

CSR

T O D A Y

**WATER WHEEL
POISED TO CHANGE
LIFESTYLE OF
RURAL WOMEN**

CSR CONCERN

AFTER 25 YEARS OF TRYING, WHY AREN'T WE ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE YET?

CSR THOUGHT

WHY BOARDS AND C-SUITES SHOULD FUSE SUSTAINABILITY WITH STRATEGY

CSR CHANGE

THIRSTY FOR CHANGE? 4 WAYS TO IMPROVE CORPORATE WATER TARGETS

HOW GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS CAN WORK TOGETHER TO BUILD BETTER CITIES

CITIES ARE THE DRIVING FORCE OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMY AND WILL BE HOME TO MOST OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLE BY 2030. CAN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS LEARN TO WORK HAND-IN-HAND TO ENSURE HUMAN HABITATS BECOME RESILIENT AND FUTURE-READY?

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Case For CSR To Augment Nuclear Science



Rajesh Tiwari
Publisher
rt@iccsr.org

Nisargruna, the decentralised urban waste management system converts bio-waste into cooking-gas. It has been successfully adopted by several community kitchens across the country.

India over the years have emerged as among the leaders in the space and nuclear science and research arena. If one considers the nuclear science - besides its strategic needs in terms of weapons and cheap power production source, it can be a real game changer in social sector.

The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd (NPCIL) has done a lot in critical areas and can bring change in the lives of crores of people - whether it is health care, agriculture, water and so on. It is time for CSR initiatives to take these further and India Inc should look MoUs with the nuclear establishment to spread it across.

DAE has developed a healthcare ecosystem of radiation-based techniques for diagnosis and therapy of cancer, making modern treatment accessible across the country. Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), the premier cancer treatment institute of DAE dedicated to cancer treatment, education and research is also extending the reach of affordable cancer treatment by establishing smaller centres based on hub and spoke model across the country.

Bhabhatron, the completely indigenous cancer therapy machine, is one of the successful products developed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), the leading R&D centre of DAE. India continues to extend its cancer diagnosis and treatment expertise to other needy countries by supplying the Bhabhatron, the cancer therapy machine and medicines for cancer care are developed by DAE.

Using mutation breeding and hybridisation techniques, DAE has developed advanced crops that are disease-resistant and have enhanced yield. It is important to note that these crops are not same as genetically modified ones. Radiation techniques are also used in increasing the shelf life of fruits, vegetables and

spices. In fact, many developed countries have made DAE radiation treatment an integral part of their import standards.

DAE has produced more than 40 advanced crop varieties and extends technical support to farmers for adopting these crops. Technology for food irradiation plants has been transferred for commercial production.

In a novel use of residual heat from the nuclear power plants, sea-water is made potable in the world's largest nuclear desalination plant at Kalpakkam. DAE has also developed several low-cost water purification technologies, for both domestic and community use. Using isotope hydrology techniques, DAE has successfully traced groundwater resources for irrigation and domestic use. Low-cost water purifier developed by DAE works without electricity; the desalination plant at Kalpakkam has a capacity of providing 6300 cubic metre of water per day.

Nisargruna, the decentralised urban waste management system converts bio-waste into cooking-gas. It has been successfully adopted by several community kitchens across the country. The Department fosters technologies for eco-friendly disposal of biomedical and hygienisation of sewage sludge which is subsequently converted it into green manure.

Over six decades of sustained and indefatigable pursuit of identified self-reliant goals and targets has converted a solemn beginning into a formidable science and technology establishment and has delivered a spectrum of cutting-edge solutions that go beyond nuclear power and serve the society at large. DAE is involved in pure and applied R&D to remain in the forefront of science and technology and encourages curiosity driven research towards intellectual investment for understanding the fundamental processes and advancements, and creation of excellent talented research acumen in the country.

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RPG Art Foundation Unveils Dabbawala Installation

As part of its public art initiative, RPG Art Foundation in partnership with the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) has unveiled the Dabbawala installation at Haji Ali in Mumbai.

Conceptualized by globally acclaimed, Mumbai-based sculptor Valay Shende, the 'Dabbawala' has been a recurrent motif in the artist's work. Mumbai's Dabbawalas are an unusual network of lunch-delivery men who ferry lunch boxes from homes to offices and back with the precision and efficiency that is the hallmark of global courier companies. Their on-time delivery and service excellence generated the curiosity of Harvard Business School professors who studied their unique model and today the business school has a case study on Mumbai's famous Dabbawalas. The association has also been honoured by the British royal family at more than few occasions.

