

September 10, 2010

## **Draft Strategy Report for India 2010**

### **1. POINTS OF DEPARTURE**

The development cooperation is governed by the Cooperation Strategy for India 2009 – 2013. The overall goal of the Swedish development cooperation with India is to achieve a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable development. The cooperation is focused on environment but also health is explicitly mentioned under other sectors. The main form of cooperation should be partner driven cooperation (PDC).

### **2. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW**

The country allocation for India in 2010 was originally 60 MSEK but has been reduced to 55 MSEK. Contributions in the area of Climate Change are reported under the environment sector. As of 31 August 2010 a total of **25 MSEK** has been disbursed. This represents 45 % of the allocation for 2010.

	Allocation 2010 (MSEK)	Disbursed Jan-Aug (MSEK)	Forecast Jan-Dec 2010 (MSEK)
Environment		[11]	[26]
Other areas, e.g. health <sup>1</sup>		[14]	[24]
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>[55]</b>		
Out of which Climate Change Initiative	Na	<b>Na</b>	<b>Na</b>

Due to diplomatic complications that have led to a standstill in the Working Group under the new MoU it has not been possible to approve new projects under the Environment Facility since November 2009. Hence the disbursement will be less than the allocation. Sweden is pushing for a solution.

Challenges to operationalize partner driven cooperation still remain and delay the approval of projects. There is also a lot of interest that does not result into projects due to the cost-sharing requirements of PDC. There is

<sup>1</sup> Here 8 MSEK is included for research, which might also be used for environment.

some progress however. For research related projects there are special “PDC research calls” since June 2010.

### 3. RESULTS

#### 3.1 Sector 1: Environment and climate

Number of Contributions: [16]

In the period January – August 2010, 6 contributions have been closed while 8 new agreements have been signed.

##### 3.1.1 Results at Contribution Level

###### Contribution 1: Core support to Centre for Science and Environment

Key Objectives:

1. To contribute to the development of national policies and corresponding actions aiming at a) strengthening the ability of rural communities to withstand climate change, b) sustainable urban transport and green buildings, sustainable water management, and c) sustainable industrialisation;
2. To contribute to capacity building and awareness of national actors (central and state Government officials and bureaucrats) and key stakeholders (civil society) in above mentioned areas.
3. To empower citizens with information on environment and climate change by creating a national portal on environment and sustainable development.

Agreed Amount ( MSEK)	Agreement Period	Disbursed to date (MSEK)	Cooperation Partner	Aid Modality	Swedish share of total support (%)
22,000,000	200907-201309	4,500,00	Centre for Science and Environment	Core Support	65

Results:

- As knowledge partner for Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India carried out state and city level feasibility plans for rainwater harvesting, and decentralised sewage treatment. States covered in 2010 are Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- The National Knowledge Commission of India commissioned CSE to develop an India Environment Portal. ([www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in](http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in)). CSE developed and manages this single information portal for India on all news, reports and information on environment, with 120,000 hits monthly.
- Release of Bhopal study on toxic remnants of Bhopal gas leak. Planning Commission of India put together expert committee to look

into report of claims, and possible rehabilitation. Outcomes of expert committee to be known and the end of 2010.

- Release of study on water scarcity in rural Bihar. Report released in Bihar state Assembly and State government has reacted by introducing Government order for temporary water relief through tankers, long term relief through infrastructure development.
- Conducted training programmes for regulators on urban air pollution and policy requirements, partnering with the Central Pollution Control Board, Government of India. Covered 17 cities, and national regulators.

Disbursements are in line with expectations. CSE has a central role in the Government of India's climate agenda. A risk may be that the organisation will become over-extended.

Contribution 2: Swedish Environmental Research Institute (IVL) – Capacity building on Cleaner Production in the Hyderabad Region

Key Objectives:

1. Capacity building in how to address cleaner production as a tool for efficient treatment of industrial emissions and effluents.
2. To establish connections between Indian industry and Swedish technology suppliers with an interest in cleaner production solutions

Agreed Amount (MSEK)	Agreement Period	Disbursed to date (MSEK)	Cooperation Partner	Aid Modality	Swedish share of total support (%)
3,496,670	200801-201106	1,921,368	Swedish Environmental Research Institute (IVL)	Project Support	85

Results:

- Inventories made of 20 large scale industries came forward with interest to implement clean technology solutions – sectors covered were pharmaceutical, metal workshops, pulp and paper, chemical and steel.
- Five Pilot plant demonstrations covered at industry cost, to demonstrate clean technology potential – specifically membrane technology in automotive processing and separation and reuse of process water in pharmaceutical sector

- Presentation of results at 15 national workshops dealing with industrial development challenges in India. 10 companies came forward for further potential partnerships on specifically adapted technology solutions
- IVL considered opening an office in India to be present in this emerging market for environmentally related knowledge and also in order to be able to better match-make between Indian demand on clean technology and Swedish partners.

