

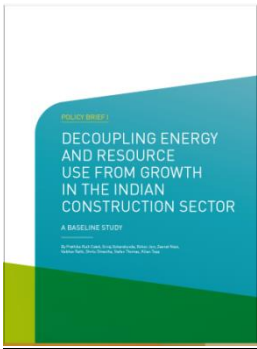
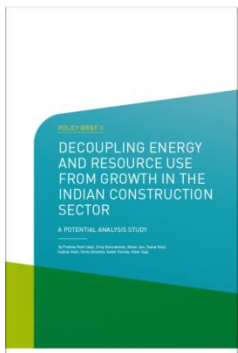
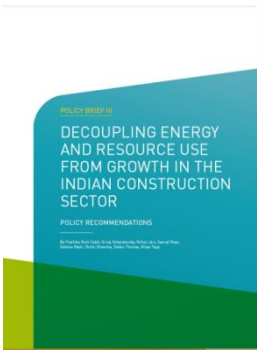






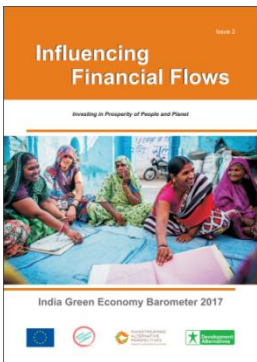

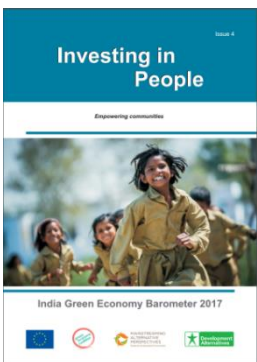
Development Alternatives Publications Catalogue

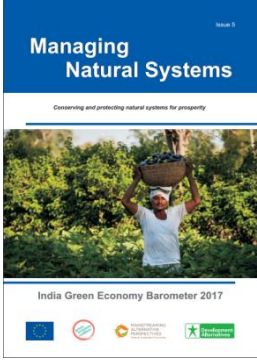

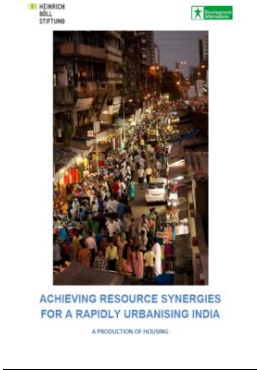
Sustainable Consumption and Production

INDIA	
	<p>Title: Policy Brief on MSMEs: Engines to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2018</p> <p>Pages: 8p.</p> <p>Abstract: The growing population and increasing urbanisation have led to a huge increase in consumption demands, placing a burden on India's natural resource base. This poses a serious threat to the sustainability of the impressive economic growth. This policy brief focuses on medium and small enterprises, especially rural social enterprises, as an agent for local economic development through adopting greener and fairer practices.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/MSME_Policy_Brief.pdf?Oid=178</p>
	<p>Title: Monograph on Jobs We Create</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2017</p> <p>Pages: 45p.</p> <p>Abstract: The Jobs We Create monograph comprises extensive research on the entrepreneurship ecosystem in rural India and its impact on India's job crisis. This monograph captures the work undertaken by the Work 4 Progress team on what constitutes an essential first step in a process of systemic innovation - to understand the inter-connectedness between problems. In order to deep-dive into transition points that accelerate micro-enterprise development and jobcreation, a broad survey was carried out with the aim of 'getting inside the minds' of these changemaking entrepreneurs. - Why do they make the decisions they do? What motivates them? Who do they turn to for advice? What is it really like 'on the ground' for an entrepreneur in India – what are the challenges they face?</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/JobsWeCreateMonograph.pdf?Oid=186</p>

	<p>Title: Decoupling Energy and Resource use from Growth in the Indian Construction Sector</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2017</p> <p>Pages: 48p.</p> <p>Abstract: Policy brief I focuses on the baseline for decoupling in the Indian construction sector. The study draws attention to the existing scenario in terms of key policies, research and institutions linked to resources and energy in the sector.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/(3)REDecouplingBaseline.pdf?Oid=161 </p>
	<p>Title: Decoupling Energy and Resource Use from Growth in the Indian Construction Sector</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2017</p> <p>Pages: 56p.</p> <p>Abstract: Policy brief II focuses on analysing the potential for decoupling in the Indian buildings and construction sector. Primary and secondary research was conducted to identify the factors that influence decoupling. Subsequently, a framework was established to make it possible to measure the nature and extent of decoupling that is possible within the existing policy environment. Furthermore, gaps, drivers and barriers have been identified which could enable a potential analysis study on decoupling to be carried out. In addition, examples of good practice from Germany and other European countries have been studied with a view to learning lessons that can help to bridge the current gaps in India.</p> <p>URL:http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/(1)REDecouplingStudyAnalysis.pdf?Oid=159</p>
	<p>Title: Decoupling Energy and Resource use from Growth in the Indian Construction Sector</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2017</p> <p>Pages: 36p.</p> <p>Abstract: Policy brief III focuses on recommendations both at national and state level on the possible interventions that could result in resource and energy use being decoupled from growth in the Indian construction sector. Lack of a comprehensive policy on resource efficiency and the possibility of using secondary raw materials to obtain resource and impact decoupling continue to be the key issues that India will have to grapple with in the years to come.</p> <p>URL:http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/(2)REDecouplingPolicyRec.pdf?Oid=160</p>

