



The Blue Planet

A News Letter of SAISD

2019

Issue 1 Vol. 1

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Salaam... Hello... Assalaamu-Alaikum... Adab... Ayubowan... Kuzo-Zangpo-La... Namaskar... Namaste...

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About us: The South Asian Institute of Sustainable Development (SAISD) is an international virtual research organisation focusing on United Nation's 17 Global Sustainable Development Goals. Our members are from a multi-cultural and multi-disciplinary background that is making us a robust and vibrant research group.

Inspired by the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), we formed this organisation to facilitate regional co-operation, research on sustainable development, cultural exchange, harmony, peace, secularism, diversity and pluralism among Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

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We also branched out to other countries like Australia and Cyprus. In Australia, the chapter is known as the **Australian Centre for Sustainable Development Research & Innovation (ACSDRI)** and in Cyprus the chapter is known as the **Cyprus Institute of Sustainable Development (CISD)**.

For further information and updates kindly visit us at: www.saisd.com.au or find us at Facebook & You tube: SAISD — A Think Tank.

Our Activities in 2018

This research platform was formed on 1st May 2018 and within a short time we have undertaken a number of significant activities.

SAISD's Inauguration Ceremony:
We had our inauguration ceremony held at Calcutta, West Bengal, India on 10th June 2018.

The Ceremony in Picture:



Dr. Tuli Chakraborty and Kamruzzaman Choudhury, lighting the Lamp.



Our members at the inaugural function.

Project Right to Opportunity: For the last 30 years Smriti Rekha Goswami has been teaching differently-privileged students of Chandannagore, Hooghly, WB. Recently Jolly Sengupta collaborating with Mrs. Goswami for this cause. Mrs. Sengupta teaches these differently-privileged kids spoken and written English. The project addresses SDG 4, 5 & 10: Quality Education, Gender Equality and Reducing Inequalities.





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The Project in Photos:



Jolly Sengupta and Smriti Rekha Goswami with students. **Watch:** YouTube videos on this project at our YouTube channel: SAISD – A Think Tank.

Seminar: Is Our Progress REAL or GENUINE?

Calculation of Genuine Progress Indicators (GPI) of all South Asian countries.

Genuine Progress Indicators (GPI) are macroeconomic indicators of human wellbeing in society. GPI comprises of twenty cost and benefit items, consisting of the economic, social, and environmental indicators and it is a measure of the 'net benefits' of the economic activities after considering social and environmental costs. GPI stands in complete contrast to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) concept, where the latter counts only economic activities as a benefit and does not

consider any social costs and environmental damages. GPI, on the other hand, includes benefits that GDP does not consider, such as unpaid household labour and the value of the 'informal' economy.

GPI is widely recognised as an alternative indicator to measure economic welfare/human wellbeing and it is being increasingly accepted by academics, politicians, and bureaucrats. Theoretical and empirical papers on GPI have been published in many academic journals, in particular, in *Ecological Economics* (high quality and well-respected journal with a high impact value).

The Key Aim of this Project is to calculate Genuine Progress Indicators (GPI) for each of the South Asian Nations for the period of 1970-2016.

We have conducted two public seminars on 7th July & 28th July 2018 at UniSA campuses (City West & Mawson Lake), Adelaide, Australia, and one Webinar based Q & A session on 21st July 2018 (uploaded at our Facebook Page).

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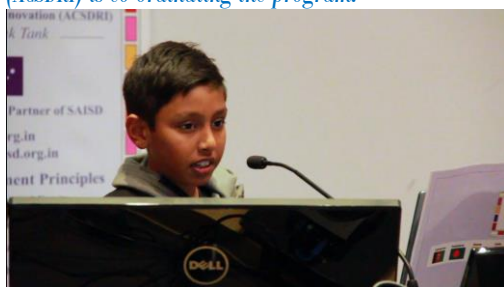
Recordings of all programs are available on our You Tube Channel – SAISD – A Think Tank.

The Project is undertaken by Assoc. Prof. Phil Lawn, Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Full Employment and Equity, University of Newcastle Research Scholar.

The Seminars in Photos:



Pronoma Mukherjee of Australian Centre for Sustainable Development Research & Innovation (ACSDRI) is co-ordinating the program.



Our Chief Guest Meet Mandavkar mentioned that '...Hello, Present Generation...please do not waste resources...'



Our 2nd Day's Chief Guest Aditya Mishra made us aware of 17 Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)s.



