



UNLOCKING POTENTIAL TOWARDS SDG GOALS

Sustainable Development Goals-NEW & Renewable Energy / Forest Environment & Climate Change

ABSTRACT

Human resource development and capacity building is much needed for promoting, creating awareness, and materialising the policy-level initiatives targeted toward the attainment of SDG goals at the ground level, for a better and more sustainable ecosystem

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BACKGROUND	2
SJVN- CSR	3
PROPOSED COLLABORATION AS PER SJVN CSR SOME OF THE LISTED PROGRAMMES .	4
PROJECT INTERVENTIONS AS PER THE SELECTED CATEGORIES (REF: ANNEXURE I & POINT V).....	5
BROAD COMPONENTS – OFFERINGS	7
Target Audience.....	8
Objective	8
Implementation Approach.....	10
Key Deliverables	12
Impact& Outcome	12
Executing Team.....	14
Action Plan.....	14
BUDGETING.....	17
POLICY INTERVENTIONS (ANNEXURE I)	0

BACKGROUND

The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Countries have committed to prioritize progress for those who're furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls.

The creativity, knowhow, technology, and financial resources from all of society are necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.

Between 2000 and 2018, the number of people with electricity increased from 78 to 90 percent, and the numbers without electricity dipped to 789 million. Yet as the population continues to grow, so will the demand for cheap energy, and an economy reliant on fossil fuels is creating drastic changes to our climate. Investing in solar, wind and thermal power, improving energy productivity, and ensuring energy for all is vital if we are to achieve SDG 7 by 2030. Expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean and more efficient energy in all countries will encourage growth and help the environment.

The most popular renewable energy sources currently are: (i) Solar energy (ii) Wind energy (iii) Hydro energy (iv) Tidal energy (v) Geothermal energy (vi) Biomass energy.

The future of new and renewable energy is, as the world population rises, so does the demand for energy in order to power our homes, businesses and communities. Innovation and expansion of renewable sources of energy is the key to maintaining a sustainable level of energy and protecting our planet from climate change.

Renewable energy sources make up 26% of the world's electricity today, but according to the International Energy Agency (IEA) its share is expected to reach 30% by 2024.

The Government of India (GoI) is spread across central (federal) and state governments, with the states having some autonomy over energy policy. At the federal level, India does not have one single ministry in charge of energy policy. GOI has at least five ministries with responsibilities for energy: the Ministry of Power (MoP), the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), the Ministry of Coal (MoC) and the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the domain-heavy aspects of roles and responsibilities of various divisions, as well as, the necessity for preparing the institution for upcoming challenges and national-level priorities, specific focus has been given to creating domain-level interventions that ensure comprehensive coverage in terms of sectoral and geographical scope, sectors, types of capacity building and time through a future-forward lens.

SJVN- CSR

SJVN Limited, a Mini Ratna, Category-I and Schedule -'A' CPSE under the administrative control of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, was incorporated on May 24, 1988, as a joint venture of the Government of India (GOI) and the Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP). Beginning with a single Project and single State operation (i.e. India's largest 1500 MW Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station in Himachal Pradesh) the Company has commissioned five projects totalling 2015.2 MW of installed capacity including wind and solar power. SJVN is presently implementing power projects in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Maharashtra and Gujarat in India besides neighbouring countries viz. Nepal and Bhutan. SJVN envisions a best-in-class Indian Power Company globally admired for developing affordable clean power and sustainable value for all stakeholders.

SJVN is committed to the concerns of its stakeholders and strives to maintain good standards of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Sustainability in its business activities. To meet this commitment, SJVN respects the rule of law, local communities and societies at large make conscious efforts to enhance the quality of life and environmental sustainability through its CSR and Sustainability programmes.