	<p>Title: Training Manual on Construction and Demolition Waste Management in India for Cities and Towns</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2017</p> <p>Pages: 42p</p> <p>Keywords: C&D Waste</p> <p>Abstract: The training manual is to educate and inform the participants on the severity of problem caused by Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste on the environment and serve as a reference manual providing detailed information towards management of C&D waste in an environmentally sustainable manner.</p>
	<p>Title: Understanding Sustainable Material Use in Social Housing in Urban India</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2017</p> <p>Pages: 12p.</p> <p>Keywords: Urban Housing</p> <p>Abstract: This Policy Brief highlights the good practices that have been adopted by the Kerala Housing Board for ensuring eco-friendly and affordable housing projects. It makes recommendations for up-scaling of these sustainable practices to be mainstreamed into affordable housing projects across India.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Policy_Brief_on_Social_Housing.pdf?Oid=184</p>
	<p>Title: National Green Economy Barometer Scoping the 'Status of the Transition'</p> <p>Year of publication: 2017</p> <p>Pages: 13p.</p> <p>Abstract: This document acts as a diagnostic of the status of transition towards a green, fair and inclusive economy in India, i.e. an economy that an economy that provides a better quality of life for all within the ecological limits of the planet.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/GECBarometer.pdf?Oid=157</p>
	<p>Title: India Green Economy Barometer 2017 Issue 1: Measuring What Matters</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2017</p> <p>Pages: 12p.</p> <p>Abstract: This brief highlights the current metrics that the Government of India, state governments and businesses are using to track progress. The report also highlights the limitations to current reporting and initiatives of alternative metrics of measurements, and actions/inactions by various stakeholders in adopting a more holistic and broad set of metrics that integrates progress on all three accounts - social, environmental and economic well-being.</p>

	<p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/MWM.pdf?Oid=169</p>
	<p>Title: India Green Economy Barometer 2017 Issue 2: Influencing Financial Flows</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2017</p> <p>Pages: 16p.</p> <p>Abstract: This brief highlights the trends of green investments in Government expenditure and public procurement. It also highlights the trends of greenness, responsibility and inclusiveness in National Financial Institutions. The report also elucidates limitations of current financial markets for investing in green economy. At the same time, it highlights the opportunities and good practices that governments, businesses and communities have evolved to support green investments in India.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/IFF.pdf?Oid=170</p>
	<p>Title: India Green Economy Barometer 2017 Issue 3: Greening High Impact Sectors</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2017</p> <p>Pages: 24p.</p> <p>Abstract: This brief highlights the environmental and livelihood impact of key economic sectors of the country. It maps the carbon footprint, resource footprint and jobs generated by each of the sectors. The report further explores the potential of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) in greening the High Impact Sectors of the country.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/GHIS.pdf?Oid=172</p>
	<p>Title: India Green Economy Barometer 2017 Issue 4: Investing in People</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2017</p> <p>Pages: 14p.</p> <p>Abstract: This brief highlights the state of human development and the investments India is making to enhance this further. This includes access to basic needs services, opportunities for economic and political voice and participation. The report tracks the efforts by government and business to invest in people, and the outcomes achieved by them.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/InvestingInPeople.pdf?Oid=173</p>

	<p>Title: India Green Economy Barometer 2017 Issue 5: Managing Natural Systems</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2017</p> <p>Pages: 24p.</p> <p>Abstract: This brief highlights the state of natural systems in the country. It tracks public and private initiatives and funds for conservation and restoration, resource governance, sustainable production systems and consumption patterns.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/MNS_Issue5.pdf?Oid=174</p>
	<p>Title: Mapping Scope of MNREGS on SDGs</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2017</p> <p>Pages: 61p.</p> <p>Abstract: This study has been conducted under the project 'Mapping Scope of MNREGs on SDGs, supported by GIZ. The aim of the study was prepare a comprehensive document for the Ministry of Rural Development, India. The document maps and tracks the current potential of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and its contribution towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It also provides an action plan for the government to make its reporting to Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the United Nations, more effective.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/MGNREGS_SDGs_DA.pdf?Oid=175</p>
	<p>Title: Achieving Resource Synergies For A Rapidly Urbanising India</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2016</p> <p>Pages: 35p.</p> <p>Abstract: This document is an outcome of a project titled; “Achieving resource synergies for a rapidly urbanizing India” funded by Heinrich Böll Foundation, for the economic development, social empowerment and environment management of our society. This Background paper is intended for use by policy-makers, academics, media, government, non-government organisations and general public for guidance on matters of interest only and does not constitute professional advice.</p> <p>URL:http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Resources_and_Urbanisation_Background_Paper_HBF.pdf?Oid=90</p>