Dr. Maz Demosthenous of Flinders University and Darren Hillies of Economic Reform Agenda (ERA)



Assoc. Prof Phil Lawn, University of New Castle





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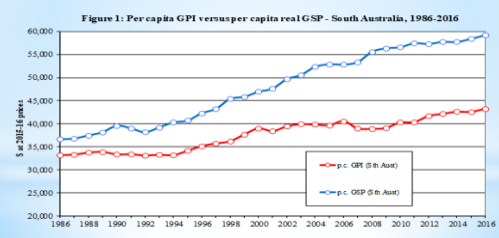
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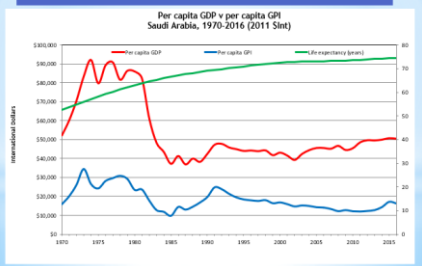
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Past examples of GPI studies – a study of Australia and South Australia



Past examples of GPI studies – a recent calculation of the GPI for Saudi Arabia



A slide from his presentation



Assoc. Prof Phil Lawn, University of New Castle



Dr. Kuntal Goswami, Australian Centre for Sustainable Development Research & Innovation (ACSDRI)



Cindy is recording the program

DAAN UTSAV (Festival of Gifts)

On the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday week between 2nd Oct – 8th Oct 2018. We participated in the Daan Utsav in India (as SAISD) and Australia (as ACSMRI). In India, the Daan Utsav event was co-ordinated by Deepshika Bhowmik (a SAISD-India member) in collaboration with Utpal Bhowmick Smriti Granthagar (-Public Library). In Australia, new clothes were donated at the Salvation Army's (Salvos), Adelaide Chapter.





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The Project in Photos:

Mahatma Gandhi's Birth Week 2nd Oct to 8th Oct 2018

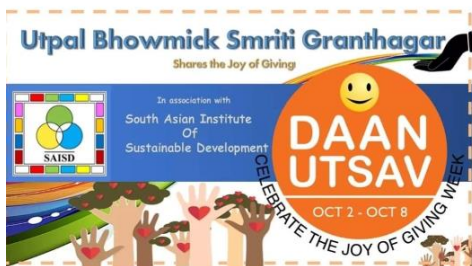


Utpal Bhowmick Smriti Granthagar

1 hr •

Utpal Bhowmick Smriti Granthagar, in the memory of Late Utpal Bhowmick is participating in "Daan Utsav" on the Mahalaya, the 8th of October 2018 in association with South Asian Institute of Sustainable Development.

Let's share the joy of giving!



Donation at Salvos, Adelaide.

Climate Change Awareness Program

Dr. Sabina Yasmin of SAISD-India conducted a Climate Change Awareness Campaign at Kalna Hindu Girls High School, West Bengal, India on 7th September 2018. The program addressed 13th SDG: Climate Change Action.



Dr. Sabina Yasmin with her High School Teacher and her Juniors at Kalna Hindu Girls High School, WB, India.



A slide from her Presentation

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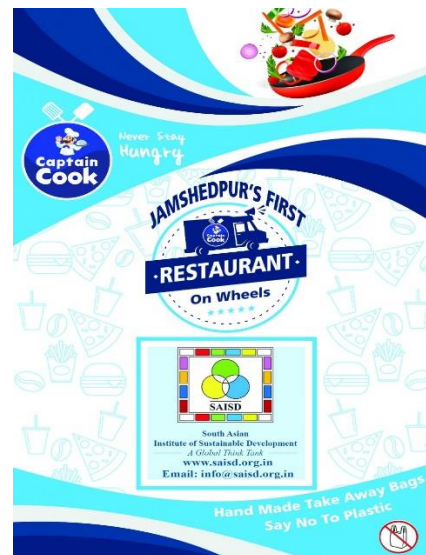
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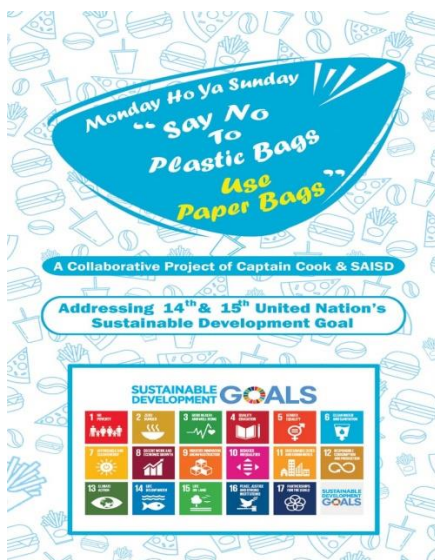
Salaam... Hello... Assalaamu-Alaikum... Adab... Ayubowan... Kuzo-Zangpo-La... Namaskar... Namaste...

“Sunday aur Monday Let’s use Paper Bags”.