PROPOSED COLLABORATION AS PER SJVN CSR SOME OF THE LISTED PROGRAMMES

SN	Category	Programmes
1	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsoring local youths in Govt. ITIs/ Polytechnic colleges. • Strengthening and augmentation of technical colleges. • Scholarship for students giving thrust on EWS, BPL, PWD students • Reward to meritorious students. • Skill development programs for youths through accredited agencies aiming at employment generation and income enhancement • Farm (Horticulture, Agriculture and Veterinary) training and awareness programs to farmers for income enhancement • Financial support for the strengthening of educational institutes, etc.
2	Contribution to the prime minister's national relief fund or Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM CARES Fund) or any other fund set up by the central govt. for socio economic development and relief and welfare of the schedule caste, tribes, other	Support to the victims of Natural Calamities. Contribution of Prime Minister Relief Fund. Activities for the welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs and Women, etc.

	backward classes, minorities and women	
3	Rural development projects	Support for the infrastructural and community development activities in rural area. Development of farm-based entrepreneurships, practices aiming at livelihood promotion through participatory approach, etc.

PROJECT INTERVENTIONS AS PER THE SELECTED CATEGORIES (REF: ANNEXURE I & POINT V)

1. Establishing partnerships with local NGOs and government agencies is crucial for broadening the reach and impact of the centre's services. It's an essential step in leveraging resources, expertise, and networks to effectively address social challenges and promote sustainable development. Here are some key steps to consider when initiating partnerships:
 - **Identifying Potential Partners:** Conduct a comprehensive assessment of local NGOs and government agencies that are actively involved in social impact projects and social audit programs. Look for organizations that share a commitment to accountability, transparency, and the effective use of resources.
 - **Building Relationships:** Initiate dialogue and engagement with potential partners to understand their needs, priorities, and challenges. Establishing trust and mutual understanding is fundamental to successful partnerships.
 - **Co-Designing Services:** Work collaboratively with partners to co-design services that meet their specific needs and complement their existing initiatives. This could involve tailoring monitoring and evaluation frameworks, providing capacity-building support, or conducting joint social audits.
 - **Sharing Best Practices:** Create platforms for sharing best practices, experiences, and lessons learned in monitoring, evaluation, and social auditing. Encourage an open exchange of knowledge to foster continuous improvement in the sector.

- **Advocacy and Policy Engagement:** Collaborate with partners to advocate for evidence-based policies and programs that are informed by robust monitoring, evaluation, and social audit processes. Engage in joint advocacy efforts to promote a culture of transparency and accountability.
 - **Capacity Building:** Provide training and skill development programs to strengthen the monitoring, evaluation, and social auditing capacities of partner organizations and government agencies. This could involve workshops, mentoring, and knowledge-sharing sessions.
 - **Community Engagement:** Facilitate partnerships that prioritize meaningful engagement with local communities and beneficiaries. Ensure that the voices and perspectives of those directly impacted by social programs are integrated into the monitoring and evaluation processes.
2. Establishing strategic partnerships with local NGOs and government agencies, the centre can significantly expand its reach and maximize its impact. These partnerships have the potential to amplify the effectiveness of social impact projects and social audit programs, leading to tangible improvements in the lives of individuals and communities across India.
- **Initiating dialogue with local NGOs and government agencies to understand their needs and priorities is a critical first step in establishing effective partnerships for the centre's services. Here are some key actions to consider when engaging in this dialogue:**
 - **Listen Actively:** Approach the dialogue with an open and receptive mind-set. Actively listen to the perspectives, experiences, and challenges expressed by representatives from local NGOs and government agencies. Demonstrating empathy and understanding can foster trust and collaboration.
 - **Conduct Needs Assessments:** Work collaboratively with the partner organizations to conduct formal needs assessments. This could involve surveys, focus group discussions, and interviews with stakeholders to identify the specific areas where support is needed.
 - **Identify Common Goals:** Seek to identify areas of common interest and shared goals. Understanding the alignment between the centre's services and the needs

of local NGOs and government agencies will help in shaping mutually beneficial partnerships.

- **Explore Collaboration Opportunities:** Use the dialogue as an opportunity to explore potential areas for collaboration. This could include joint initiatives, capacity-building activities, and the co-design of services that address the expressed needs and priorities of the partners.
- **Map Resources and Expertise:** Gain insights into the resources, expertise, and networks available within the local NGOs and government agencies. Understanding their strengths and capabilities will help in identifying areas where the centre can add value and support their efforts.
- **Discuss Barriers and Challenges:** Inquire about the challenges and barriers faced by the partner organizations in carrying out their social impact projects and social audit programs. Understanding these challenges can help in shaping support strategies that address specific pain points.
- **Foster Two-Way Communication:** Encourage open, two-way communication throughout the dialogue. Create an environment where partners feel comfortable sharing their perspectives and providing feedback on potential collaboration opportunities.
- **Document Insights:** document the insights and information gathered during the dialogue. This documentation will provide a valuable reference point for designing tailored partnership strategies and collaboration plans.