Disbursements are in line with expectations. A potential risk could be limited acceptance from the industries regarding the advisory services on introduction of clean technology given by the Swedish partner.

### Contribution 3: Swedish Gas Association, development of biogas in India

#### Key Objectives:

1. To create environmentally and economically viable waste management practices that eventually can be implemented on a wider scale within tier 1 cities in India;
2. To disseminate knowledge in the area of waste management, where Swedish know-how and experiences are especially valuable.

Agreed Amount (MSEK)	Agreement Period	Disbursed to date (MSEK)	Cooperation Partner	Aid Modality	Swedish share of total support (%)
2,500,000	201007-201207	201 207	Swedish Gas Association	Project Support	65

#### Results:

First results to be reported in September 2010.

### **3.1.2 Assessment of Strategy Objective in Environment and Climate Change**

**Sector Objective:** Strengthened awareness and capacity for protecting the environment and to prevent and cope with the effects of climate change. Sweden can contribute to this by stimulating partnerships between primarily Swedish and Indian partners.

The signing of two MoUs; between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India and the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Sweden, and the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Government of India and Ministry of Environment, Sweden, are paving

way for PDC. Both these MoUs specifically target climate change impacts in India, focusing on non fossil fuel research, development and deployment, as well as technology “leap- frogging”, energy efficiency, and sustainable development.

The 2009 Biogas delegation to India has been integral in introducing the potential of Swedish knowledge to specifically Indian public agencies. PDC potential in this area has been and continues to be very high. Five new PDC agreements regarding biogas have been signed during the reporting period.

Swedish financial support to key NGO’s in the field of environment has been of critical importance in contributing towards policy recommendations in the area of environment and climate change.<sup>2</sup>

### 3.2 Sector 2: Other e.g. Health care

Number of contributions: 14

In the period January – August 2010, 3 contributions have been closed while 3 new partnership agreements have been signed.

#### 3.2.1 Results at Contribution Level

##### Contribution 1: Young People’s Health and Development: A Reproductive and Sexual Health Centred Action Approach, 2003-2009

Key Objectives:

1. Create relevant database on key youth reproductive & sexual health & rights (YRSHR) issues for programmers/ implementers / researchers and young people.
2. Strengthen resource and training base at national and state level to capacitate young people and related stakeholders.
3. Strengthen network of at least 150 NGOs in 10 states along with enabled youth to monitor services and integrate YRSHR in state institutions and policies.

Agreed Amount (MSEK)	Agreement Period	Disbursed to date (MSEK)	Cooperation Partner	Aid Modality	Swedish share of total support (%)
44 500 000	200307 - 200912	44 500 000	MAMTA & RFSU/LundUniv.	Project support	

<sup>2</sup> CSE is a member of the Prime Minister’s Panel on Climate change, which approves and comments on all climate change national action plans. They are also members of the National mission for Sustainable Agriculture and Sustainable Habitat . Tarun Bharat Sangh is a member of the Government of India’s Clean Ganga programme and Toxics Link is part of the Central Pollution Control Boards expert task force on chemicals management.

**Results:**

- Generated research evidence from India on school-based sexuality education, youth friendly services and masculinity and HIV.
- Developed models for delivery of youth friendly services in India.
- In partnership with Lund University undertook National Training Programmes on youth friendly health services for Indian health functionaries.
- Created a network of 135 NGOs partners across 7 states and enhanced capacity through skill training, technical support, research, information and documentation. Engaged 3 Swedish universities to collaborate.

Based on the principles of mutuality and ownership, a new partnership on National Training Programme on Youth Friendly Health Services, 2010-2013 between Lund University, National Institute for Health and Family Welfare and MAMTA has been initiated.

Disbursed as planned and external audits undertaken.

Contribution 2: Developing Inter-Institutional Collaboration Between Institutions in India and Sweden for Improving Midwifery and EmOC Services in India, 2005-2009

**Key Objectives:**

1. Capacity Building: Improve midwifery skills among midwifery care providers (midwives, nurses, doctors).
2. Research and Advocacy: Effective advocacy for maternal health (MH) based on situational analysis and research evidence.
3. Pilot testing: Improve maternal health services by development of midwifery focused model of care for mothers.

Agreed Amount (MSEK)	Agreement Period	Disbursed to date (MSEK)	Cooperation Partner	Aid Modality	Swedish share of total support (%)
20 000 000	200512-201003	19 702 683	KI/SMA & 5 Indian institutes coordinated by IIMA*	Project support	

\*Karolinska Institute, Swedish Midwifery Association, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad

**Results:**

- The three-month tutor training at the four Centres of Advanced Midwifery Training (CAMT) established under the project resulted in master trainers who further trained staff nurses, clinical instructors

and nursing tutors. Quality of midwifery training improved in 100 nursing institutions.