It was in 2014, distinguished industrialist and art aficionado Mr. Harsh Goenka mandated RPG Art Foundation to come up with a plan to beautify public spaces in Mumbai city. After much deliberation among stakeholders that included the artist community at large, the idea of city beautification through public art was signed off.

Valay Shende's Dabbawala is a 13-foot sculpture made of stainless steel discs that pays tribute to these tiffin-carrying men who epitomise the city's unique work ethic and ethos. The artist visualizes a hungry stomach as a metaphor for a Dabba (lunch box).

"We want to create works that would be iconic and represent Mumbai in different ways. Valay Shende's Dabbawala is a tribute to Mumbai's dabbawalas who bring food to millions of Mumbaikars.



I would wholeheartedly like to thank MCGM for supporting us and giving us the necessary permissions for making Mumbai more beautiful. An initiative of this mammoth proportion can only be accomplished with the unflinching support of the civic body," said Harsh Goenka, Chairman, RPG Art Foundation.

About his work, eminent artist Valay Shende, said, "This is my tribute to the city of Mumbai, which has given me so much. The Dabbawala is an icon for the common man and it is my privilege to have sculptured this larger-than-life representation of it."

Expressing his happiness, Subhash Talekar, general secretary of the Mumbai Dabbawala Association, says, "We have been serving Mumbai for 126 years now.

While this fills our stomachs, we have never considered this a business; it has always been to provide our service to the people of this city. We have put in a lot of hard work and labour to ensure that your dabbas (tiffin) reach you on time. However, no one has ever made a statue that represents us; no one has ever given us that honour. We are highly grateful to Mr Goenka for giving us this honour."

Photo Caption: (From left to right) BMC Commissioner Ajoy Mehta, RPG Enterprise Chairman Harsh Goenka, Mumbai Dabbawala Association General Secretary and PRO Subhash Talekar and Mumbai Dabbawala Association President Bhausaheb Karvande at the inauguration of the Dabbawala sculpture at Haji Ali, Mumbai, on March 31, 2017.

News

You Can Use

When Tobacco Helps Save Lives

A group of people has gathered around a young man in the village. They watch keenly as he mixes an odd concoction of ingredients. A little cow dung, some rice husk, chili and tobacco - all these go into a large pot and are mixed thoroughly. The man, a project officer at WWF-India, is demonstrating to villagers the technique that can help them protect their crop and belongings. He will later mould this mixture into bricks, which will be sun dried for about four days and finally burnt to release a strong odor - to keep elephants at bay!

This is a recipe for mitigating disaster!

In the tea garden areas of Sonitpur, Assam, the smell of food often draws wild elephants to villages, where these animals end up raiding farms and even kitchens! Rendered homeless because of deforestation and lack of food resources, the elephants venture into human habitats, where encounters with humans oftentimes prove dangerous for both man and animal. However, where the smell of food, ripening fruits and even rice beer attracts elephants to human habitations, the repulsive odor released by the chili-tobacco bricks forces the animals to return - saving not only food and belongings but also human and elephant lives.

The practice, as simple as it may seem, has worked successfully in various regions afflicted by raiding elephants. Unlike other methods, such as driving back wild elephants with the help of kunkis, this method is safer and does not require direct confrontation with the animal. This, in turn, means fewer injuries for both man and animal and reduced risk to their lives.

However, the direction of the wind remains a major determinant in deciding the success of this practice. The method also



House damaged by wild elephants

requires a considerable amount of labour from villagers who have to first collect the ingredients and then grind them together to prepare the mixture. Keeping these drawbacks of the method in mind, WWF-India gives training to local communities - instructing them on various methods that can safely drive elephants away. The chili tobacco method, however, still proves to be crucial in mitigating human-elephant conflict as it can be easily adopted by people and the mixture can be kept prepared in advance for cases of emergency. The method also does not require expert supervision or involve high maintenance costs.