By initiating dialogue with local NGOs and government agencies to understand their needs and priorities, the centre can lay the foundation for meaningful and impactful partnerships. This process of active engagement and collaboration will be essential in co-creating initiatives that address the specific needs of the local partners, ultimately leading to more effective and sustainable outcomes for the communities they serve.

BROAD COMPONENTS – OFFERINGS

1	Awareness Trainings	&	Workshops, Seminars, webinars , Symposiums, Theme based programmes , e-learning
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2	Human resources or skill development	Coaching, Skill enhancement, mentoring
3	Research & Study	Case study
4	Collaboration & Partnerships	Network communications , community outreach, communities of practice , professional association ,working groups, focus groups

Target Audience

The key stakeholders include employees, investors, shareholders, customers, business partners, clients, civil society groups, Government and nongovernment organisations, local communities.

Target Audience:

Type I: Relevant Government ministries, departments and institutions, PSUs, govt. Training institutes concerning ministries at the Centre and state Level, Gram panchayats, etc.

Type II: NGOs, Researchers on the Subject, College professors and students, Representatives of Local Bodies, School Teachers, Youth, women or elderly Organizations

Objective

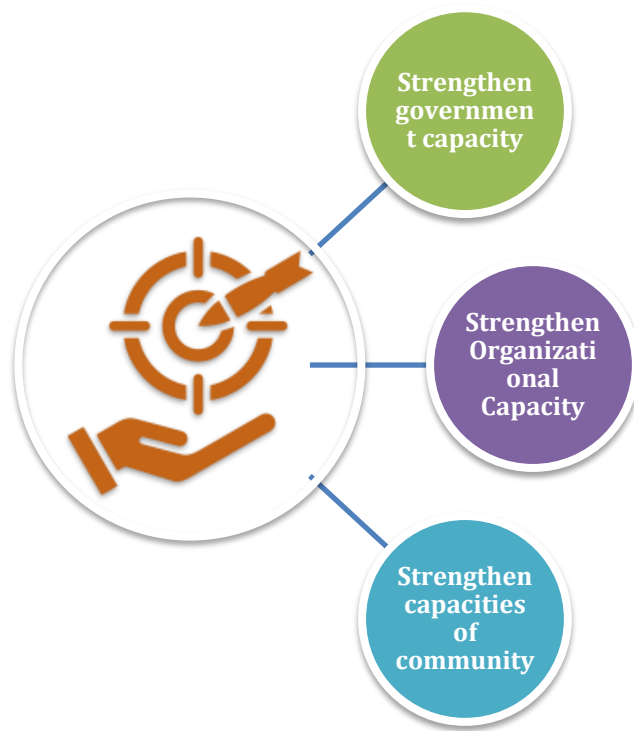
The broad objectives are intended towards realising the end goals and objectives around SDG 2030 agenda