	<p>Title: Material Consumption Patterns in India</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2016</p> <p>Pages: 161p.</p> <p>Abstract: The project aims to enable Indian key institutions responsible for the formulation of environment, climate, industry, and resource policy to aid and establish institutional frameworks that improve resource efficiency.</p> <p>URL:http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Materialconsumptionpatternsindiareport.pdf?Oid=121</p>
	<p>Title: Resource Efficiency in Construction Sector</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2016</p> <p>Pages: 44p.</p> <p>Keywords: Resource efficiency; C&D Waste</p> <p>Abstract: Construction industry is growing rapidly in India and so is the generation of Construction and Demolition waste. Bengaluru being one of India's fastest growing cities, generates huge quantities of C&D waste. The present study on market analysis gives an overview of the actual management system of C&D waste in Bangalore and relates it to the raw material requirement for the construction sector in Bangalore. The study also explores the possibility of utilising C&D waste as a resource rather than waste and converting it into a secondary raw material like coarse and fine aggregates to be used in construction Industry.</p>
	<p>Title: Foundry Slag Waste Based Concrete Paver Block Production</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2016</p> <p>Pages: 8p.</p> <p>Keywords: Foundry Waste</p> <p>Abstract: This technology package highlights the utilisation of granular foundry slag as replacement of natural aggregate in production of concrete paver block.</p>



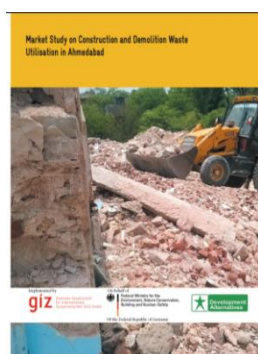
Title: Foundry Slag Waste Based Concrete Paver Block Production

Year of Publication: 2016

Pages: 2p.

Keywords: Foundry Waste

Abstract: This technology package highlights the utilisation of granular foundry slag as replacement of natural aggregate in production of concrete paver block.



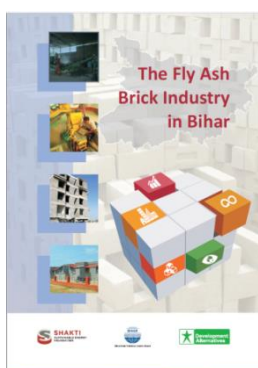
Title: Market Study on Construction and Demolition Waste Utilisation in Ahmedabad

Year of Publication: 2016

Pages: 40p.

Abstract: This report provides an analysis and evaluation of Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste management scenario in Ahmedabad and proposes suitable strategies to enhance the processing and utilisation of C&D waste.

URL: http://www.devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/AhmedabadreportonC_Dwastemanagement.pdf



Title: Fly Ash Brick Industry in Bihar

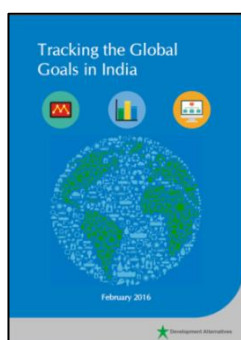
Year of Publication: 2016

Pages: 52p.

Abstract: This report tracking the growth of the fly ash brick industry by tracking the number of enterprises in the state and assess the status of these units through individual surveys from fly ash brick enterprises across the districts of Bihar to estimate the supply of fly ash bricks and also to assess the quality of bricks produced by these units across the districts of Bihar.

URL:

[http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/\(4\)FlyAshBrickIndustry.pdf?Oid=162](http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/(4)FlyAshBrickIndustry.pdf?Oid=162)



Title: Tracking the Global Goals in India

Project: Assessing the SDGs in Indian Context

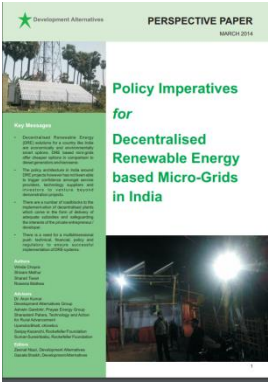
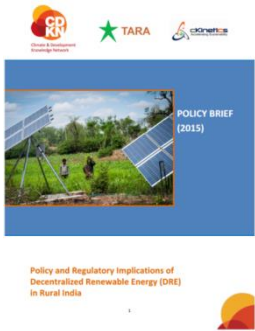
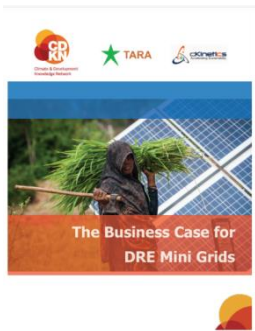

Year of Publication: 2016

Pages: 158p.

Abstract: This study maps the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. It analyses India's indicator framework and statistical capacity, highlighting the challenges and opportunities in monitoring and reporting the progress towards the SDGs.