WWF staff, to train people in this simple practice, has demonstrated the method across areas afflicted by human-elephant conflict. Workshops held to educate communities, also help people understand the consequences of retaliatory killings and the importance of practices such as these. "The sheer simplicity with which people can save their food and belongings from wild elephants is what makes this technique so successful. The method is a home remedy to save lives and protect wildlife - all the ingredients needed are easily available

and affordable," says Hiten Baishya, Coordinator - Elephant Conservation, WWF-India.

Similar to this recipe is another which can be used effectively and for the same purpose. In this method, rice husk and cow dung (from the previous recipe) are replaced by green leaves and hay. The mixture is then burned to produce slow smoke, which works as an excellent elephant repellent.

"Whenever an elephant is killed - whether to save villagers' lives, crops or belonging - it becomes an ominous symbol of the danger that faces our forests and wildlife. It's only natural for people living in these regions to harbor some enmity towards the animal - that is at times responsible for major losses. The chili-tobacco smoke and other methods, however, have taught us that it is possible to live in harmony with them and has helped reduce villagers' resentment towards the animal," says Khagen Das, a resident of Gamani village, Sonitpur.

(Source: http://www.wwf-india.org/news_facts/feature_stories/when_tobacco_helps_save_lives/)

HOW GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS CAN WORK TOGETHER TO BUILD BETTER CITIES

CITIES ARE THE DRIVING FORCE OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMY AND WILL BE HOME TO MOST OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLE BY 2030. CAN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS LEARN TO WORK HAND-IN-HAND TO ENSURE HUMAN HABITATS BECOME RESILIENT AND FUTURE-READY?

BY HANNAH KOH

Governments and businesses make for unnatural bedfellows but in order to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), they will need to find ways to collaborate.

Within the next 15 years, the world can expect to see an unprecedented surge in

urbanisation. The metaphorical engines of human society and progress, cities will collectively become home to 1.5 billion more people by 2030; the sixth out of every 10th person will be an urban citizen in 2030, and Africa and Asia are where more than 90 per cent of urban growth will take place.

However, the way cities have been built is unsustainable, with the lack of planning and

control leading to problems such as overcrowding and pollution. Coupled with climate change affecting everything from food and water supply to weather patterns, the time has come to reinvent the urbanisation paradigm and innovate to find new solutions to old problems.

The SDGs, targets to achieve human progress and well-being by 2030 rolled out

JBGVS' Natural Farming Initiative In Wardha Reaches Over 5,000 Farmers In Six Years

Provides training, natural seeds & marketing support through Magan Sangrahalaya Samiti

After decades of poisoning the soil and water through indiscriminate use of insecticides and chemical fertilizers, people as well as the government are once again realizing the importance of organic and natural agriculture. Jankidevi Bajaj Gram Vikas Sanstha (JBGVS) has been promoting natural farming in Wardha district of Maharashtra over the past six years through Magan Sangrahalaya Samiti (MSS).

The project was supported by JBGVS and implemented by MSS from April 2011 to March 2017.

The benefits of the project have reached 89 villages and covered 5,234 farmers, directly or indirectly. Among them, 2,093 farmers have started growing natural produce. A meticulous process including surveys, village level meetings, selection of target villages and farm mapping was followed before implementing the project. The response from farmers to the project has been very good.

Training and demos

Various platforms like meetings, workshops, study tours, farm inspections and Farmers' Melawas were used to provide training and demos to the beneficiaries on aspects



Meetings with farmers



Collecting samples of natural seeds

like farming techniques, multiple cropping, seasonal crops, soil management and preparation, natural fertilizers and use of natural pesticides like Dashparni and Brahmastra made from various herbal extracts. The natu-

ral farming production centres set up by MSS have been conducting farmers' schools to impart training on such issues. Moreover, 33 demonstration plots for 17 types of crops were prepared with complete natural inputs. Information on techniques of cotton crop cultivation was given during the farmers' study tour to Central Institute of Cotton Research.

To help the farmers to collectively register under Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) – a government initiative - Vidarbha Natural Agri Produce Growers Group was set up. Kisan Mandals have been established in 42 villages in which 1,230 farmers have become members. The rural workshop set up under the project developed four types

of hand operated agricultural tools and gave demos of the same. These improved tools helped farmers to conduct operations like clearing the field, making harrows and weeding without employing outside labour.

