

State Level Workshop
Glasgow Convention: Sustainable
Pathways - Future Ready
Jharkhand



Date: 09.05.2022

Chief Guest of the Workshop



Shri A. K. Rastogi, IFS
PCCF (HoFF), GoJ & Chairman, JSPCB

Quotes



Shri A. K. Rastogi, IFS
PCCF (HoFF), GoJ & Chairman, JSPCB

“This is a watershed moment for all of us, since Jharkhand is one of the first states in India to take the lead in laying out plans for a future-oriented economy. We require a green vision and a new development paradigm that prioritises sustainability, diversity, and the common interest”

Shri A. K. Rastogi, IFS
PCCF (HoFF), GoJ & Chairman, JSPCB



Shri Sanjay Srivastava, IFS
APCCF, Special Project, GoJ

“In the Glasgow Convention, the Government of India agreed to a Net Zero Emission target by 2070, putting greater stress on us to transition from a fossil fuel-based economic model to a greener, more sustainable economy for a brighter future. It fundamentally necessitates a new mindset and strategy for incorporating sustainability and environmental management methods into all aspects of the business and society.”

Shri Sanjay Srivastava, IFS
APCCF, Special Project, Government of Jharkhand (GoJ)

Quotes



Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IFS
APCCF, CAMPA, GoJ

“Construction of institutional structures, as well as environmental and social safeguards, is required to facilitate the implementation, monitoring, and learning associated with transitions to a forward-thinking economy”

Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IFS
APCCF, CAMPA, Government of Jharkhand (GoJ)



Shri Ramapati Kumar
Chief Executive Officer, CEED

“A special task force or commission should be mandated to map out the magnitude of ensuing impacts and prospective opportunities in the transition phase through a series of studies and stakeholder consultations for an informed public policy discussion and decision-making process in order to create a forward-looking economy”

Shri Ramapati Kumar
Chief Executive Officer, CEED

Goals of COP26 (UNFCCC)

1

To review the implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, respectively.

2

Stop Desertification by 2030 to help slow climate change.

3

Slash methane emissions by 30% by 2030.

4

Global Green Grids Initiative One Sun One World One Grid (GGI-OSOWOG) has been announced.

India at the Global Stage (COP26)

1

Achieve net-zero by 2070

2

Meet 50 per cent of its energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030.

3

Reach 500 GW Non-fossil energy capacity by 2030.

4

Reduction of total projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes from now to 2030.

5

Reduction of the carbon intensity of the economy by 45 per cent by 2030, over 2005 levels.



Shri P.M. Prasad
CMD, CCL

Session 1: ESG Challenges in Jharkhand



Dr. Ivaturi Nandikeswara Rao
Head - Corporate, Environment &
Climate Change, Tata Power



Shri Samiran Dutta
CMD, BCCL



Shri Manoj Kumar
CMD, CMPDI

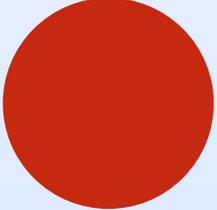


Dr. Anupam Ghosh
Assistant Professor, BIT Mesra



Dr. Anshumali
Professor, IIT (ISM)

Session 1: Highlights



A Taskforce with representation from leading Industries, Academicians & CSOs in the state should be constituted.



ESG has a significant positive impact on fundamental business issues relevant to the long-term success of any company across industries.

Session 1: Highlights in Detail

1

There is an increased focus of investors and other **stakeholders seeking businesses to be responsible and sustainable towards the environment and society**. Thus, reporting of company's performance on sustainability related factors has become as vital as reporting on financial and operational performance.

2

ESG serves as a tool to understand the behaviour of the companies. Further, In the path to net zero by 2070, it can help forecast the future performance of coal mining companies in the state that are facing sustainability challenges.

3

A significant advantage of **ESG compliant companies is that they will gain significant market share compared to their non-compliant competitors** which will in turn help them diversify their business in the run up to carbon neutrality.

4

Due to its location near the Eastern seaboard of India, the state is well-placed to serve **the 'Act East' policy of the Government of India**. It offers considerable freight and time advantage to entrepreneurs interested in doing business with the South East Asian and East Asian markets.

5

A Green Economy will result in human well-being and social equity. It is an economy that will also result in reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and that would aim for sustainable development without degrading the environment.

Session 1: Highlights in Detail

6

Transition from a grey to green economy requires sustainable mining practices, reduce deforestation, improve waste management.

7

ESG is a part and parcel of “National Land utilization policy” which is the mother of all policies

8

A greater need to have a multi-pronged skill enhancement & capacity building measures for all key stakeholders.

9

Academic institution and other think- tanks should lead task based research funded by leading industry.