- Series of situational analysis studies as well as management and leadership training resulted in the publication of a book “Midwifery and maternal health in India: Situation analysis and lessons from the field”.
- Model intervention developed for MH through nurse-midwife in one district of Andhra Pradesh to be scaled up by state Government.

The strengthened partnerships between Swedish and Indian institutes along with State Governments has led to the next phase of Partnership between Swedish and Indian institutions for improving maternal health and strengthening midwifery in India, 2010-2013.

Disbursements are according to plan.

A challenge is that although Government of India has started to recognise the importance of strengthening midwifery skills, the states do not receive sufficient technical support to develop scale-up plans.

### Contribution 3: Expansion and consolidation of Human Rights Law Network (HRLN)

Key Objectives:

1. Increase access to justice for vulnerable groups in the legal system in order to protect fundamental rights, increase access to basic resources and reduce discrimination.
2. Increase awareness and dialogue about human rights and influence policy makers.
3. Improve monitoring, investigation and documentation of human rights violations and campaign towards bringing justice.

Agreed Amount ( MSEK)	Agreement Period	Disbursed to date (MSEK)	Cooperation Partner	Aid Modality	Swedish share of total support (%)
17 500 000	200310 - 201109	15 422 946	SLIC/HRLN*	Core support	

\*Socio-Legal Information Centre/Human Rights Law Network

### Results:

- HRLN took up a number of challenging litigations and advocated for a myriad of human rights violations issues ranging from domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, issues related to displacement, dalit and tribal rights, disability and prison rights etc.
- Appointed as a service provider under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and filed more than 250 cases and created an online legal resource.

- HRLN are requested by Delhi High Court to draft guidelines to regulate functioning of placement agencies dealing with trafficking, kidnapping, forced labor and bondage of women and children and furthermore act as legal experts to the Delhi Police.

Disbursements made according to plan.

One concern is that discontinuation of Sida support to HRLN will lead to major challenges related to results and sustainability. Support to Human Rights projects in India is limited.

Contribution 4: Swedish Research LINKS (inkommet sent därför på sv.)

Key Objectives:

1. Skapa möjligheter till samarbete mellan svenska och indiska forskare
2. Bidra till forskningssamarbete av relevans för våra samarbetsländer
3. Lyfta fram och synliggöra relevant forskning om utvecklingsfrågor

Agreed Amount ( MSEK)	Agreement Period	Disbursed to date (MSEK)	Cooperation Partner	Aid Modality	Swedish share of total support (%)
9 000 000	201001-201306	3 000 000	Svenska och Indiska forskare	Project support	100

Results:

- 15 nya projekt av 33 inkomna ansökningar beviljades stöd (mellan 180 000 – 200 000 kr per år och projekt).
- Relevansbedömningar i relation till fattigdomsbekämpning ingick i bedömningsprocessen.
- Ökat fokus i utlysningstexterna om vikten av relevans av forskningen till utvecklingsfrågor och fattigdomsbekämpning.

Disbursements made according to plan.

En utvärdering av Swedish Research Links program pågår. Konsulter har upphandlats under våren och resultat av utvärderingen förväntas vara klar under hösten. 9 000 000 kr allokerades från Indiens landram vilket gjorde det möjligt att stödja 15 nya samarbetsprojekt med start 2010.

### 3.2.2 Assessment of strategy objective in other areas, e.g. health

**Sector Objective:** Increased number of PDC in health and other areas where Sweden and India have mutual interest in strengthening and stimulating lasting relations.

With Sida support, three new PDC projects are initiated with focus on SRHR. On completion of one year of the MoU on Health, an Indo-Swedish Health Week was organised in February 2010 to develop concrete action plans for collaboration between public agencies, academic and research institutions and civil society organisations and provide increased opportunities for businesses to partner. A high level of political commitment and interest amongst the various stakeholders was visible and a number of collaborative ideas emerged. Given the country context in particular the MDGs and partners' interests, the relevance and significance of developing collaborations in the health sector is high. However, challenges relate to financing and sustaining the partnerships, particularly on the Indian side.

#### **4 AID EFFECTIVENESS (OVERALL LEVEL)**

Due to the nature of PDC not all aspects of Aid Effectiveness apply and there are no clear objectives for aid effectiveness stated in the strategy. The principal of Indian ownership, however, permeates the cooperation since PDC projects are based on Indian interest and demand.

The signing of the Swedish - Indian MoUs constitutes a formal platform of fundamental importance to achievement of partner driven cooperation. It may also be an example of ownership and involvement by the Government of India since they aim to promote bilateral cooperation between the countries on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit.