	<p>URL: http://www.devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Tracking%20the%20Global%20Goals%20in%20India.pdf?Oid=89</p>
	<p>Title: Avenues of Alignment between Sustainable Development</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2016</p> <p>Pages: 37p.</p> <p>Abstract: More than a year after signing the UN's Sustainable Development Goal Agenda and the Paris Agreement on climate change, countries are now moving from commitment to implementation. The (Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) as critical component of the Paris Agreement call for a planned reduction in carbon emissions as well as creating capacities for adaptation to change. Understanding the alignment between the two agendas would help planning at the sub-national and district level better. It will facilitate horizontal and vertical synergies between ministries and departments and an integrated approach to planning, budgets and monitoring processes. The document presents the alignment between India's NDCs and the SDG framework and gaps therein, with special reference to Goal 13 on Climate Change</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/Pdf/L2_SixThemePdfs/Climate%20SDG%20Paper.pdf?Oid=115</p>
	<p>Title: Assam Urban Affordable Housing & Habitat Policy</p> <p>Publisher: Development Alternatives</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2015</p> <p>Pages: 110p.</p> <p>Abstract: The purpose of this study was to review the trends of urbanisation and affordable housing demand and supply in the state and identify key issues in the implementation of affordable housing policies and projects. This is expected to guide the identification and formulation of policy alternatives for the state of Assam, West Bengal and Sikkim.</p>
	<p>Title: Resource Efficiency in the Indian Construction Sector</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2015</p> <p>Pages: 97p.</p> <p>Abstract: The construction sector is an important driver of the Indian economy but it is also extremely resource intensive. The sector generates substantial amount of waste from the process of construction and demolition of buildings and infrastructure. The report attempts to present a snapshot of the status of C&D waste generation and management in 10 surveyed cities across India, establish scenario based projections of C&D waste in India, and present technical and economic feasibility of products made with C&D waste.</p>

	<p>URL:http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/MarketevaluationreportforrecoureefficiencyusingCDWaste.pdf?Oid=122</p>
	<p>Title: SDGs: A Study Of India's Potential Gains And Contributions (2015)</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2015</p> <p>Pages: 26p.</p> <p>Abstract: In this report, India's perspective and its engagement with the SDG processes have been gathered through a set of qualitative interviews conducted with Indian government officials and members of think-tanks that advice the government on various issues and have been involved in the development of SDGs and its further implementation.</p> <p>URL: https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9654.pdf</p>
	<p>Title: Achieving the SDGs in India: Financial Assessment</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2015</p> <p>Pages: 293p.</p> <p>Abstract: This quantitative study estimates the finance required for India to achieve the SDGs by 2030. It also estimates the public finance expected to be available during this period, thereby calculates the finance gap. It finds that the financial implications are huge, necessitating innovation and the leveraging of new sources of finance for achieving of the 2030 agenda.</p> <p>URL:http://www.devalt.org/images/L3_ProjectPdfs/AchievingSDGsIndia_DA_21Sept.pdf?mid=6&sid=28</p>
	<p>Title: State of Environment Report India -2015</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2015</p> <p>Pages: 300p.</p> <p>Abstract: The State of Environment (SoE) Report, India – 2015, prepared by Development Alternatives (DA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is the most up to date publication under the ambit of SoE Reporting processes being coordinated by MoEF&CC, and it documents the state of the environment in 2015 and the trends and emerging challenges that have been recorded since 2009 when the previous report was published. The main chapters in the report have been segregated into three sections. The first section includes four chapters that deal with sectors that are themselves a component of the ecological base - addressing Land and Forests, Biodiversity, Marine & Coastal Ecology and Water. The second set of four chapters addresses sectors that have a significant impact on the environment - Agriculture, Energy, Industry & Mining, and Urbanisation. The final set includes two chapters that deal with overall impact areas of environmental change, addressing the issues of Environmental Pollution and Climate Change</p>

	<p>Title: Policy Imperatives for Decentralised Renewable Energy based Micro-Grids in India</p> <p>Year of Publication:2014</p> <p>Pages: 27p.</p> <p>Abstract: The paper explores the policy and regulatory environment for Decentralised Renewable Energy (DRE) projects. The focus of the paper lies within the perspective lens of a programme initiated by the Rockefeller Foundation (RF) called Smart Power for Environmentally sound Economic Development (SPEED).</p> <p>URL: http://www.deval.org/images/L3_ProjectPdfs/Perspective%20Paper%20-%20DRE.pdf?mid=2&sid=12</p>
	<p>Title: Policy and Regulatory Implications of Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE) in Rural India</p> <p>Year of Publication:2015</p> <p>Pages: 9p.</p> <p>Abstract: Micro---Franchising for Sustainable Rural Electrification project's objective was to experiment with new franchising approaches to convert Diesel Generator Operators to Renewable Energy Operators/Entrepreneurs .This conversion to solar based electricity would play a crucial role in providing clean and green energy to rural households & markets.</p>
	<p>Title: The Business Case for Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE) Mini Grids</p> <p>Year of Publication:2015</p> <p>Pages: 15p.</p> <p>Abstract: Technology and action for Rural Advancement (TARA) and its partner Kinetics, in collaboration with Climate & Development Business Networks (CDBN), has been testing and validating viable franchising approaches for conversion of Diesel Genset Operators (DGO) into Solar based Renewable Energy Operators (REO) in the states of UP and Bihar.</p>
	<p>Title: Technical Aspects of Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE) Mini Grids</p> <p>Year of Publication:2015</p> <p>Pages: 9p.</p> <p>Abstract: Technology and Action for Rural Advancement (TARA) and its partner cKinetics, in collaboration with Climate & Development Business Networks (CDBN), has been testing and validating viable franchising approaches for conversion of Diesel Genset Operators (DGO) into Solar based Renewable Energy Operators (REO) in the states of UP and Bihar.</p>