10

A Taskforce with representation from leading Industries in the state should be constituted



Shri P.M. Prasad
CMD, CCL



Mr. Afroz Ali
Vice President, Adani Enterprises
Limited

Session 2 :
Desertification & Natural
Landscape
Restoration



Shri A. K. Rastogi, IFS
PCCF (HoFF), GoJ & Chairman, JSPCB



Dr. N.K. Srivastava
Sr. Principal Scientist CSIR- CIMFR

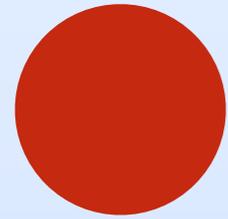


Shri Sanjay Srivastava, IFS
APCCF, Special Project, GoJ



Dr. Nitin Kulkarni
Director, IFP

Session 2: Highlights



The sustainability principle of mining is key in all stages of the mine life cycle.



There should be a state plan for ecological restoration.

Session 2: Highlights in Detail

1

There is a need to **integrate land and water management** to protect soils from erosion, salinisation, and other forms of degradation.

2

Climate resilient agriculture practices should be promoted to offset the effects of climate change and desertification problems.

3

The **sustainability principle of mining** is key in all stages of the mine life cycle (planning, construction, exploration, mineral extraction, mine closure and post-closure reclamation and rehabilitation).

4

A comprehensive approach should be part of this process which includes adhering to the precautionary principle, **management of environmental and socio-economic assessments, creation of social and physical infrastructure** and community and stakeholder engagement for ensuring a better and secure habitat.

5

There should be a state plan for ecological restoration.

Session 2: Highlights in Detail

6

Need of Integrated approach for mainstreaming of the climate adaptation strategies in planning, programmatic and execution phase with a clear vision

7

Forest, water, climate synergy is needed for sustainable Future.

8

Biomass potential areas can also generate revenue and reduce land degradation.

9

“We can't run our business in isolation”. We need to adapt to changing environment.



Shri A. K. Rastogi, IFS
PCCF (HoFF), GoJ & Chairman, JSPCB



Shri M Raghu Ram
Director Technical, DVC



Shri Vivek Mishra
Head Coal Mining Vertical, HINDALCO



Shri C.S. Srinivas
NTPC



Shri Sanjay Mohan Srivastava
Chief Resident Executive, Tata Steel



Prof. S.K. Samdarshi
Director & Coordinator, CoE- GEET,
CUJ

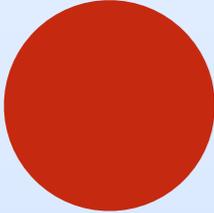


Shri Jagmit Singh Sidhu
CEO, Jojobera Power Plant, Tata
Power

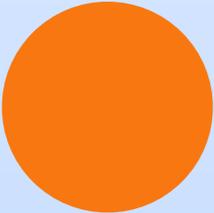
**Session 3 : Coal
Production
Scenario & Energy
Security**



Session 3: Highlights



Jharkhand is struggling with Energy Availability: with 2.4% of Country's Area, 2.7% of Country's Population but only 0.6% Energy consumption.



Emerging RE Technology like Hydrogen, Solar, Hydro etc. are future of energy security and availability.

Session 3: Highlights in Detail

1

In the run-up to Net Zero by 2070 and the gradual phase-down of coal, states like Jharkhand are going to be the worst sufferers as the economy of the state depends largely on coal and the social structure is also woven around mining and co-related activities.

2

More renewable energy capacity addition and planned gradual transition toward clean energy would be key to Jharkhand's energy security.

3

While the advance in clean/renewable energy technology will continue to challenge the coal-based power plant, the humongous energy demand thrown by expanding economy, population, urbanisation and industrialisation will keep the coal-based power generation crucial to India's energy security

4

Advances in design/technology for low-cost coal power generation with low emissions and technological advance in coal mining will also keep coal a major player for slightly longer time

5

Science will continue to develop technological breakthroughs that advance the transition to renewable energy and universities can provide the right environment for nurturing and bringing such expertise to fruition. One of the big energy transition challenges is social, requiring us to overcome economic, behavioural, cultural, and territorial barriers.

Session 3: Highlights in Detail

6 New innovations will come in market when price of technology has reduced.

7 Hydrogen energy will be Key to energy security.

8 Renewables has potential to generate 5 times more employment wherein currently merely 20% would be occupied by highly skilled/ semi-skilled.

9 Cost Effective & Efficient technology are the key to sustainable power generation.

10 Energy Transition road map for Jharkhand must be framed to secure energy availability, affordability and accessibility in our road to net-zero.



Prof. Indranil Manna
Vice Chancellor, BIT Mesra

**Session 4 :
Diversification
Of
Economy**



Shri Susant Kumar Guru
Joint President- Sustainability,
HINDALCO



Shri Sanjiv Paul
Vice President (Safety, Health &
Sustainability), Tata Steel

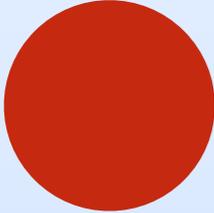


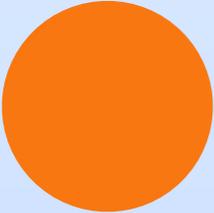
Shri A. K. Rastogi, IFS
PCCF (HoFF), GoJ & Chairman, JSPCB



Prof. Ramesh Sharan
Former Vice Chancellor, Vinoba Bhave
University (VBU)

Session 4: Highlights

 **Diversification based on sustainable forest-based industries and products, non-coal mining, and tourism have strong potential in the state.**

 **We have identify emerging sectors and places where both skilled and semi skilled human labour can be engaged in path to net zero.**

 **Avenues of financing: Carbon Trading Market, CSR, DMF funds utilisation, Public & private Finance via Incentives.**

Session 4: Highlights in Detail

1

Due to available natural resources, **Diversification based on Agro and forest-based industries**, Service economy like **Education, Tourisms & Hospitality** have strong potential in the state.