This is a SAISD project in collaboration with the CAPTAIN COOK — A HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY START-UP from Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, India. Rupam Bose with his team executed this project. Mr. Bose and Dr. Goswami planned and designed the project concept. For this project old newspapers were used and ribbons and external stickers were used to increase weight carrying capacity.



Paper bag sticker



Paper bag sticker





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These children celebrate Teachers' Day every year to pay respect to Smriti Rekha Goswami and Jolly Sengupta. SAISD also conveys thanks to them.



Subroto Biswas distributing food to his juniors





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SAISD Members' Blog on Sustainable Development Topics

The Art of Academic Writing

Dr. Robert Muller - Independent Academic

<https://drrobertmuller.com>

Great academic writing requires an ability to understand a number of different ways of writing (or writing genres) that fit together to form a publication or thesis.

In order to write a thesis, the first genre to be mastered is that of general academic language. This requires an understanding of how the written word assists in building an argument through what we call 'signposting'. Signposts help us when driving a car to tell the driver which way to go, the hazards that lie ahead, and when to proceed with caution. In the same way, 'signposts' in academic writing help the reader to understand the direction of the author's argument. Examples of signposts are: "On the one hand, ... on

the other hand", "Next ...", "To extend upon this argument, the next point looks at ...", and so on.

The next genre to be mastered in thesis writing is the language of the discipline in which the author is writing. This includes all the conventions and jargon associated with each discipline. In my area of sociology, many words are used that are meaningless to people outside of the discipline, such as problematisation, Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft, knowledge/power, and so on. These terms have very specific meanings to the sociologist that differ greatly from dictionary meanings/definitions. All disciplines have their own 'language' and conventions which need to be mastered by the thesis writer.

Once general academic language and the language of the discipline have been mastered, the thesis writer is then faced with the challenge of writing each chapter in an appropriate register and style. One of the greatest challenges for many thesis writers is the writing of the literature review. 10





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This is because the author needs to position himself in the 'centre' of the literature and to compare and contrast the themes in the literature [i.e., Smith (2014) suggests that ...however, Singh (2017) refuted this argument by instead building upon the work of Foucault (2007)]. Writing the literature review is completely different from writing the methodology and methods section of a thesis, which involves the writing of a process.

Each chapter of the thesis requires a very different way of writing, so it can be seen that in order to write a great thesis, the author needs to have a strong command of academic and discipline-specific language, in addition to understanding the different writing genres needed to write each chapter of a thesis.

Gender and Participation within the workplace

Bisola Joloko -SAISD Member from Nigeria

The empowerment of women goes beyond combating discrimination and violence against women but more importantly it is about giving women a voice as equal participants in the economic and social progress of the world. The translation of the gender equality narrative in many developing countries including Nigeria still remains vague and inconsistent. We still largely enforce a silent code that men will continue to remain superior regardless of capacities and competencies.

Participation in the workplace is a clear instance of where parity in gender is still heavily felt. This may be as a result of sustained cultural roles assigned to each gender that fuels the belief that women should not be opinionated and that voicing your opinion is tantamount to resisting the great order of things. These are just a few of the barriers that women who try to challenge the status quo of African societies have to face.





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It is in the diversity of opinions that greater inclusion for overall progress can be achieved. Women should have the freedom to make their own choices. There is a need for reorientation that gender biases can no longer be tolerated if we have to achieve the goals of sustainable development.

Food waste in the hotel industry in Cyprus: Is it CSR or CSI?

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*Demosthenous Maz, Ded, MCom, GradipEd, BAcc,
CA, ACFE) Co-ordinator of Cyprus Institute of Sustainable
Development (CISD).*

In recent years the issue of food waste has become a popular issue of discussion and research (Papargyropoulou et al. 2014, Parfitt et al. 2010, Priefer et al. 2016). Some studied the state of practice in the UK

(Evans, 2012), the Nordic countries (Gjerris et al., 2013) and others in Australia (Devin et al. 2018). A number of researchers have studied the compositing of food into fertilizers (Sullivan Sealey et al. 2014, Radwan et al. 2012) or its conversion to biofuel (Gouranga 2017). Thyberg et al. (2016) asked for a policy to be developed on the topic of food waste, whereas Juvan et al. (2018) made reference specific to food waste in the hotel industry.

This paper examines for the first time the issue of food waste in the hotel industry in Cyprus and its ethical implications. Is it CSR or CSI (corporate social irresponsibility) that the hotels are practicing with throwing out good nutritional food? The ethical implications of food waste are discussed using Deontological and teleological ethical views/theories. Food waste goes against the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of the United Nations, in particular, the 12th “Responsible consumption and production” goal.





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Globally enough food is produced to feed 7.2 billion people; however, one third of the food produced is wasted every year. Cyprus, an EU member country, has a high consumption pattern, and has one of the highest ecological footprint consumptions as opposed to production (Galli et al. 2017) and a high wastage rate with considerable environmental, health and socioeconomic impacts. Given the current consumption and wastage status of Cyprus, it was identified as a country of interest to conduct this research.

