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# EU-India Collaboration Opportunities in Environment Research: A Dissemination Event

Case Study: TERI's Projects

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17<sup>th</sup> August, TERI University, New Delhi



The Energy and Resources Institute

# About TERI

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- HQ at New Delhi; regional centers in Bangalore, Goa, Mumbai, Guwahati; field stations at Gual Pahari and Mukteshwar
- Overseas offices in US, UK, Japan, Malaysia, Gulf, and Africa
- Over 900 professionals working in the areas of earth science and climate change, water resources policy and management, sustainable habitat, energy environment technology, industrial energy efficiency, regulatory studies and governance, resources and global security, environmental and industrial biotechnology, social transformation, technology transfer, and sustainable development outreach





# TERI's FP -7 Ongoing Projects

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- **RESPONSES:** *European Responses to climate change: Deep emissions, reductions and mainstreaming of mitigation and adaptation*
- **HighNoon:** *On the Impacts of Climate Change and Glacial Melt on Water Resources in Northern India*
- **ClimateCost:** *Full cost of climate change*
- **ISSOWAMA:** *Integrated Sustainable Solid Waste Management in Asia*
- **RISKCYCLE:** *Risk-based management of chemicals and products in a circular economy at a global scale*



# Projects in TERI

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- Ongoing projects: 500 approx
- Events: over 100 annually
- Projects completed in a month: 30 approx
- New projects in a month: 40 approx
- Sponsors/ clients: over 250
- Partners: over 100
- Payment receipt: over 200 /month



# Project Life Cycle

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- Initiation
- Planning
- Plan approval
- Execution
- Monitoring & Control
- Closure



# Project Planning

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-  Budget
-  Milestones
-  Payment Schedule
-  Team
-  Revenue Sharing
-  Outreach Activities
-  Peer Reviews



# Project Execution

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- PI's responsibilities
  - Completion of project commitments
  - Coordination with sponsor/ client
- PMC's responsibilities
  - Liaising with PI & Sponsor
  - Fulfilling administrative
  - Financial reports
  - Payment requests & tracking





# Project Monitoring & Control

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- Timeline (Milestone Schedule)
  - Expenditure
  - Cash flow
  - Time Management
  - Reminders & alerts
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- \*Institute level monitoring by PMC

# TERI ERP Inter-linkages



# Some facts about FP7

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- Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development and Demonstration (FP7)
- Duration: 2007-2013
- Total Budget: 50.5 billion euro (Rs 360,000 Crore)
- FP7 Environment (2007-2013)
- ~1,8 billion euro (13,000 Crore)
- 4th call work programme 2010: 180 million euro (~Rs 1300 Crore)



