have contributed to the promotion of sustainable growth, economic prosperity and poverty reduction, the development of a green economy and climate change mitigation. Projects focus on **SMEs' production performance** and contribute to regulatory frameworks (e.g. e-waste, textiles, and an improved business environment, particularly for MSMEs). SWITCH-Asia II also works on financial inclusion, contributing to closer links between SMEs and financial institutions. In 2019, India continued to receive support from three SWITCH-Asia components, including through specific grants and policy support.

These three components include:

- **The Regional Policy Advocacy Component (RPAC)** implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
- **The Sustainable Consumption and Production Facility (SCP Facility)** implemented through a consortium composed of GIZ, Adelphi and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES);
- **The Grant scheme** managed by the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO).

Through its grants scheme, the SWITCH-Asia programme funds pilot projects helping companies adopt cleaner technologies and more sustainable

industrial practices as well as helping consumers to act more responsibly in their daily choices and lifestyles. Since 2007, this EU programme has funded more than a hundred projects across a wide range of sectors (energy efficiency in industrial plants and houses, agri-food and fishing sectors, textiles and leather, tourism, logistics and freight) implemented by over 400 Asian and European partners, about 100 private sector associates, indirectly benefitting up to 70,000 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).

More specifically, since its conception, India has been a recipient of grants funding for 17 projects of which seven are ongoing. The sectors which are targeted include transport; food and beverage; forest products; cooking stoves; sustainable consumption; utilities; the fabricated metals industry; the textile and leather industry; and chemical and electrical equipment.

<https://www.switch-asia.eu/projects/>



2. Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)

The EU contributes with €8 million from the **Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC)** to the Partnership for Action on Green Economy. PAGE is implemented by the United Nations and provides technical assistance support to partner countries (including India) to build enabling frameworks supporting the green economy transition through diverse services such as support to strategy development, policy formulation, studies, awareness raising, and capacity-building.

<https://www.un-page.org/>

3. Inclusive Business Action Network (iBAN)

The Inclusive Business Action Network (iBAN) is a global initiative supporting the scaling and replication of inclusive business models. Through its strategic pillars - iBAN blue and iBAN weave - iBAN manages an innovative online knowledge platform on inclusive business (inclusivebusiness.net) and offers a focused Capacity Development Programme for selected companies and policymakers in developing and emerging countries. With its focus on promoting the upscale of inclusive business models and consequently improving the lives of the poor, iBAN is actively contributing to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. iBAN is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Union. It is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

<https://www.inclusivebusiness.net/about/who-we-are-and-what-we-do>

switchasia



Funded by the European Union



Disaster Resilience

1. Upscaling Community Resilience through the Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) programme

The EU programmes in support of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation have validated Ecosystem-based DRR approaches (Eco-DRR): risk reduction, adaptation, mitigation and livelihoods in a cost-effective manner and easily accessible for the rural and urban poor. The project 'Upscaling Community Resilience through Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR)' started its implementation in 2018. It is implemented by UN Environment, Partners for Resilience, and the Global Network for Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Risk Reduction. With an overall funding of €11.59 million over three years, the project is implemented in six countries, including India.

The overall objective of the action is to enhance the resilience of communities and countries in the face of disasters (including from climate risks) through the scaling up of Eco-DRR implementation, reaching 500,000 vulnerable people by 2021. The action is expected to strengthen integrated risk management and inclusive risk governance by supporting development and scaling up of Eco-DRR actions and citizen-based monitoring of disaster and climate resilience policies and practices.

In India, the project aims at mainstreaming the Eco-DRR approach in the Mahatma Gandhi National Poverty Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) - a flagship programme of the Government of India, under the Ministry of Rural Development of the State of Kerala.

The project will develop technical guidelines and other targeted technical assistance for integrating Eco-DRR into this national programme through the Kerala State Disaster Management Authority, in partnership with Wetlands International, the Green Mission Task Force and other key stakeholders. The project plans to establish a state-to-state learning exchange mechanism for cross fertilization of ideas in leveraging Eco-DRR into large national programmes and to share knowledge and learning.

Eco-DRR will also provide support in:

- Drafting and disseminating a policy brief on Eco-DRR approaches for reducing water-induced disaster risks in urban and peri-urban spaces;
- Drafting implementation guidelines and policy recommendations for prioritizing wetlands from a DRR and CCA perspective;
- Participatory community scale risk reduction planning.