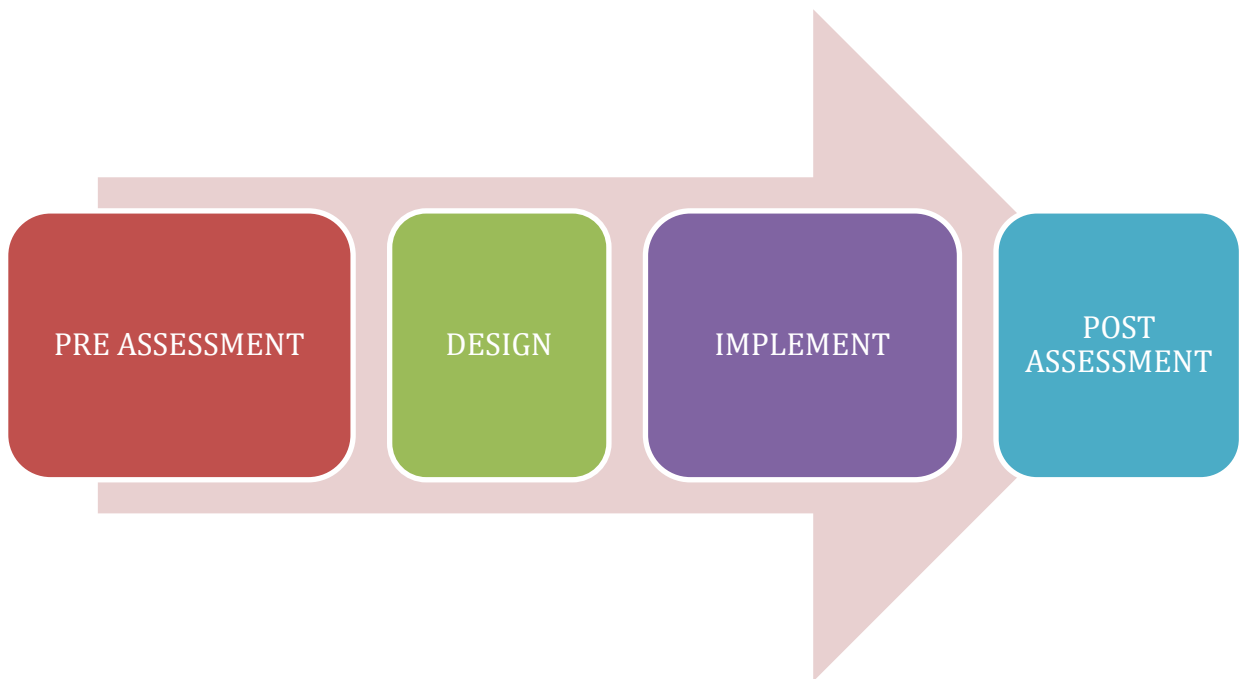
The specific objectives of capacity building for SDGs may include:

1. Increasing awareness and understanding: Enhancing knowledge and awareness of the SDGs, their targets, and the interconnectedness of various sustainable development issues.
2. Strengthening technical skills: Building the technical skills and expertise required to design, implement, and monitor projects and initiatives that contribute to the SDGs.
3. Promoting collaboration and partnerships: Facilitating the development of partnerships and networks among stakeholders to foster collaboration, knowledge sharing, and joint action towards the SDGs.
4. Enhancing policy and governance capacities: Strengthening the capacity of governments and institutions to develop and implement policies, regulations, and frameworks that support the SDGs.
5. Empowering local communities: Equipping local communities with the skills and resources to actively participate in decision-making processes, implement sustainable practices, and address local development challenges.

By focusing on capacity building for the SDGs, organizations and stakeholders can contribute to the effective implementation and long-term sustainability of sustainable development initiatives, ultimately leading to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

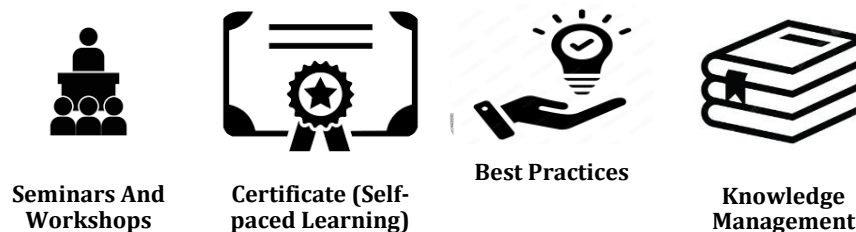


Implementation Approach



- Phase- wise approach to be adopted, where in initially regional level workshops are suggested for relevant audiences contributing at policy, institutional and at local level for:
 - a) Creating Deep Awareness

- b) Carrying out Need Assessment**
- c) Development of Need based Specialised /Certificate Self-paced modules**
- d) Building of Expert Community network on relevant theme-based areas**
- e) Content Development for various levels of stakeholders**
- f) IEC activities**
 - The phases for the SUGGESTED deliverables to be executed in the following manner



Note: The phase wise approach and suggested components can be modified/re-appropriated based on the need and requirement, subject to sponsoring agency approval.