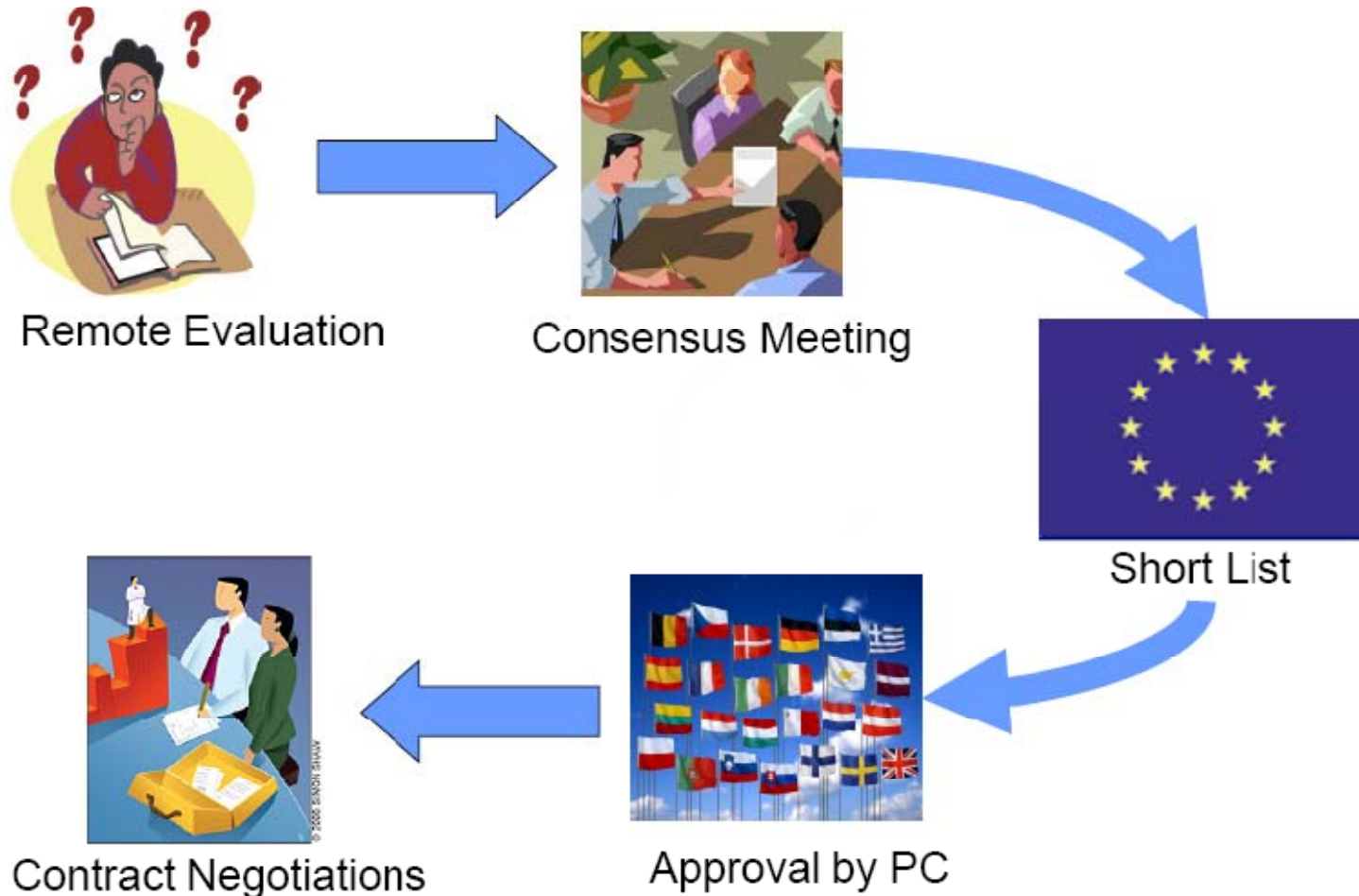
# FP7 Call: Year Long Process

1. Project idea & Work Programme
2. Consortium building
3. Proposal writing
4. Proposal submission
5. Selection- & evaluation process
6. Negotiation/ contract
7. Start of project



**1 Year**

# Evaluation Procedure



# RESPONSES

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- European responses to climate change: deep emissions reductions and mainstreaming of mitigation and adaptation
- The objective of the RESPONSES project is to identify and assess integrated EU climate-change policy responses that achieve ambitious mitigation and environmental targets and, at the same time, reduce the Union's vulnerability to inevitable climate-change impacts.



# Partners

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- Institute for Environmental Studies
- University of East Anglia
- International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
- Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving
- Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research
- Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas
- Institute of Policy and Management, Chinese Academy of Sciences
- The Energy and Resources Institute
- Joint Research Centre - European Commission



# Project Structure

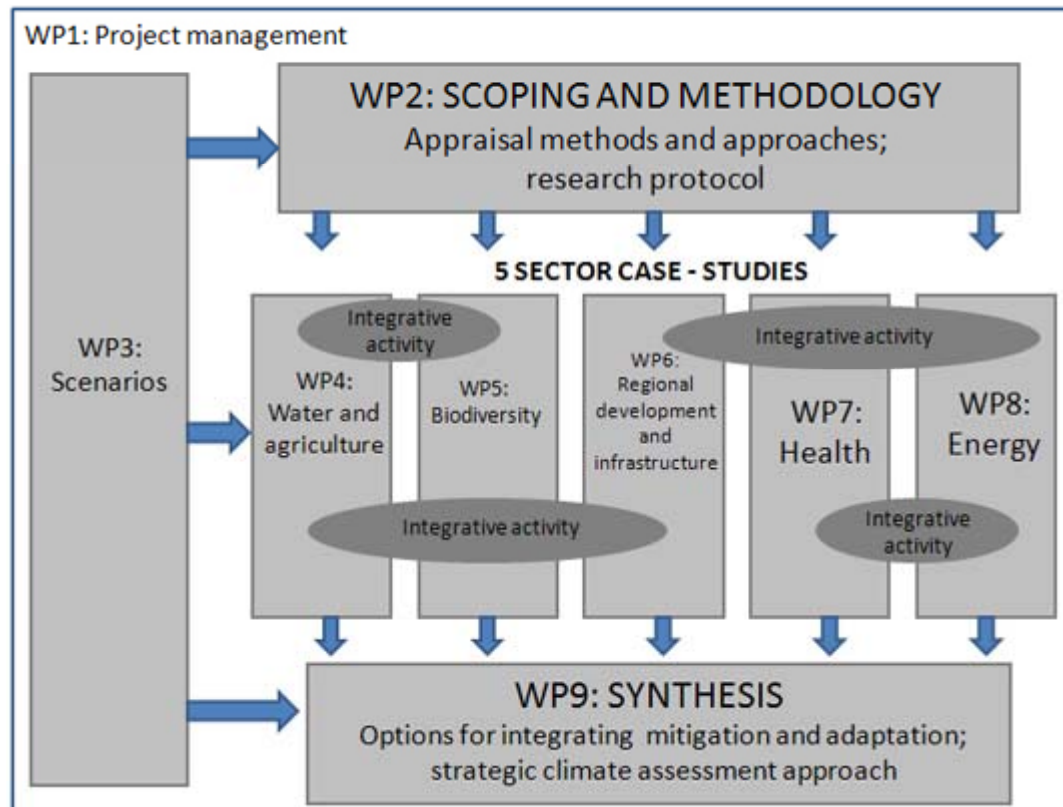


Figure 1: RESPONSES project structure



# ClimateCost

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- ClimateCost (the Full Costs of Climate Change) is a major research project on the economics of climate change, funded from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme.
- The objective of the project is to advance knowledge in three areas:
  - Long-term targets and mitigation policies.
  - Costs of inaction (the economic effects of climate change).
  - Costs and benefits of adaptation.