Why Boards And C-suites Should Fuse Sustainability With Strategy

BY TERRY F. YOSIE

A growing number of the world's largest companies are turning to sustainability as a strategic lens to help anticipate and navigate the complexity of the international economy, meet the expanding expectations of a growing global middle class and manage the heightened risks to their businesses from environmental and social disruptions. As a result, sustainability has migrated from the periphery to the core of business strategy and planning.

Boards and C-suite executives across multiple business sectors – chemicals, consumer products, information technology, transportation and retail, to name a few – are on an accelerated course to understand the sustainability concept and its implications for their businesses.

Four major parameters define sustainability from a board and C-suite point of view:

- Decoupling the intensive use of natural resources and materials from growth strategies;
- Transitioning to a lower carbon economy;
- Collaborating with value chain partners, governments and citizens so that business products and solutions ameliorate larger-scale societal problems; and

- Ensuring the adaptability of a business to global megatrend challenges such as climate change, water resource scarcity, population growth and large scale urbanization.

Each parameter contains both risks and opportunities.

As the language of sustainability has entered the business vocabulary, it is important that companies use it to effectively communicate their business purpose to their employees and multiple external stakeholders (including business customers, consumers and investors). This challenge is more manageable – and more credible – if a company's business and sustainability strategies are integrated into one strategy rather than existing in parallel.

The process of transforming sustainability's four major parameters into business strategy rests upon five interrelated pathways:

- **Risk** – Global companies encounter newer sources of risk and disruption. These include price volatility in energy and other commodities, extreme weather events, access to scarce natural resources, employee exposure to exotic public health incidents, vulnerability of corporate brands to risks embedded in supply chain operations and expanded regulation. Sustainability initiatives to improve energy efficiency, natural resource conservation and understanding of global megatrends can yield smarter risk management systems that provide

At a time when public skepticism towards corporations is high, sustainability serves as a critical proof point for smart leadership, good governance and the authenticity of brands and business purpose.

Tata Trusts And People For Animals Announce Plans To Launch State-Of-The-Art Veterinary Hospital In Navi Mumbai

The Animal Care Centre will be the first of its kind healthcare facility in India



L-R: Devendra Fadnavis, Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra unveils the foundation stone plaque of the upcoming state-of-the-art Animal Care Center by Tata Trusts and People For Animals in the presence of dignitaries Sudhir Mungantiwar, Minister - Finance, Planning and Forest Department, Government of Maharashtra, Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Union Minister - Women and Child Development and Founder, People for Animals, Ratan N. Tata, Chairman, Tata Trusts, Mahadev Jankar, Minister, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries Department. The plaque symbolizes unwavering and uncompromising commitment and compassion to animal health care.

Tata Trusts, one of India's oldest philanthropic organisations, in partnership with People For Animals, among the country's largest animal rights organisations, today an-

nounced their collaboration to build a state-of-the-art, multi-specialty veterinary hospital and emergency clinic that will serve the needs of all domestic and farm animals at accessible and affordable rates. The hospital

will be located at Kalamboli in Navi Mumbai and is expected to be ready to welcome animals in two years. The project cost including construction, facilities and infrastructure is estimated to be over INR 100 crores.

UN Launches Campaign To Take Out Ocean Trash

It's been projected that there could be more plastic in the world's oceans than fish by 2050 if we continue business as usual. The UN Environment Programme launched its Clean Seas campaign to try and reverse that trend.



Erik Solheim, head of UNEP, participates in the largest beach clean-up in history at Versova Beach Clean-Up in Mumbai, India

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) launched a global campaign last month aimed at eliminating two of the chief sources of ocean trash by 2022: microplastics frequently used in cosmetics and single-use plastic products like shopping bags.

According to a report by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation released last year, more than eight million metric tons of plastic finds its way into the oceans annually, which is roughly equivalent to dumping an entire garbage truck of plastic into the oceans every minute. If we continue with business as usual, the report found, the

amount of plastic waste finding its way into Earth's oceans could jump to two garbage trucks per minute by 2030, and four per minute by 2050 – at which point the plastic in our oceans would weigh more than all fish combined and some 99 per cent of seabirds will have ingested some plastic trash they found bobbing in the ocean.

UNEP launched its Clean Seas campaign to try and reverse that trend by pushing governments to adopt policies that reduce consumption of plastic products, urging companies to minimise their use of plastic packaging, and working to change the consumer habits that lead to so much plastic being dumped into our seas.