Key Deliverables



The symbol ‘*’ represents number of people who will attend the programme

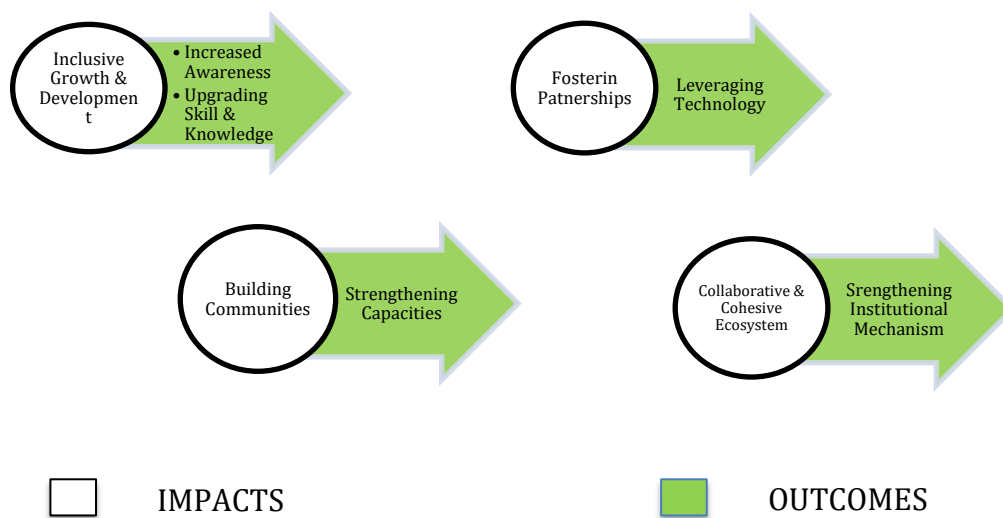
Impact & Outcome

There is a need for projects to be relevant at local level therefore, leveraging technology for community engagements have fostered capacity building, up-scaling, spreading, and sustainability in each project. Capacity development initiatives will empower social impact stakeholders to become more effective, efficient, sustainable, and accountable in their work. Also, enabling them to adapt to changing contexts, cope with challenges, and seize opportunities

- **Engagement** of diverse community, skill expertise
- **Scalability**- knowledge & Skill, performance etc.
- **Emerging technologies**- AI, Cloud etc.
- **Value creation** for individual, organisational, community based

Outcomes	Impact

<p>Enhanced knowledge and understanding : Capacity building efforts aim to improve the understanding of sustainable development principles, concepts, and practices among individuals and organizations. This outcome can lead to increased awareness and informed decision-making regarding sustainable development issues.</p>	<p>Positive change in behavior and practices: Lead to a shift in attitudes, behaviors, and practices towards more sustainable approaches. This impact can result in reduced environmental degradation, improved resource management, and increased social and economic well-being.</p>
<p>Strengthened skills and capabilities: Focus on developing practical skills and capabilities that enable individuals and organizations to implement sustainable development practices effectively. This outcome can include skills in project management, data analysis, stakeholder engagement, and sustainable resource management.</p>	<p>Increased resilience and adaptability : Efforts can enhance the ability of individuals and communities to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of environmental and social changes. This impact can result in increased resilience to climate change, natural disasters, and other sustainability challenges.</p>
<p>Improved institutional capacity: Target organizations and institutions to enhance their ability to integrate sustainable development principles into their policies, strategies, and operations. This outcome can result in improved governance structures, better coordination, and increased capacity to address sustainability challenges.</p>	<p>Sustainable development outcomes: The impact of capacity building for sustainable development is reflected in the achievement of sustainable development goals. This impact can include improved livelihoods, reduced poverty, enhanced environmental conservation, and increased social equity.</p>



Capacity building for sustainable development aims to achieve outcomes such as enhanced knowledge, strengthened skills, and improved institutional capacity. The impact of these initiatives is reflected in positive changes in behaviour and practices, increased resilience, and the achievement of sustainable development outcomes.

Executing Team

A team of 5 people will be involved, where 2 resources will be fixed throughout the project execution and remaining will be engaged on a floating basis, as per project deliverable requirements.

Action Plan

An indicative action plan is given below based on the broad components; however a detailed inception report will be submitted post approval of the project.