The Swedish PDC agenda leads to limited relevance to coordination with other donors apart from regular exchanges of information.

Within the EU there are regular meetings for development and environment counsellors. In the area of health there are three development partners groups that meet intermittently for information sharing and coordination. These meetings have provided a coordinated platform for interaction with the Government and thus reduced their workload.

According to instructions from OECD/DAC the Embassy keeps a log since beginning 2010 on donor missions and country analytic work and when it is coordinated. So far most missions have not been coordinated.

#### **5 THREE THEMATIC PRIORITIES AND THE TWO PERSPECTIVES**

##### Environment and climate

The strategy is in line with the thematic priority. The environment sector is the main focus of the cooperation, please see 3.1.

### Democracy and human rights

During the period Sweden still has active support to human rights organisations. There are furthermore considerable human rights aspects of several contributions, such as the right to life and safe motherhood in the project concerning maternal health, see results under 3.2.1.

### Gender equality and the role of women

The bulk of the health support is related to gender issues such as maternal health, SRHR and safe abortions please see results 3.2.1.

### The two perspectives

There are clear human rights perspectives in many contributions, such as every one's right to life, health, clean water and not to be discriminated against. They may not be a pronounced part of the overall goal in Partner Driven Cooperation and could sometimes even be viewed as side effects.

Many projects are in the same way also related to the different dimensions of poverty and poverty reduction. Giving access to maternal health, providing safe abortions and information on SRHR are all examples of improving the opportunities for people to live richer lives and exercising their rights, hence contributes to poverty reduction. In the assessment of new projects the issue of poverty reduction is always a factor.

The main challenge is that Swedish partners engaged in projects with Indian partners based on mutual interest (PDC) sometimes have other objectives with the cooperation, such as establishing relations. It is not their prime interest to promote poverty reduction, gender equality or human rights. In effect, raising such issues could sometimes even harm the mutual interest. With PDC, Sida is withdrawing as the main dialogue partner with the Indian counterpart. Swedish partners sometimes lack the experience, and in some cases the ambition, to handle dialogue on these issues, and also do not have access to the Indian counterparts that would have an influence. To further promote these issues in PDC Swedish partners need proper training.

## **6 THE CONTEXTUAL FRAMEWORK**

- According to the Indian Guidelines on International Cooperation financial assistance from “minor Donors” is not accepted. However, technical cooperation and transfer of knowledge is welcomed.
- The Technical Cooperation Agreement between India and Sweden ended in December 2009 and is not likely to be renewed. This makes the MoUs between the two Governments in which ODA-funding is not mentioned, even more important for future cooperation.
- Three MoUs were signed between India and Sweden (Environment in Nov 2009; Renewable energy in April 2010; and Defence Nov 2009).

- The new post as Special Attaché for environment, climate and energy issues at the Embassy was filled in March 2010.
- A considerable part of the Embassy's human resources were focused on the EU presidency during the fall of 2009.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

The strategy states that the overall objective of Sweden's selective cooperation with India is to achieve socially, economically and environmentally sustainable development. The expectations of results, however, have to be set in relation to Sweden's relatively small contribution to this end.

Overall the work is on track in relation to the strategy. At the end of the strategy period, most of the cooperation will consist of partner driven cooperation. The number of partners within the area of environment has increased incredibly. The phase-out of Sweden's "traditional" development cooperation – contributions under the former strategy is also progressing according to plan.

In accordance with Sweden's policy for Global Development Cooperation Sida has had successful cooperation with different government offices in Sweden, such as the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Environment.

The implementation of the strategy may be hampered if the current diplomatic complications between the two governments remain. This will have considerable effects on the environmental facility in particular.

In order to come to terms with many actors difficulty to adhere to all the PDC principles, the Team has accepted a "pre-PDC" approach, where it is recognised that the project should aim for PDC but do not yet fulfil all criteria. The cost sharing requirement, for instance, complicates the work with civil society, government agencies and the Indian government, especially since there are other donors that cover costs on the Indian side

Furthermore, we have identified a need to improve both internal and external communication, the instructions of PDC as well as creating standardized application procedures.

A challenge within the PDC context, where project information and knowledge is public, is the confidentiality aspect of some focus areas. A great concern to many private actors. This is, however, inevitable and will remain one of the largest challenges to potential private actors looking to work in India through a PDC framework.

The catalytic nature of PDC often results in that many contacts that the Team help to facilitate continue without Sida funding. This is in some way

a measure of success although paradoxically out of our reach in terms of follow up and results.

Progress has been made in many areas such as reported above but while the largest amounts are still generally paid out to targeted contributions, most of the team efforts are put in to the development of PDC. The reporting from particularly the environment sector might therefore be somewhat misleading.