Cyprus, a country with less than a million population, is a very popular tourist destination in Europe, with 3,652,073 tourists visiting the island (CYSTAT, 2018). Given the popularity of Cyprus and the fully matured hotel industry on the island, the research team opted to survey hotels (five and four- star only) in the town of Limassol. Hotels offer the full package of buffet breakfast, lunch, and dinner, thus

leaving a high wastage for every meal and contributing to the food waste problem. The town of Limassol was selected because there has been media coverage revealing that there are many families going without food, an unfamiliar phenomenon in Cyprus.

Food banks and charitable organisations have been created but there are lack of co-ordination between the hotels throwing away good nutritional food and the food banks needing more food to cater these groups of people.

If the hotel industry is to be an active contributor to sustainable development, they need to find new ways to encourage sustainable consumption and production patterns. This can only be achieved if managers/employees understand the moral dimensions and negative social and environmental impacts of food waste. With this Knowledge, hotel groups can use their innovative power to devise solutions within their business operations to mitigate food waste and work towards achieving the 12th SDG of the United Nations. 13





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Does the creation of carbon markets help address the challenge of anthropogenic climate change? – A Literature Review

Vidit Thakkar – SAISD Member and Bachelor Student of Australian National University (ANU)

The number of greenhouse gasses released in the atmosphere has been substantially increased since the advent of the industrial revolution. The dramatic increase in the production of greenhouse gasses has distorted the 'Global Energy Balance', causing anthropogenic climate change (Collins et al, 2013). This imbalance, from a purely economic perspective, represents the biggest market failure the world has ever seen (Stern, 2008). The environment, the common resource, is over-exploited and as a result of that the global temperature is increasing, altering the way flora and fauna across this planet interacts with

the environment (Collins et al, 2013). Therefore, this literature review will explore the creation of a carbon market to address anthropogenic climate change.

The worldwide acceptance of neoliberalism in the 20th century has allowed it to be the predominant force influencing climate policy (MacNeil et al, 2012). A carbon market encourages behaviour through market signals rather than through explicit directives regarding pollution control levels or methods (Zhang, 2013). The alternative to a market-based approach is a traditional method known as command and control theory which compels producers to adopt a uniform environmental regulatory regime regarding pollution control strategies, irrespective of the contrasting costs imposed on different industries (Zhang, 2013). However, this is not appropriate because this regulatory regime fails to correct the market failure created by the production of greenhouse gasses (Kingston, 2008).





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Adoption of laissez faire leadership through the implementation of carbon markets allows the market to correct itself in the long run, without the imposition of regulatory regimes by governments (Spash, 2010). The incentive to exploit the environment for personal gain by producers will be removed because they will be provided the market a platform to monetise carbon as a commodity to trade (Zhang, 2013).

However, despite the apparent expansion of laissez-faire leadership, carbon markets have failed to yield a noticeable decline in greenhouse emissions (Pachauri et al, 2015). This has attributed to a poor implementation of the cap-and-trade scheme (Convery et al, 2007). Governments pursuing a market-based solution over-allocated both permits and credits, implying that they eventually were worthless (Convery et al, 2007).

A key principle of the cap-and-trade scheme is that the permits and credits should be priced at a rate which would incentivise investment in abatement measures, which was not achieved because of the oversupply (Patel, 2007).

Furthermore, the largely unregulated nature of the market system for greenhouse emissions has allowed entities to exploit loopholes in their favour, to the detriment of the overarching goal of addressing anthropological climate change (Dobson, 2015). This point is highlighted by the carbon trading fraud that happened in the European Union (EU), where a group of carbon traders exploited loopholes regarding the Value Added Tax (VAT) to ultimately profit from carbon trading (Mazoue, 2016).

In the conclusion, the aim of this review was to examine the viability of carbon markets in addressing the challenge of anthropogenic climate change. Creating a market for carbon as a form of laissez-faire leadership, if implemented appropriately, has the ability to address climate change. However, until governments learn from the mistakes of 17





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others in this realm, the creation of a carbon market can do nothing but provide certain individuals the ability to commit fraud and profit from nefarious activities.

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What is Multi-capitalism and how do we adopt it?

Martin Thomas, Co-author of the book: The Multi-Capital Scorecard

The problem

Capitalism has traditionally meant financial dominance. Anything that could be converted into money could be measured. Nothing else counted!

Profit maximization was (and remains for many!) the simple objective. Costs that others had to bear were their problems. Those costs were “external” to the business. Externalities are ignored by financial capitalism. This describes ‘mono-capitalism’ in a nutshell.