Title: Up scaling The Application Of Low Carbon And Resource Efficient Technologies In India

Year of Publication: 2015

Pages: 32p.

Abstract: It is a comparative regional analysis of case studies of low carbon construction material and technologies which were selected for each selected country. Each case study was looked at through the economic, technological and policy frame, as to define the critical elements for promoting low carbon development pathways in the construction sector.

URL:

[http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/\(6\)APN%20Report%202.pdf?Oid=164](http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/(6)APN%20Report%202.pdf?Oid=164)

[http://www.apn-](http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/files/original/26c6f4112edfb72d156cff6d7f4b0dcb.pdf)

[gcr.org/resources/files/original/26c6f4112edfb72d156cff6d7f4b0dcb.pdf](http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/files/original/26c6f4112edfb72d156cff6d7f4b0dcb.pdf)



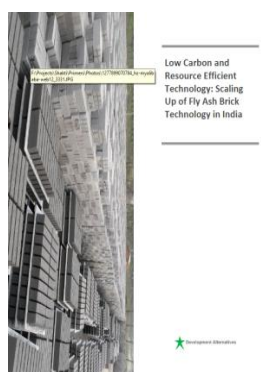
Title: Building Materials and Green Economy

Year of Publication: 2014

Pages: 6p.

Abstract: This paper, by Technology and Action for Rural Advancement (TARA) and Development Alternatives, argues for the need to green the construction sector, which is a crucial component and indicator of India's development. It explores available pathways to sustainability in this sector, while highlighting both the drivers of change and barriers to change. It concludes with possible roles that key agents of change can play in the transition.

URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Building%20Materials%20and%20the%20Green%20Economy.pdf?Oid=93



Title: Low Carbon and Resource Efficient Technology: Scaling Up of Fly Ash Brick Technology in India



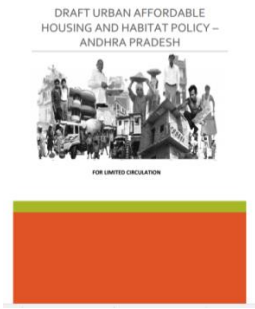
Year of Publication: 2014

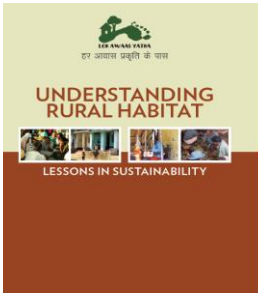

Pages: 26p

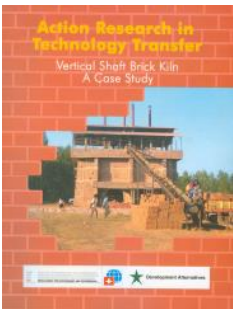

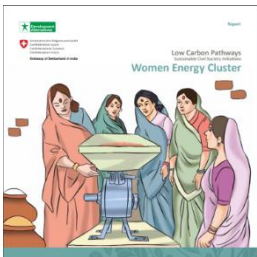
Abstract: This report talks about the task of promotion of use of fly ash as a resource material for use in construction and other purposes was undertaken by various stakeholders including government departments and ministries and academic and R&D institutions.

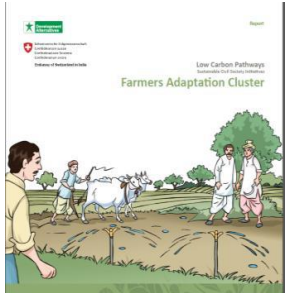
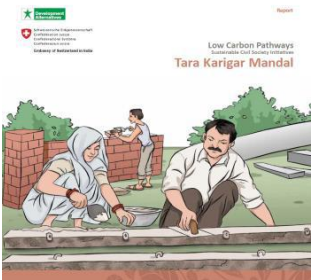

URL: [https://www.apn-](https://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/files/original/1f1ab94ed4651ca0247734fec8c5245b.pdf)

[gcr.org/resources/files/original/1f1ab94ed4651ca0247734fec8c5245b.pdf](https://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/files/original/1f1ab94ed4651ca0247734fec8c5245b.pdf)