The project will support in the mitigation of floods, droughts, salinization, tropical cyclones and heat waves in three pilot lake basins (Lake Tampara Basin, Odisha; Basin of Kanwar Jheel, Gandak-Kosi floodplains, Bihar; and Suigam Taluka, Banaskantha, Gujarat).

2. South Asia Disaster Risk Management

The EU-South Asia Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management aims to help build resilience to risks from hydrological related disasters and strengthen their risk management capacities with a €10 million collaboration from the EU. The project is implemented by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).

The strategy is to strengthen national disaster management and increase the hydro-meteorological capacities of relevant stakeholders in South Asia. The project launched and co-hosted the First South Asia Hydromet Forum (SAHF) in Geneva in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) in September 2018. The forum brought together 80 participants of weather and climate stakeholders from eight countries in South Asia for a collective sharing of knowledge related to climate services. The establishment of the South Asia Hydromet Forum, as a platform for regional exchange, collaboration, and fostering innovation on Hydromet, early warning and climate services, is an important milestone for the region (please see also the Forum website: www.worldbank.org/SouthAsiaHydrometForum).

In addition, the project brings together policy makers from South Asian countries for collective knowledge sharing on geohazard risk management in the transport sector.

More precisely, its technical assistance component assisted the Uttarakhand Government to address a range of issues including:

- Designing appropriate interventions;
- Providing capacity building activities to establish an interactive Decision Support System to reduce risk of landslides in the transport sector;
- Preparing a state-wide masterplan for landslide risk management with all relevant agencies;
- Developing a detailed disaster management and investment plan for interventions to mitigate the impact from flooding and landslide disasters.

The technical assistance and the capacity building support from the World Bank and the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR) and frequent knowledge sharing events enabled participating countries to strengthen their national capacities in addressing disaster risks. This now works towards improved capacities at the regional level.



Governance, Peace and Security

1. Public Finance Management South Asia Regional Training and Technical Assistance Centre (SARTTAC)

SARTTAC is a collaborative venture between the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the member countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka), and development partners.

The EU contributes €10 million to the SARTTAC in support of capacity development needs of the six SARTTAC member countries and assists them to build strong institutions and boost skills to design and implement sound economic policies that promote growth and reduce poverty. SARTTAC focuses on providing training and technical assistance on the IMF's core areas of expertise, including macroeconomic and financial policies; fiscal management and policies; monetary policy and operations; financial sector regulation and supervision, and real sector statistics. This is also in line with the EU support to its partner countries

implementing EU Budget Support operations in the region and their efforts towards strengthening accountability and public finance management.

2. Civil Society Actors and Local Authorities

CSO projects promoting rights of vulnerable people and ensuring last mile access to government services and benefits.

Working with civil society, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), cooperatives, academia, business associations, trade unions, women and youth associations, among other entities, is an integral part of EU-India cooperation. The EU seeks to strengthen civil society by supporting a wide range of stakeholders and activities working on capacity development processes, promoting social dialogue, facilitating citizens' active engagement and networking, as well as promoting innovation and best practices. There are dozens of projects ongoing at all times in India that are funded by the European Union and that work towards strengthening civil society actors. Almost all projects are aligned with various government programmes, schemes and

institutions, at levels ranging from from centre to state, district, block, taluk and village levels.

In addition to this, in the context of human rights, there are currently dozens of projects in India that are funded by the European Union. These projects focus on the promotion of human rights and in tackling issues such as discrimination, support to the rights of the most vulnerable, labour rights, women empowerment etc. Some of the activities undertaken include legal aid, advocacy and awareness generation or the rehabilitation of victims of human rights violations. Furthermore, the EU provides small ad-hoc grants in support of human rights defenders.

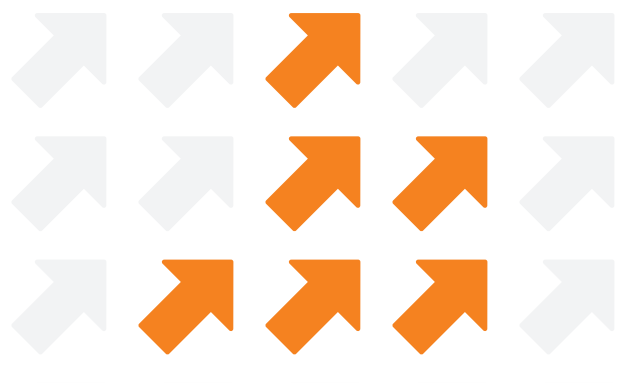
A recent Call for Proposal for new funding initiatives, in support of CSOs laid emphasis on gender and aimed at bringing transformative change at scale in the lives of vulnerable women and girls. Eight projects have been selected for funding and are expected to contribute to building the capacities of CSOs in India through partnership and engagement with social enterprises, the private sector, cooperatives and social businesses aimed at women and girls' empowerment and entrepreneurship.