It's not just seabirds' health at stake. More than 600 marine wildlife species are impacted by litter in the oceans, per UNEP.

Fifteen per cent of those species that are harmed by ingesting or becoming entangled in ocean trash are already endangered.

Ten different countries had already joined the campaign at the time of its launch, UNEP said.

Indonesia, for instance, pledged to reduce marine litter by 70 per cent by 2025, while Uruguay announced a tax on single-

After 25 Years Of Trying, Why Aren't We Environmentally Sustainable Yet?

The global community has been trying to achieve sustainable development for the past 25 years, but the world is faring poorly against most environmental indicators. What's causing this failure? Griffith University's Michael Howes investigates

In 1992, more than 170 countries came together at the Rio Earth Summit and agreed to pursue sustainable development, protect biological diversity, prevent dangerous interference with climate systems, and conserve forests. But, 25 years later, the natural systems on which humanity relies continue to be degraded. The Conversation

So why hasn't the world become much more environmentally sustainable despite decades of international agreements, national policies, state laws and local plans? This is the question that a team of researchers and I have tried to answer in a recent article. We reviewed 94 studies of how sustainability policies had failed across every continent. These included case studies from both developed and developing countries, and ranged in scope from international to local initiatives.

Consider the following key environmental indicators. Since 1970:

- Humanity's ecological footprint has exceeded the Earth's capacity and has risen to the point where 1.6 planets would be

needed to provide resources sustainably.

- The biodiversity index has fallen by more than 50 per cent as the populations of other species continue to decline.
- Greenhouse gas emissions that drive climate change have almost doubled while the impacts of climate change are becoming increasingly apparent.
- The world has lost more than 48 per cent of tropical and sub-tropical forests.

The rate at which these indicators deteriorated was largely unchanged over the two decades either side of the Rio summit. Furthermore, humanity is fast approaching several environmental tipping points. If crossed, these could lead to irreversible changes.

If we allow average global temperatures to rise 2°C above pre-industrial levels, for example, feedback mechanisms will kick in that lead to runaway climate change. We're already halfway to this limit and could pass it in the next few decades.

What's going wrong?

So what's going wrong with sustainability

initiatives? We found that three types of failure kept recurring: economic, political and communication.

The economic failures stem from the basic problem that environmentally damaging activities are financially rewarded. A forest is usually worth more money after it's cut down – which is a particular problem for countries transitioning to a market-based economy.

Political failures happen when governments can't or won't implement effective policies. This is often because large extractive industries, like mining, are dominant players in an economy and see themselves as having the most to lose. This occurs in developed and developing countries, but the latter can face extra difficulties enforcing policies once they're put in place.

Communication failures centre on poor consultation or community involvement in the policy process. Opposition then flourishes, sometimes based on a misunderstanding of the severity of the issue. It can also be fed by mistrust when communities see their concerns being overlooked.

The Green Business Guide To Brexit: 10 Questions To Ask

Numerous crucial questions remain unanswered, ranging from the existential to the bureaucratic – last summer Carbon Brief listed 94 questions while acknowledging its list was not comprehensive.

BY JAMES MURRAY

The biggest challenge for businesses as they consider the implications of Brexit is the uncertainty. Fundamental issues relating to their trading conditions and regulatory environment, issues that have been settled for decades, are now up for debate and could change beyond all recognition in less than two years' time. For businesses working on multi-year, and in some cases multi-decadal, business strategies and investment plans, the challenge is particularly acute.

For the green economy the EU's involvement in many environmental policies and programs means this uncertainty is far-reaching. Numerous crucial questions remain unanswered, ranging from the existential to the bureaucratic – last summer Carbon Brief listed 94 questions while acknowledging its list was not comprehensive.

How can green businesses navigate this uncertainty and minimize the risks they face? Here are 10 critical unanswered questions presented by Brexit and how best to respond to them.

01 How will green trade be affected?

This is the big one – the multi-billion euro question. Will the U.K.'s green economy be able to trade with its largest

market and connect with crucial supply chains in much the same way as before, or does a world of trade tariffs and stifling bureaucracy loom? Electric cars, offshore wind turbines, innovative clean tech products, London's growing array of green environmental services – all could face a massive



blow if the U.K. reverts to WTO rules and exits the EU's Customs Union.