Its result was that the economic capital was maintained and grown. But those externalities that were ignored have now become unmanageable. Collectively we are all exceeding the Earth’s carrying capacity and still billions of people are close to

starvation.

“Business as usual” will solve neither of these problems. But businesses acting together have the power to broaden their scope to address their social and environmental impacts as well as creating economic value.

So what should a responsible company try to do about them?

Let’s firstly accept that we all, as individuals and as businesses (and other organisations), have a duty to act within our fair shares of the world’s available resources; social and environmental. Of course, businesses still need to create economic wealth sufficient to provide their own prosperity as well. That philosophy is called multi-capitalism. It extends the scope of financial mono-capitalism to embrace a moral duty to preserve multiple capitals. In many countries, this moral duty is being translated into legal obligations to consider social and environmental (and economic) impacts.





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So, how do we set about doing it?

Thomas & McElroy published The MultiCapital Scorecard book in 2016. It details the world's first <Integrated Reporting> framework and operating methodology. It is free globally to end-users.

1 The Multi-Capital Scorecard methodology asks firms to identify 6 to 12 vital capitals (social, economic and environmental) on which they and stakeholders depend.

2 Engaging with stakeholder groups, they should then identify the impacts that they ought to have in order to be sustainable. This is done on a fair sharing basis, taking into account their local and global constraints and assuming that all others would do the same.

3 Setting sustainability norms for "how much is enough to be sustainable" provides the long-term objective for sustainable performance in each of the areas of impact.

4 Trajectory targets from the status quo to meeting the sustainability norms gives a series of interim objectives.

5 Actual performance can then be measured periodically against these norms and targets to express how far along the road to sustainability the organisation has progressed. 416

2019 MultiCapital Scorecard for Company ABC

		A B C D					
		Progression score					
		Weight					
		Weighted score (AxB)					
		Fully sustainable score (BxC)					
		Gap to fully sustainable (D-C)					
		Area of impact (A/D)					
		bottom line (C/D)					
						TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE SCORES	
BOTTOM LINES	AREAS OF IMPACT	CAPITAL IMPACTS	Weight	Weighted score (AxB)	Fully sustainable score (BxC)	Gap to fully sustainable (D-C)	Area of impact (A/D)
Social	Living wage	■	3	1	3	3	100%
	Workplace safety	■ ■ ■	3	5	15	15	100%
	Innovative capacity	■ ■ ■	1	2	2	6	33%
Economic	Equity	■	3	5	15	15	100%
	Debt	■	2	1	2	3	67%
	Competitive practices	■ ■	2	1	2	3	67%
Environmental	Water supplies	■	3	3	9	9	100%
	Solid wastes	■	2	2	4	6	67%
	The climate system	■	2	5	10	15	67%
		OVERALL PERFORMANCE		62	75	13	83%

Note: Areas of Impact shown here are purely illustrative and are always organization-specific.
* Intellectual Capital is typically embedded in most of the others.

Conclusion

It needs no rocket science to adopt the MultiCapital Scorecard, but it brings together the impacts on multiple capitals to answer 3 basic questions;

- How much is enough to be sustainable?





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- How far are we along the road to get there?
- What do we need to do better to get there as soon as possible?

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Carbon Foot-Print Club - Clean Energy & Climate Action Plan- A success story at the grassroot-level

Shrey Rakholia, Member of Australian Centre for Sustainable Development Research & Innovation (ACSRI)

In the context of UN's Sustainable Development Goals 7 and 13 (Affordable & Clean Energy and Climate Action), there are several organizations working in India to address the issues at the grassroot level. One such organization is the Carbon Footprint Club located at the educational town of Vallabh Vidyanagar in Anand. This club started in 2011, in collaboration with a local industrialist Mr. Sharad Amin and Professor Dr. Rita N. Kumar of N.V. Patel College of Pure & Applied Sciences. Over the years the club has managed to raise awareness on climate change at the local level by arranging PowerPoint presentations in local schools, running joint sessions with local Voluntary Nature Conservancy Society and Lion's Club. Above all, the Club has actually able to reduce Carbon Footprint at their own institute. Their flagship initiatives were LEDization and Eco-Shop.

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LEDization is about bringing energy efficiency in the institute's lighting systems by replacing old ICL and CFL lights with more efficient LEDs. Compared to a CFL bulb an LED bulb reduces the CO₂ emissions almost by half (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change 2015).

Considering this fact in mind, the Club installed several LED bulbs to replace older lightings in 2016 at the institute's building by raising small fund through donations, which brought down CO₂ emissions by 250kg annually. LEDization was, in fact, an idea inspired by UJALA (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All) Scheme of Gov. of India. Eco-shop, which also, aims at designing artistic items from waste materials and put those items on sale. The revenue collected from the sale of those items were used for free distribution of educational kits containing eco-friendly notebooks and other stationery to local underprivileged school children as a part of social outreach. Every year both

LEDization and Eco-shop are strengthened by the Club along with numerous other activities.