Increasingly, the EU also engages directly with **local authorities**, from urban, semi-urban or rural local governing body categories, to help address various

environmental, economic and social needs of fast and ever-growing cities.

Currently most of the ongoing projects are implemented directly by urban local bodies. With the objective to contribute to poverty reduction in the context of sustainable development, the projects lay specific focus on promoting action at the municipal level. These include actions to address basic service needs like water, sanitation, sewage and solid waste management; and empowering urban local bodies to effectively execute government programmes, besides contributing to local economic development. Examples of projects include:

- Strengthening capacities of the Ladakh autonomous hill development council to support planning and implementation to improve basic services, and increase citizen engagement for improved governance of Leh;
- Supporting local authorities for an accountable, responsive and transparent system for solid waste management;
- Capacity building for Smart Data and inclusive cities to integrate local data and urban big data through increased usage of cutting-edge technology (eg. blockchain) in data processes;



- Equi-City: promoting equity in the delivery of municipal services and diversity in LA organisations in India and strengthening civil society to encourage the urban poor to participate in the planning and monitoring of sanitation services.

International Co-operatives Alliance

Founded in 1895, the International Co-operatives Alliance (ICA) is one of the oldest non-governmental organisations and one of the largest ones measured by the number of people represented: 1.2 billion cooperative members on the planet.

It is the apex body representing co-operatives, which are estimated to be around three million worldwide, providing a global voice and forum for knowledge, expertise and coordinated action for and about co-operatives.

The ICA and the European Commission signed a framework partnership agreement in March 2016. This partnership agreement aims to contribute to the enhancement of social inclusion and economic empowerment - areas in which co-operatives play a fundamental role. Titled 'Co-operatives in development - people-centred businesses in action', the programme will run until August 2020. It contains eight result areas for co-operative development including institutional strengthening; enabling environment and research; capacity building; advocacy and political dialogue; alliance with CSO actors, and visibility.

The ICA regional office based in New Delhi has been actively engaging with

co-operative stakeholders in India including with civil society organisations in promoting co-operative movements through studies, research, national consultations, workshops, capacity building and engaging youth through coopathon initiatives.

3. Global Fund - AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

The largest engagement of the EU in the health sector in India today is through the Global Fund² to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, of which 50% is funded by the EU. The EU is the sixth-largest donor to the Global Fund. It has committed more than €2.6 billion since the Global Fund's inception in 2002.

Together with its Member States, the EU represents nearly half of its total funding.

A large number of civil society projects fighting HIV and tuberculosis in India are funded by the Global Fund. Based on the Board's decision in December 2019, Global Fund 2020-2022 allocations for India are approximately €500 million, for HIV, TB, malaria, and for building resilient and sustainable systems for health.



² The Global Fund is a public-private partnership and a global financial instrument to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The European Commission has been associated with the Global Fund ever since it was founded 15 years ago, in 2001. Since then the Commission has contributed more than €1.5 billion to the Fund from the common EU budget and from the European Development Fund. The Global Fund also receives support from many EU Member States directly, bringing the contribution of the EU collectively to almost 50% of all resources received by the Global Fund.

Tertiary Care and Nursing Education in India through the Aga Khan 'New Health Institution' and 'College of Nursing' Project in Mumbai

The EU supports the Prince Aly Khan Hospital and the School of Nursing in Mumbai through the French Development Agency (AFD) with an investment grant of €8.5 million for Technical Assistance. The project aims to:

- Increase access to quality tertiary care;
- Raise the education standards of Indian nursing and nurses' profile to enhance acceptance of the profession;
- Address the shortage of nurses in the country.

The project will contribute to increasing the number of qualified nurses in India by building Aga Khan's College of Nursing in Mumbai while promoting better career opportunities and decent jobs for Indian nurses, with a gender and social focus.

COVID-19 IMPACT

The EU and its Member States are taking action to mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. All EU development cooperation work undertaken in India will attempt to directly or indirectly address the impact of the virus on the activities that are being implemented.



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