	<p>Title: Bamboo: Green Construction Material: case study</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 31p.</p> <p>Abstract: This case study presents the constraints in the growth of the industry such as regulatory restrictions, supply of raw materials, quality of bamboo, untrained labor, lack of financial support, policy support and implementation, establishment of database, etc.</p> <p>URL:https://www.apngcr.org/resources/files/original/1654f846a58279adea4aeb44a881321b.pdf</p>
	<p>Title: Use of Marble Sludge Waste in Building Materials</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 2p.</p> <p>Keywords: Sludge Waste</p> <p>Abstract: Marble sludge is a major industrial waste produced by marble processing industries. It is dumped in the open which in turn pollutes the environment. This document throws light on the marble sludge waste generated in Rajasthan and the initiative taken by Technology and Action for Rural Advancement (TARA) to pilot the research and demonstrate on exploring the profitable use of marble sludge in large scale. The project focuses on exploring the use of marble sludge in building.</p> <p>URL: http://www.devalt.org/images/L3_ProjectPdfs/Marble%20Sludge.pdf?mid=2&sid=10</p>
	<p>Title: Draft Urban Affordable Housing And Habitat Policy – Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>Pages: 36p.</p> <p>Abstract: This policy was formulated with a citizen centric view, keeping forth the economic, physical and social comforts of the citizen as an end user. The policy, in order to bring more dignity to the end user and to encourage a market driven perspective amongst the service providers, discourages the usage of the term beneficiary. The policy also seeks to promote the state and the administering Urban Local Bodies as facilitators to the process of habitat development. It also supports the view of usufruct rights to land, discourages the concept of land ownership by the customer and supports the idea of shelter ownership.</p> <p>URL:http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Draft%20Urban%20Housing%20Policy.pdf?Oid=97</p>

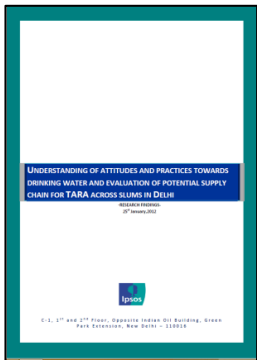
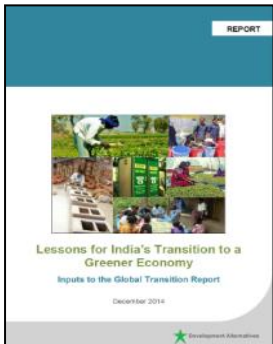
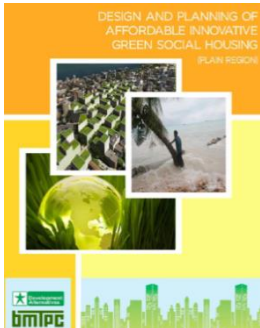
	<p>Title: Understanding Rural Habitat : lessons in sustainability</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2012</p> <p>Pages: 184p.</p> <p>Abstract: To introduce practitioners to the policy recommendations And to capture best practices from the ground, basin-South Asia initiated a unique concept of Lok Awas Yatra. It is a journey for sustainable habitat development was designed as a series of five exposure visits by a mixed group of panchayat representatives, district rural engineers, village artisans, and civil society practitioners across 50 districts of North, South, East, West and Central regions of India.</p> <p>This document is a compendium of the lessons from the projects visited and an analysis of the cross cutting systematic measures that appear critical for replication of good practices in habitat development at scale.</p> <p>URL:http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Understanding_Rural_Habitat%E2%80%933LessonsInSustainability.pdf?Oid=15</p>
	<p>Title: Handbook on Eco-Habitat for Village Panchayats</p> <p>Year of Publication : 2012</p> <p>Pages: 60p.</p> <p>Abstract: In this handbook, eco-habitat is referred to a contextually relevant, environmentally and socially responsible housing and habitat development. It includes the concept of energy and resource efficient construction, non-polluting and environmental friendly technologies, job creation and local wealth generating habitat practices that result in safe and sustainable rural habitat.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/PRI_Handbook.pdf?Oid=9</p>
	<p>Title: Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln technology in India: VSBK technology handbook kiln operation</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2005</p> <p>Pages: 108p.</p> <p>Abstract: This handbook is providing a guide to firing, initialization, stabilization and establishment of optimum brick quality for VSBK Kilns in Northern, Central and Eastern India.</p>