❖ Capacity Building				
Category	Duration	Topics/Area s	Target Audienc e Level	Remarks
Workshops/ Seminars	One-day or half-day workshops	Experts present on Alternative Sources of Energy in Mitigation and Measures to Combat Global Warming - Analytical Integration of International Solar Alliance aligned with	Type I & II	Policy level changes will occur by exposing the government officials to Renewable energy

		SDG2030 ;		
Symposiums	One-day or Two-day	Innovative ideas of India in Renewable energy generation	Type I & II	NGOs, Research Institutes, Academia, government Think Tanks Knowledge transfer between experts and field workers
Seminars//Focused Group Discussions	1- 4 days	Key focus areas covering SDG goals; Intervention of curbing the carbon emissions, Priorities on Energy Conservation, Sources of different renewable energy, Focus on carbon credit and accounting for tax benefit purposes ,Emerging technologies	Type I & Type II	Industry leaders, Academia; Field experts, NGOs ; Knowledge transfer and practical difficulties can be discussed among the field workers and experts
	3 months		Case	

			Study	
❖ Knowledge Management				
	Content creation	Knowledge nuggets, videos, Presentations , white papers, research material etc.		Videos, Handbooks, eBooks, brochures, IEC activities
	The platform for knowledge sharing and dissemination	Creation of a pool of experts in relevant thematic areas, Building thematic areas of SDG for regional and local level knowledge sharing		COPS, Platform, webinars, Discussion forums , Expert Engagement/Artefacts , Reports, Documents etc.
	Collaborations & Partnerships	With institutes and experts for creating and building local knowledge hubs for		Industry experts, Academic experts, Think Tank experts, NGOs related to SDG, Government of India, International org. Academia,

		better awareness and reach		
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Note: The above given costing is an estimation. The actual expenses will be based on the invoice.

BUDGETING

Estimated Budgeting is done for the proposed components. However, need base and relevance, given at any time subject to approvals for the competent authorities, supporting proper justification.

Overall project cost is for ₹ 75 Lakh over a period of 2 year from the date of approval.

S.no	Categories	Programme	Details	No. of People Targeted	Per programme Cost in lakhs ₹	Total Cost lakhs ₹
A	Capacity Building					
1	Awareness & Trainings	Workshops/ Seminars	One-day or half-day workshops regional, national, local	150 people each @ 6 programmes	2	12
		Knowledge Management	Content creation (Videos, Documents, Research papers, etc.), Case Study, session content, presentations	25000	-	7
		Symposiums	The NGOs related to Sustainability and the Government will participate where new ideas on how to promote and implement SDGs can be discussed	250		15

2		Collaboration & Partnerships	Network communications , community outreach, communities of practice , professional association ,working groups, focus groups			5
		Awareness & Communication	Videos, Handbags, Booklets, Banners, Brochures, Awareness Material, Branding material, Social Media platforms, Discussion forums			6.5
		Skill development	Coaching, Skill enhancement, mentoring, Building expert pool network at local, regional level			5.5
		Research & Study	Case studies			6
B	Human Resources					
		Administrative	Salary, Increments, Travel & logistics, working support Professional fee etc.			20



RDSSDF

Unlocking Potential Towards Sustainable Development Goals

2023

Total Estimated Cost	75
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**The costing is an estimated figure and the expenditure to be invoiced shall be based on actual. The cost given is exclusive of taxes if any applicable.*

-End-

POLICY INTERVENTIONS (ANNEXURE I)

	Ministry/Organisation	Policies/Annual reports	Action Points/Interventions
1	Ministry of Environment & forest	National Biodiversity Action Plan	Promote both formal and non-formal means for environment education and biodiversity conservation.
	https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/in/in-nbsap-v2-p4-en.pdf	Integration of Biodiversity Concerns in Programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Design and implement awareness programmes, particularly for rural women, and also benefit from their wisdom. Women's organizations such as women's councils and mahila mandals could be used for this purpose. Incorporate modules on conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity in foundational and professional training courses for the officers of various services.