Furthermore, the Club also initiated a comprehensive environmental audit of the institute in order to determine detailed progress and impact of the Club's activities at the institute level. This was conducted as a part of the Criterion 7- Innovation and Best Practices guidelines as prescribed by The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) which requires a periodical Green Audit to understand the level of Environmental Consciousness (Ministry of Human Resource Development 2013).

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Shared Value Concept – An Alternative Strategic Business Model

By Ashoke Mehra – Victoria University Scholar

The Share value concept was coined by Michael E. Porter and Mark Kramer in 2011 and the concept was first published at the Harvard Business Review under the title 'Creating Shared Value'. The concept advocates the business to change its outlook to address human needs and to understand both internal and societal cost which arises from not addressing the social and environmental cost.

The concept understands and acknowledges the contribution of a business entity with its capital,

however, it also recognizes that the present functioning of large MNC has to be changed by the creation of mutual value for itself and its stakeholders through the company's asset creation, product and service delivery, and investment. That will create new business opportunities, new market, competitive advantage to a company as well as will solve society's problem. Shared value can be created through a business's various function such as sales, supply chain management, research & development, and through community engagement. Therefore, the adoption of a centralized share value business strategy is a prudent business decision so that the value system is embedded in the business's planning, functions, projects, and into employees' role.

Three ways to Create Shared value Reconceiving Products and Markets:

Conceiving new products or services for existing or new markets based on collaboration with customers and community stakeholders to address societal challenges.





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Redefining productivity in the value chain: Engaging with suppliers and internal/external stakeholders to improve processes, quality, sustainability, productivity, social outcomes, and competitive advantage.

Enabling local cluster development: Enabling the collective as well as sustainable development of the market and geographic environments in which the company operates through community involvement.

However, share value is not about sharing the value which already exists or personal value or employee engagement, or managing balancing stakeholder interests. At the same time, shared value is not corporate social responsibility. Share value can only be created when company place solving to a society's problem as it's core business objective. Whereas CSR is a sense of obligation to pay back to society, reputation

management through disclosure practice or investment in a social project with an expectation of reputation management. At the same time, the involvement in the social program is not the business's core growth strategy.

Project WASH: Facilitating school education specially of girl child- Thinking beyond classroom

By Satya Narayan Ghosh MA (Rural Dev, Visva-Bharati University, India); SAISD-India Chapter Member.

The absence of adequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in schools are the main challenges affecting the quality of education worldwide till today. Children are more vulnerable to fall sick than adults. The spending on child health represents the majority of health expenditure of a family and nation. Till today, around 80% of the diseases are caused by the absence of water, sanitation and healthy hygiene practices globally.





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It is estimated that the world can save around USD 263 billion a year if these basic services are provided. The reduction in diarrhea-related diseases alone can save USD 11.6 billion in health treatment costs.

School adequate facilities for safe water, toilets and handwashing is a key factor for regular attendance of children in school. School is known as the second home for the children where these facilities are essential to maintaining persistent physical and cognitive growth of them. However, millions of children go to school every day in unsafe learning environments, with no drinking water, no proper toilets, and hygiene facilities. It is often seen that the school WASH facilities do not meet the needs of all age groups especially the needs of adolescent girls. Girls leaving school due to lack of sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities is a common phenomenon across the world,

which stops them from acquiring knowledge and skills to contribute in the economic growth of family and the country. Adolescent girls are especially affected due to lack of access to clean and private places to manage their menstrual hygiene with privacy and dignity. UNESCO estimated that one in ten girls in Sub-Saharan Africa misses' school during their menstrual cycle. Many girls drop out of school when they begin menstruating, due to lack of sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities which accounts for around 23 % of school-going girls in the country like India. Nearly one-third of schools worldwide and half of the schools in the least developed countries have no hygiene service. On the other hand, around 31% of the schools worldwide do not have basic drinking water services. In the case of sanitation service, 34% of schools still lack this facility in their campus. The situation in primary schools is much worse than secondary schools which results from the death of around 2200 children every day globally.





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This is not the problem of a few years, but decades. Despite numerous efforts of government and international organizations to address this crisis, the situation remains critical till today mainly because of the unsustainability of the facilities created in the schools over the years. The schools in low-middle income countries are not equipped with the necessary funds, neither have the skill and capacity to maintain the facilities. Achieving universal access to basic WASH services in schools by 2030, therefore, presents a huge challenge. It requires efforts much beyond of ensuring access to the sustainability of the facilities.