# ClimateCost Team

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1. Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) Oxford, UK (coordinator)
2. European Commission - JRC, Seville, Spain
3. Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI), Denmark
4. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), Potsdam, Germany
5. University of Southampton (Soton), Southampton, UK
6. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), Milan, Italy
7. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Laxenburg, Austria
8. Metroeconomica (Metro), Bath, UK
9. Institute of Communication and Computer Systems (ICCS), Athens, Greece
10. Katholieke Universiteit Leuven-Center of Economic Studies (KUL), Leuven, Belgium
11. AEA Technology plc (AEA), Harwell, UK
12. Universidad Politecnica de Madrid (UPM), Madrid, Spain
13. Paul Watkiss Associates (PWA), Oxford, UK
14. Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI), Dublin, Ireland
15. London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), London, UK
16. Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (ZEW), Bonn, Germany
17. University of the Aegean (UoA), Athens, Greece
18. University of East Anglia (UEA), Norwich, UK
19. Charles University Environment Center (CUEC), Prague, Czech R.
20. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), Delhi, India
21. Energy Research Institute (ERI), Beijing, China
22. Universite de Grenoble-2 (UG-2), Grenoble, France



# Learning from the ClimateCost Project

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- Consortium style working has many benefits
  - Access to experts from various walks of Academia
  - Rigorous checks as far as group policing itself with internal peer reviewing
  - Support from various members of the consortium both technically and theoretically
  - Multicultural experience which keeps you motivated and exposes you to various opportunities both in terms of professional and academic engagement
- Highly motivated and accomplished group of scientist made for a very challenging and fruitful work atmosphere



# Learning from the ClimateCost project

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- Size of the component received by the Indian partner:
  - Relative to the other EU partners, due to the EU centric thrust, the components of countries such as India and China tend to be much smaller
  - This also means budgets tend to be smaller, relatively
- The frame work is decided upon largely by the European partners which poses multiple opportunities as well as challenges
  - It acts as a learning exercise to bring up the skill levels of partners who tend to be unaware of certain techniques and methods of enquiry
  - On the very other hand it also runs the risk of constraining certain investigations. E.g If a larger component is fixed and can't be changed and requires a partner's sub component to be aligned to it, the most agreeable methodology is sacrificed for this sort of alignment or comparability. Although this might just be a collateral damage all collaborations might suffer from



# HighNoon

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- Adaptation to changing water resources availability in northern India with Himalayan glacier retreat and changing monsoon pattern
- The HighNoon project aims to assess the impact of Himalayan glaciers retreat and possible changes of the Indian summer monsoon on the spatial and temporal distribution of water resources in Northern India. The project further aims to provide recommendations for appropriate and efficient response strategies that strengthen the cause for adaptation to hydrological extreme events through a participatory process.



# High Noon: Journey of Development

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- Call for Proposals under FP 7 announced in 2008
- TERI was approached by Lead institute in Europe to be part of the consortium
  - TERI was contacted based on existing network
  - Is one of the lead developing country institutes recognized world wide for its contributions to the V & A research
- TERI was asked for other potential partners that could contribute to such a study,
  - skills of institutes were looked at depending on the scope of the call and contributions sought and deciding on the elements that could be brought in to the consortia to structure the proposal
  - 3 Indian partners were roped in for contributions and partnering
  - Other participating institutes include: IITD and IIT Kharagpur
- 2-3 months (process started in January and completed by March 2008)



# Working under the EU Framework of Projects

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- A rich experience with a platform for developed and developing country institutions to engage in healthy research that is jointly undertaken
- Provides the opportunity to share and learn on methods and techniques being applied for similar research
- EU projects are not driven by a political agenda and therefore provides the opportunity to the consortium to explore all possible areas and indicate the gaps and areas where there is still lack in understanding of some issues
- Longer time frames of 3 -4 year projects provide stability in research and for innovative and creative outputs to develop
- We have benefitted from being part of the consortium, increasing our reach to other institutes and evolving new methods as we are progressing with the study



# Project Management Issue

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- EU procedures very lengthy - some time very difficult to understand for eligibility cr
- Lead partners do not cooperate fully
- Submission of financial reports take a long time by the lead partner
- EU takes very long time to release even progressive payments
- Release of final payments take more than one year; in some cases more than two years
- Some of the long pending payments are:



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**THANK YOU**



**The Energy and Resources Institute**