2	IREDA- https://www.iea.org/policies/17006-national-policy-on-biofuels-2022-amendment	IREDA provides term loans for renewable energy (RE) projects. The sectors eligible for assistance from IREDA are: Solar Energy (including both Photovoltaic (PV) and Concentrated Solar Thermal (CST)); Solar Rooftop Decentralised/Off grid RE Solar Irrigation Pumps Wind Energy; Small Hydro Power (below 25 MW); Biomass and Co-generation; Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation;	Generic Plans Environment Management Plan (EMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan Community Safety and Engagement Plan Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) Indigenous Peoples Plan OF (IPP, if applicable) Resettlement Action Plan 1F (RAP, if applicable) Solar Energy Sector Water Procurement Plan (For cleaning of panels) Panel Disposal Plan Hydro Energy Sector Water Management Plan Traffic Management during construction Wind Energy Sector Bird & Bat Management Plan Shadow Flicker Management Plan Noise Management Plan Biomass/ Cogeneration Sector Emission Management Fly Ash Management
3	SJVN	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including	Activities related to protecting and maintaining the environment including climate action. Energy conservation programme.

		contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga.	Soil conservation measures, etc.
4	ISA	Currently, ISA has 9 comprehensive programmes, each focusing on a distinct application that could help scale deployment of solar energy solutions. Activities under these programmes focus on 3 priority areas – Analytics & Advocacy, Capacity Building, and Programmatic Support, that help create a favourable environment for solar energy investments to take root in the country	Programmes initiated Isa star-c ITEC scheme ISA solar fellowship for mid-career professionals infopedia Solar finance facility
5	Teri- https://www.teriin.org/sites/default/files/files/strategy-plan.pdf	The current eight missions are on the areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, sustainable agriculture, Green India, water, Himalayan ecosystem, and strategic knowledge Clean Energy: Sustainable Agriculture: Environment, Climate & Forests Resource Efficiency Sustainable Habitats Health Environmental Pollution Integrated Modelling Water, biodiversity and climate	Demonstrating the feasibility of transition to cleaner and more sustainable choices Demonstrating pilots where technology for transition is available Highlighting viable business models for transition Sensitizing stakeholders who can adopt and propagate the various choices for transition

6	Teri-MSME- https://www.teriin.org/sites/default/files/files/Financing-Low-Carbon-Transition-for-India-MSME-Sector.pdf	Financing low carbon emissions for MSMEs Status of Financing LCT for MSMEs in India Policy landscape enabling finance for LCT in India's MSMEs Centre-State Policy Alignment- Used cases Gujarat & Maharashtra	Promoting an incentive-based model Innovative financing models Intensify R&D, demonstrations and pilot projects for new technologies Scaling up capacity building and awareness Adoption of an account aggregator framework Adopting revolving finance mechanism Forming a digital ecosystem Mobilizing international climate finance
7	NitiAyog - https://www.iea.org/reports/india-2020	Report on India Carbon emissions	The draft National Energy Policy by NITI Aayog, currently under consultation, is an excellent framework and should be adopted swiftly to guide policy making, implementation and enforcement across central and state governments.
8	Ministry of Environment-	UnFCCC	Empowerment of communities (youth and women) and strengthening of social use through decentralized local governance of forests

9	<p>https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/India LTLEDS.pdf</p>	<p>National Urban Policy Framework (NUPF). • Town and country planning act and State planning regulations, local area plans. • Provision of housing for low- and middle-income groups through the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY). • National Building Code, Energy Conservation Building Code, Eco-Niwas Samhita (an energy conservation building code for residential buildings). • Development Control Regulations (DCR) and model building bylaws. • India Cooling Action Plan. • Sustainable public transport including sustainable mobility through national mission on electric mobility and battery storage. • National Solar Mission. • National Mission on Sustainable Habitat. • National Water Policy, National Environment Policy, National Urban Sanitation Policy. • Jal Jeevan Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). • Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, Extended Producer Responsibility 2021, and Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules 2021</p>	<p>Integrating traditional ecological knowledge of communities with forestry science and state-of-the art technology.</p> <p>Restoration of native biodiverse species mix at the landscape level.</p> <p>Massive afforestation/reforestation at all spatial scales of urban and rural areas, public and institutional lands, river catchments, watershed areas promoting the water-food-energy-forest nexus.</p> <p>Promotion of innovative technologies, finance instruments and private sector engagement with focus on youth entrepreneurship.</p>
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