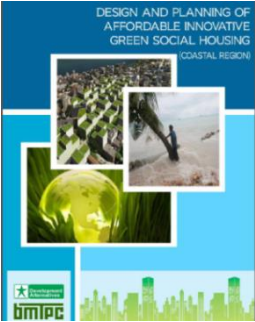


	<p>Title: Action research in technology transfer: Vertical shaft brick kiln, a case study</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2006</p> <p>Pages: 68p.</p> <p>Abstract: The brick industry in India is struggling to respond to the demands of cleaner environment, social equity and emerging market needs. Environmental regulation has resulted in the establishment of standards for air quality and norms for utilization of fly ash in brick production, but compliance continues to be an uphill task. This book has responded to the multiple challenges of achieving desired environmental quality, skill building and economic efficiency with higher profitability in brick production.</p>
	<p>Title: Sustainable building practices: a stakeholder based evaluation methodology</p> <p>Pages: 12p.</p> <p>Abstract: This document presents a practical evaluation tool for buildings through a stakeholder based process of “people defining sustainability”. Presents a methodology, a diverse set of stakeholders came together in the process to identify ecological, social and financial indicators for sustainability of building practices. It is intended to inform the reader about initiating and replicating the evaluation methodology in a region along with local stakeholders.</p>
	<p>Title: Women Energy Cluster</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2011</p> <p>Pages: 26p.</p> <p>Abstract: Bundelkhand, spread over Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in Central India, is one of the most vulnerable and drought prone regions of India. Agriculture and livestock rearing is the mainstay of the regional economy. This project aimed at reducing the vulnerability of rural communities is a part of the Sustainable Civil Society Initiative (SCSI) to Address Global Environmental Challenges. The Initiative spans over 15 years’ period with a long term vision to eradicate poverty and regenerate the natural resource base across 1000 villages in the region. The other components of the initiative address the vulnerabilities of farming and infrastructure. These sectors have been identified as the ones impacted the most due to changes in the climatic regime and environmental degradation. They have also been identified as having the maximum potential to contribute to the region’s development and to demonstrate reduced carbon footprints in the process. It is hoped that lessons from this Project would be useful for other comparable regions of India.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Women_Energy_Cluster.pdf?Oid=64</p>


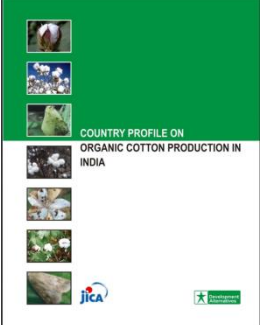
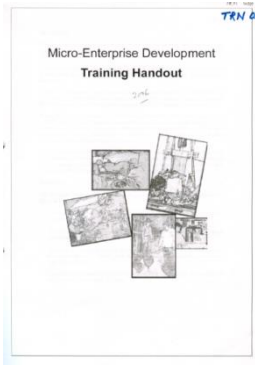

	<p>Title: Farmers Adaptation Cluster: Report: Low carbon pathways: Sustainable civil society initiatives</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2011</p> <p>Pages: 26p.</p> <p>Abstract: This report is on Sustainable Civil Society Initiatives with farmers in the period from 2008-2011, whereby 100 small and marginal farmers have been involved on a pilot basis to explore and adopt measures for drought resilience, increase in productivity, enhanced incomes and greener jobs/livelihood pursuits.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/FarmersAdaptationCluster.pdf?Oid=61</p>
	<p>Title: Tara Karigar Mandal - Low Carbon Pathways: Sustainable Civil Society Initiatives</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2011</p> <p>Pages: 26p.</p> <p>Abstract: Although skilled eco-artisans were identified as key for promoting eco-construction in the region, it was realised that individual artisans cannot impact the market. Thus, building artisans were organised into Common Interest Groups (CIGs) covering 10 villages - 5 each from Niwari and Orchha blocks of Tikamgarh district – federated into TARA Karigar Mandal (TKM).</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/TaraKarigarMandal.pdf?Oid=63</p>
	<p>Title: Overview - Low Carbon Pathways: Sustainable Civil Society Initiatives</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2011</p> <p>Pages: 30p.</p> <p>Abstract: This initiative has promoted efficient resource use and enhanced incomes for small and marginal farmers, women's collectives and building artisans by a synergy of indigenous and scientific knowledge. The process has also involved packaging of technology based measures into market-based viable economic models for the target communities, financial investments and business initiatives leading to reduced greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

	<p>Title: Renewable Energy in India - An Overview</p> <p>Year of Publication:2011</p> <p>Pages: 58p.</p> <p>Abstract: Development Alternatives with support from UNEP/GRID Arendal and Norwegian Ministry of Environment had taken up the task of 'Developing a Knowledge Base for Energy Efficiency and Decentralised Renewable Energy in India. This document provides an overview of Renewable Energy in India.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/REinIndia.pdf?Oid=181</p>
	<p>Title: Mitigation and Adaptation Information Network for Sustainable Communities: Decentralised Renewable Energy in India: A Compendium of Case Studies</p> <p>Year of Publication:2009</p> <p>Pages: 28p.</p> <p>Abstract: This compendium seeks to capture the essence of community based projects, addressing decentralised renewable energy projects, practices and opportunities.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/CompendiumKnowledgebase.pdf?Oid=183</p>
	<p>Title: Decision Support System for Decentralized Renewable Energy</p> <p>Pages: 18 p.</p> <p>Abstract: Development Alternatives with support from UNEP/GRID – Arendal has developed the current 'Knowledge Base on Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE) in India'. One of the key components of this is a 'Decision Support System (DSS)' on Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE). The DSS is an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based tool and will provide need based information on technical, social, financial and environmental aspects of DRE technology options to help decision makers in taking informed decisions.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Manual_DecentralisedRE.pdf?Oid=182</p>
	<p>Title: A Toolkit for Participatory Village Energy Planning - by Development Alternatives</p> <p>Pages: 84p.</p> <p>Abstract: This Toolkit is essentially meant for Non-Governmental Organisations, with the main objective to provide them with guidelines on different aspects of Community-based renewable energy initiatives.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Toolkit_for_Village_Energy_planning.pdf?Oid=11</p>