Alternatively, the promised new trade deal with the EU could minimize disruption while ensuring the U.K. has to broadly retain the European environmental regulations that largely have served the sector well. Meanwhile, the promise of new international trade deals with other major countries, including the ongoing effort to deliver an Environmental Goods Agreement, could open up important new markets.

What to do? Business leaders need to recognize an ideologically motivated cam-

paign is firmly underway to ensure the U.K. crashes out of the EU and takes its chances with WTO rules. They need to push back and make it clear the consequences of walking away from the EU without a trade deal are potentially hugely damaging.

Common cause needs to be made with businesses on the continent that also will be adversely affected by tariffs and trade barriers. Green businesses have an important role to play in highlighting that when tackling shared environmental challenges, free trade in green goods benefits all parties. They also have to make it clear that in any new trade deal with the U.S. or other parties, environmental protections and climate action are non-negotiables.

In terms of the Customs Union, the best thing to do is hope for the best and plan for the worst. That means investing the time in becoming familiar with the country of origin rules and many other technical requirements that will need to be fulfilled if British firms are to continue trading with their European neighbors.

02 What will happen to the U.K.'s air quality standards?

The best example in recent years of the EU's pushing the U.K. to embrace more ambi-

Thirsty For Change? 4 Ways To Improve Corporate Water Targets

Water-related business risks are becoming more and more apparent. Here is how the private sector can become better stewards of this natural resource, explains World Resources Institute researchers.



Children play in the Mekong river basin. Local stakeholder involvement and local contexts are important in setting corporate water targets.

Water-related business risks are becoming more and more apparent. According to CDP's 2016 global water report, 607 companies lost \$14 billion last year alone due to water scarcity, drought, flood and other water risks.

Current methods for creating corporate water stewardship targets are inadequate, in

part because they often ignore the unique local context of water issues. For companies to succeed as water stewards, they need a new generation of targets. Such targets – based on the local context and guided by the best available science – would help ensure long-term business growth in the face of increased competition and depletion of water. That's why CDP, the UN Global

Compact CEO Water Mandate, Nature Conservancy, World Resources Institute and WWF are calling for a new approach to setting corporate water targets. Our discussion paper launched today makes the case for setting context-based corporate water targets. Here are four considerations for companies looking to create more impactful water stewardship goals:

1 Local context matters – a lot.

Water is a complex and local issue. Analysing the locations from which a company withdraws and discharges water is critical to understanding the social, economic and environmental impacts – and associated business risks and dependencies. When watershed issues begin to impact a facility's operations, the most effective and cost-efficient solution often lies outside the facility's four walls. As such, water targets at each company facility need not only account for company circumstance, but also for the larger watershed conditions and risks. In short, performance needs to be assessed against the surrounding context.

Aligning company performance with the local river basin context is increasingly

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Company: NASSCOM

Job ID: 59184052

Designation: Officer - Corporate Social Responsibility

- **Experience:** 2 to 4 yrs
- **Salary:** As per Industry Standards
- **Industry:** NGO / Social Services
- **Location:** Bengaluru / Bangalore, Delhi
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- Promote this vision and

accomplishments before internal and external audiences, including building online communities through Web presence, social media and social networking sites and working with PR and analyst relations groups to promote sustainability through these stakeholders

- Act as internal knowledge resource on issue of CSR as it pertains to general information dissemination. Monitor key trends, competitive activity, and other issues of interest to the company

Knowledge, Skills, Qualifications and Experience:

- 2-4 years experience with corporate social responsibility/sustainability teams of corporate houses
- Degree/Advanced degree in relevant field
- Have proven expertise in BR/CSR and Sustainability and be well versed in current trends in this discipline
- Experience in writing, public relations

and messaging on topics related to BR/CSR

- Strong communication and presentation skills along with the ability to actively interact and communicate with stakeholders
- Ability to build and maintain relationships and partnerships with outside organizations and with senior executives
- A motivator and facilitator, with cross-functional organizational ability

Company: HCAPITAL BUSINESS CONSULTING PRIVATE LIMITED

Job ID: 59209952

Designation: Corporate Social Responsibility

- **Experience:** 7 to 10 yrs
- **Salary:** As per Industry Standards
- **Industry:** Banking
- **Location:** Mumbai
- **Key Skills:** Maintain relations with various NGOs Social Responsibility