The question is how every school in the world could be provided with these basic services? How the crisis sustainability could be addressed? My argument is to first harmonize problem-solving approaches across government and non-government organizations and create a momentum

of collective action to put an end to this crisis. This everlasting problem needs varied expertise which a single organization might not have, and therefore, require collaboration among development actors. This collaboration needs to happen at levels from the local level to the highest level in a country.

For an example, different government departments run different programs which have the significant potentiality to support each other and achieve the targets together. The departments or organizations that work for creating employment opportunities can support this cause by developing service providers to meet the needs of repairing water and sanitation systems when required. This approach can address two problems in one go i.e addressing the employment opportunities and the crisis of sustainability. These market-based service providers can also take the annual maintenance contract of the WASH facilities of the schools and sustain. Hence, in order to meet the needs of financing the repairing and maintenance of the facilities, different innovative methods of fund generation could be taken up at the school level.

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Reference:

1. Global baseline report on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools, 2018-Unicef
2. JMP report 2011- Unicef/WHO

A Brief Literature Review on Food Loss & Food Waste Scenario: Both Global and Indian Perspective

Dr. Kuntal Goswami, Member of Australian Centre for Sustainable Development Research & Innovation (ACSDRI)

Introduction

Food is one of the necessities for survival. Globally we, *homo-sapiens*, waste 1.3 billion tonnes of food every year (UN 2018) while, globally 1 billion people go hungry (approximately 14% of the present world population), and another 1 billion people are undernourished while about 2 billion people are overweight or obese (UN 2018). In order to address this issue, the United Nation's 17 Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

included the food waste and food loss issue under the target 12.3. of the 12th SD goal.

This goal is about '*Responsible consumption and production*'. The key targets of the 12th SDG are: 1) implementing sustainable production and consumption, 2) reducing food losses across supply chains, 3) product life-cycle management for reducing waste, and 4) eliminating inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies while promoting large scale public procurement practices (UN 2018).

The 12.3 targets of the 12th SDG is specifically dealing with the issue of food loss and food waste and within that sub-target 12.3.1 is about food loss whereas 12.3.2 is about food waste (Bacatariu, Saez & Cafiero 2017).

Figure-1: 12th Sustainable Development Goal and its sub-targets





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Food waste is a moral as well as a global issue. Globally, about \$1.3 trillion of food get wasted per year (FFW (CRC) 2018; Government of Netherlands 2015) and about 30% of the agricultural produce remains uneaten. The main causes of food loss and food waste are because of inefficiency of the supply chain in the production and distribution process and due to the lack of institutional and legal framework (Government of Netherlands 2015; IME 2013).

At the same time, there are different '*point-of-food-wastages or losses*' in the food supply chain in a developed and the developing country. In a developed economy, the *point-of-food-wastages or losses* are mainly at the retail level or at the household refrigerator itself and the reason for that is over-consumptive consumer behaviour.

In the developing countries, the *point-of-food wastes or losses* are primarily

at the farmer-producers' end of the supply chain. The main reasons for these losses are lack of transportation, inadequate cool storage capacity and poor infrastructure (Government of Netherlands 2015). In addition to that in the present oligopolistic supermarket chain market system often these food chains reject perfectly edible fruits and vegetables because of cosmetic marketing gradation standards.

The data shows that globally up to 1.6 million tonnes of food get wasted by retailers because of this reason (Government of Netherlands 2015). More interestingly, as the level of development improves the *point-of-food waste and loss* shifts in the supply chain from the farmer's gate to consumer's end (Government of Netherlands 2015).





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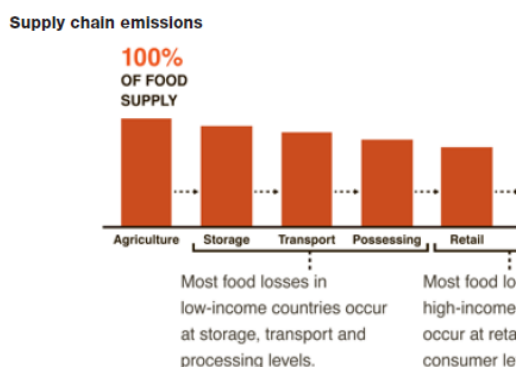
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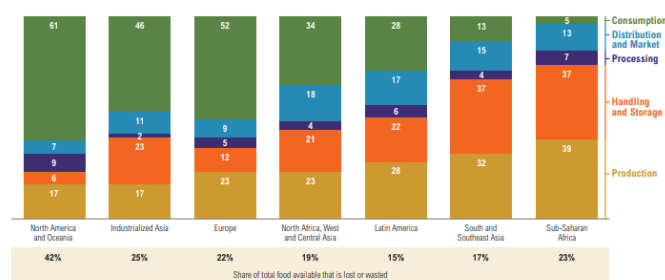
Figure-2: Food loss in the Supply chain Source: Government of Netherlands (2015).



