India’s INDC emphasizes the government’s goal of ensuring Electricity for All. The Indian government has promised to provide 24x7 electricity to all by 2019. At present, close to 50 million Indian households have little or no access to power. India has an electrification rate of 78.7%, with a large proportion of the underserved households concentrated in rural areas. The government has designed several policies to support rural electrification over the past 10 years, focusing on decentralized models.

However, most of the schemes and projects have not been able to address the quality, availability, affordability, and legality of energy access. It is also difficult to capture the level of energy access in terms of capacity to support different appliances, number of hours of supply, and the associated social and economic impacts (CEEW, 2015).

GGGI, seeing that off-grid-energy (OGE) companies can play an important role in improving access to energy for un-electrified households in India, conducted a market study. The demand for OGE systems from end-consumers is high and there are close to 100 companies operating within the different off-grid-energy market segments. However, most of the existing companies are small and are not able to grow their operations profitably due to unavailability of debt capital at appropriate terms and conditions from domestic lenders.

## OVERVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country / Global implementation</th>
<th>India Lower Middle Income Country (LMIC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thematic area</td>
<td>Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project start date</td>
<td>Q1 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding source</td>
<td>Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 budget</td>
<td>USD 577,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of budget disbursed</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## HIGHLIGHTS

- GGGI supporting funding proposals despite not having Country Representative in India until the end of 2017.

## OVERALL OBJECTIVE

- Support India to achieve its INDC commitments by mobilizing fund to adequately finance the off-grid energy sector and increasing south-south collaboration on green growth.

## RELEVANT SDGs

7.1. By 2020, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
17.9. Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation.
## RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2017

### OUTCOME 1
**STATUS** DELAYED

**India makes progress toward its INDC commitments related to renewable energy.**

GGGI’s Country representative for India came on board in December 2017 to revise the current program to be more aligned with GGGI’s strategic directions in close discussions with the government stakeholders including NITI Aayog. Nevertheless, the expectation is that project work will be completed by the end of 2018.

### OUTPUT 1.1
**STATUS** DELAYED

Financing stage for India Debt fund for Off-grid energy sector completed (Follow on from Concept & Design stage work in 2016).

- GGGI acted as the lead arranger – responsible for designing and structuring of the ACE Fund, an innovative finance instrument of USD 120 million for off-grid energy (OGE) sector in India. GGGI is working directly with Ministry for New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Indian Renewable Energy Agency (IREDA) and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), a GCF accredited entity, to establish this Fund.

- Market feasibility for the Fund was completed in January 2017. A Letter of Engagement has been received from IREDA, cleared by their Board, with an intent to provide up to USD 70 million to the Fund in addition to GCF concessional capital. IREDA, GGGI and NABARD have held several meetings to finalize the structure of the Fund and the attached briefing note captures the latest structure and implementation arrangements.

- GGGI has submitted the GCF full funding proposal draft to IREDA and MNRE which was then submitted to GCF via NABARD in April 2017 and NABARD submitted GCF full funding proposal to GCF in August 2017.

### OUTCOME 2
**STATUS** DELAYED

**South-South knowledge sharing fosters cross country learning to facilitate INDC implementation in GGGI partner countries.**

GGGI’s Country representative for India came on board in December 2017. However, the expectation still to deliver this outcomes by the end of 2018.

### OUTPUT 2.1
**STATUS** DELAYED

India’s knowledge and experience on Renewable Energy best practices shared with GGGI and International Solar Alliance (ISA) partner countries.

This outcome is intended timeline for completion by the end of 2018.

### OUTPUT 2.2
**STATUS** DELAYED

IPSD support provided for Output 2.1 on India’s engagement in international knowledge sharing activities and platforms.

This outcome is intended for completion by the end of 2018.

## ADDITIONAL RESULTS

- GGGI had developed a business case and financing proposal to secure ‘viability gap funding’ for electric buses under the national level Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme in 2016. This proposal, after being endorsed by Government of Karnataka, was approved by the central government, and in his budget speech in March 2017, the Chief Minister of the State announced the introduction of 150 electric buses in Bangalore City with an investment of approximately USD 30 million.
PARTNERS

LOCAL
- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy,
- Indian Renewable Energy Development Authority (IREDA)
- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

INTERNATIONAL
- The Green Climate Fund

LESSONS LEARNED
- GGGI needs to operate strategically at the national level by engaging with the central Ministries such as MNRE, MOP and MOEF&CC and programmatically at the sub-national or state level as had earlier with the states of Punjab, Himachal and Karnataka.
- There is a need to expand the interventions in hitherto untouched verticals such as Sustainable Landscapes, Green Cities and Water apart from Energy to increase GGGI footprint.
- Quick partnership building with other organizations for consortiums and joint efforts in view of the small team size in India.
- Aligning with programs such as smart cities, National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture would be immensely useful to influence the policies.