2

The potentiality of the **tourism-based activities not only increases foreign and domestic income but also creates employment opportunities**, stimulates the growth of the tourism industry as well as **triggers overall economic growth**. Further, Infrastructure thrust, engagement of local inhabitants in the tourism sector is quite promising for the development of the state.

3

DRE can be the ultimate game-changer for agriculture, energy, and the rural economy of the state by making the sector self-reliant and further leading towards sustainable practices.

4

Given the notable contribution of CIL & its subsidiaries to the state and local economies, the success of **CIL's diversification plans could play a crucial role in facilitating a energy transition in local coal-dependent** districts.

5

Diversification to Greener Zones: CIL accounts for around 83% of the entire coal produced in India. As one of the fastest growing economies, our country's energy demand is also expanding. This is where CIL steps to fulfill a major portion of the demand is planning to migrate from fossil fuel driven energy economy to cleaner and greener forms of energy.

Key Highlights of Workshop

ESG Challenges in Jharkhand



1

In the run up to net-zero target by 2070 and gradual phase down of coal, states like Jharkhand need to look towards alternative options, accelerating smart investment and creating social infrastructure for coal dependent local economies.

Desertification and Natural Landscape Restoration



2

Jharkhand is the most vulnerable state in India in terms of climate change & Land degradation. This session focus on various aspects of policy intervention and action points to rejuvenate the land and forest from degraded and wastelands for a better economic and cultural prospect.

Glasgow Convention: Coal Production Scenario and Energy Security



3

Considering the India's tryst with carbon neutrality & energy security, The session aims to trace significant development in the dynamic domain of Jharkhand's energy transition and inclusive development.

Diversification of Economy:

Challenges, Opportunity and Pathways for Future Ready Jharkhand



4

In a backdrop of depletion of fossil fuels, Glasgow Pledge & road to net zero, The session lay emphasis on diversification of the state economy and with a special focus on identifying emerging sectors and new industries in coal-dependent districts of Jharkhand.

Key Highlights of the workshop

1

ESG has a significant positive impact on fundamental business issues relevant to the long-term success of any company across industries.

2

Combating Desertification is a call to action to ensure land, the lifeline on this planet, continues to benefit present and future generations.

3

Considering the climate crisis, If decarbonisation of economy must happen, planning should start now.

4

Jharkhand requires an inclusive energy roadmap covering four E's: Energy security, Energy sustainability, Energy Access and Economic opportunity.

5

Due to available natural resources, diversification based on sustainable forest-based industries and products, non-coal mining, and tourism have strong potential in the state.

Key Highlights of the workshop

6

In order to support public policy making in the state, there is a need to have deep dive and localised research.

7

Notable academic institutes and universities can facilitate collaborative research & Pathways for energy and economic transition in the state.

8

There is a need to constructively engage with concerned stakeholders to develop a wider consensus to proceed to a future looking economy.

9

In light of restructuring the state's economy, there is a need to bring everyone on the same platform and work in tandem to enable various interventions.

10

Promotion of clean industries to achieve the overall goal of a low-carbon future involving people at the margin in the decision-making are a must for future ready Jharkhand.

Key Highlights of the workshop

11

Integrate the poverty eradication programmes with strategies to fight desertification. This can be a broader vision and approach for Jharkhand to achieve economic growth and enhance livelihood opportunities while ensuring environmental sustainability simultaneously.

12

There is a need for a greater understanding of forest-water-climate relationships where communities play a key role in rejuvenation of the natural resources.

13

Capacity building, training and issue sensitisation is important for creating awareness and imparting different sort of knowledge for forest management, sustainable land usage & protection of biodiversity, natural habitat and creating cleaner energy ecosystem in the state.

14

We need to create avenues of financing: Carbon Trading Market, CSR, DMF funds utilisation, Public & private Finance via Incentives.

Way Forward & Recommendations

- 1** With the Net Zero goal in mind, it is critical to have a structured framework in place to make Jharkhand's economy more Inclusive, Sustainable and Just.
- 2** A 'Just' Transition with an inclusive strategy is required to investigate possible solutions for a sustainable future which encourages new business ventures that benefit everyone, including coal firms.
- 3** Finally, we must recognise that this is not an usual workshop, and we must aim to formalise the process of exploring the future of Just Transition in Jharkhand, either through a task force or a committee.

The workshop concluded with an announcement that very soon we will have a roadmap for Just Transition in Jharkhand



Shri A. K. Rastogi, IFS
PCCF (HoFF), GoJ & Chairman, JSPCB