In this context, Hanson and Mitchell (2017) mentioned that developed countries of North America & Oceania, industrialized Asia, and Europe make the most wastage of the total global available food. Their study shows in an average of 53% of food waste happen at the consumption level in the developed countries.

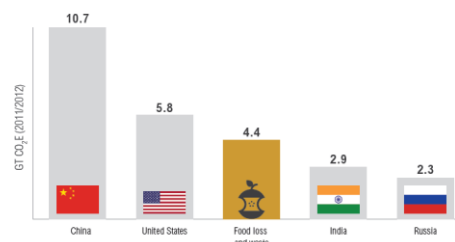
Figure-3: Point of Food wastage and Loss in developed and developing countries

(Source: Hanson and Mitchel (2017))



In addition to that if “food waste /loss” is a country then the country would have been the third-largest CO2 emitter of the world (Lipinski et al. 2017).

Figure-4: Level of CO2 emission due to food wastage and Loss, of food waste and loss is a country (Source: Lipinski (2017))





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The literature has defined food loss and food waste. Food loss happens at the upstream during sowing, cultivation while food waste happens during industrial processing and during final consumption (Barillacfn 2012).

Indian Scenario

India is the second largest producer of fresh fruits and vegetables in the world in term of volume (Dastagir et al. 2013) and according to the 2013's market value, India's agricultural produces was valued at INR 50,000 crore approximately. However, 40% of India's agricultural produce get wasted every year as stated by the Former Union Minister of India for Agriculture Mr. Sharad Pawar (Chauhan 2011). India is infamously ranked 7th in the world for its food loss and food waste. The country's main food loss commodities are cereals, pulses, fruits, and vegetables (Chauhan 2011). In order to explain the severity of the issue Tiwari (2016) reported India's food waste is

equivalent to Egypt's one year's food consumption and India wastes 67 million tonnes of food every year which are more than Britain's national agricultural output.

The value of food lost in India is INR 92,000 crore (Tiwari 2016). At the same time, 214 million people in the country are chronically food insecure (Misra, Chadah & Pathania 2011). The data shows that 33% of women and 28% of men have a Body Mass Index (BMI) lying below the normal because they do not have enough food to eat (Misra, Chadah & Pathania 2011). Most disturbing facts are in some sections of the Indian society, people invite 10,000 people in a marriage function where they serve 300 to 350 dishes which is impossible to be consumed completely. This is a social crime and disgrace (Misra, Chadah & Pathania 2011). India not only has wealth disparity but also has food haves and have-nots.

The Government of India under the UPA regime enacted 'Right to Food' Act which is a constitutional right. 31





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The objective of that act was to provide food to poor at a low price and to fight hunger. However, much of the India's hunger issue can be solved by reducing food loss and food waste. Hence, India needs a law that will create a policy environment to reduce food loss and food waste which can directly improve India's food security issue as well as can contribute towards reducing hunger & malnutrition.

The *Right to Food Act* must be complemented by 'Zero Food Loss and Food Waste Act'. In order to reduce food loss & waste in India and the whole of South Asia, the *South Asian Institute of Sustainable Development (SAISD)* is in the process of undertaking 'Annabhandar' Project. This project aims to create a low-cost storage facility across the food supply chain. This project's outcome will be soon publicly available and the concept design will be available at www.saisd.org.in to fight against unwanted food loss and wastage.

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A News Letter of SAISD

2019

Issue 1 Vol. 1

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WE WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO THANK ALL SAISD VOLUNTEERS AND CONTRIBUTORS OF THIS NEW LETTER.

SPECIAL THANKS TO ABHIK BISWAS HARVEEN KAUR and BHARATI SHARMA FOR ASSISTING TO PUBLISH THIS NEWS LETTER.

Kindly contact us: For Feedback, DONATION, and for Expression of Interest to write in our next issue,

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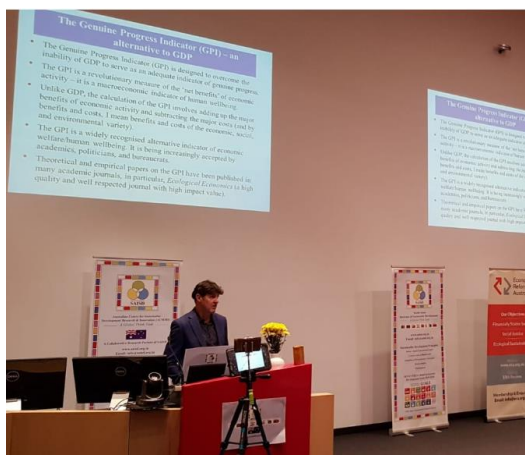
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