	<p>Title: Multi-Stakeholder approach toward Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS) Awareness and Advocacy among the Bottom of Pyramid</p> <p>Year of Publication:2014</p> <p>Pages: 25p.</p> <p>Abstract: DA has been working on water quality issues since many years. One such initiative is Awareness and Advocacy of HWTS among the Bottom of the Pyramid in India with a Focus on Delhi National Capital Region. The initiative aimed to scale up promotion of safe, affordable and environmentally appropriate options for HWTS systems and improved hygiene practice among low income neighbourhoods and within the broader Government strategy. This report highlights the innovative service delivery models that were piloted under the project. The pilots are analyzed and common elements for success are culled out and presented. It also tries to understand the barriers faced on the ground and what kind of coping strategies can be applied to overcome them.</p>
	<p>Title: Report on Assurance of Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities in 100 Schools across India (A Third Party Validation Study)</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 41p.</p> <p>Abstract: Technology & Action for Rural Advancement (TARA) commenced execution of Jochnick Foundation funded project: Assurance of Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities in 100 Schools across India on 25 May, 2012. The objectives of the project were to improve water and sanitation facilities in selected schools through provisioning of clean and hygienic drinking water; safe and hygienic accessible toilet facilities; and influence behavioral change to adopt various hygiene practices. This report is a validation study by CDDMASS in order to assess the outputs and the outcomes of the project.</p>
	<p>Title: Safe Water for All and Always : Science Policy Markets : Proceedings</p> <p>Year of Publication:2013</p> <p>Pages: 26p.</p> <p>Abstract: The theme TGY 2013 was " Access to safe water for all and always: Science-Policy-Markets". This year, TARAGram Yatra 2013, scheduled from 22-24 October 2013 focused on designing strategies for enabling access to safe drinking water for all. The yatra provided a forum for stimulating debate, exchanging ideas, experiences and learning of professionals working in this sector.</p>

	<p>Title: Understanding of attitudes and practices towards drinking water and evaluation of potential supply chain across slums in Delhi</p> <p>Year of Publication:2012</p> <p>Pages: 13p.</p> <p>Abstract: Technology and Action for Rural Advancement (TARA) had introduced a liquid chlorine solution, AQUA+ targeted four slums of Delhi as a pilot project for a period of six months. In order to scale-up the operations and expand the existing market base, this research was undertaken to identify the potential supply channel that would not just be sustainable but also has a capacity to influence the end consumer. This research has incorporated the standpoint of both demand and supply side stakeholders.</p>
	<p>Title: Lessons for India's Transition to a Greener Economy</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2015</p> <p>Pages: 42p.</p> <p>Abstract: This paper is an attempt to highlight the role played by 6 sectors in the transition towards a greener economy in India. It understands and analyses the barriers faced by the small scale initiatives in these sectors that is hindering the multiplication and replication of these initiatives at the national level. It presents reasoned cases of overcoming these barriers to help scaling up and scaling out to a national level.</p> <p>URL: http://www.devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/PerspectivePaper_Transforming_the_Development_Paradigm.pdf</p>
	<p>Title: Design and planning of affordable innovative green social housing: Plain Region</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 131p.</p> <p>Abstract: The design standards developed in this catalogue cater to three categories from the economic stand point i.e. Economically Weaker Section (EWS) with carpet area within 21-27 sq.mt , Lower Income Group-A (LIG-A) with carpet area within 28-40 sq.mt. and Lower Income Group-B (LIG-B) with carpet area within 41-60 sq.mt. in Indian plains.</p> <p>URL:http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Design%20Catalogue%20for%20Central%20Plains%20Region.pdf?Oid=96</p>

	<p>Title: Design and planning of affordable innovative green social housing: Coastal Region</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 135p.</p> <p>Abstract: The purpose of this catalogue is to introduce design standards and specifications for sustainable affordable housing in the coastal regions of India in order to facilitate the state agencies in planning and construction.</p> <p>URL:http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Design%20Catalogue%20for%20Coastal%20Region.pdf?Oid=95</p>
	<p>Title: Sustainable Social Housing Initiative : Stakeholder Assessment Report</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 43p.</p> <p>Abstract: This report presents the finding of an assessment on sustainability in urban social housing in India undertaken by Development Alternatives under the UNEP -Sustainable Social Housing Initiative (SUSHI). The assessment aims at creating a better understanding of the integration of environmental sustainability in the social housing space in India. It comprises of an institutional mapping, which identifies the relevant actors in the social housing ecosystem, and an evaluation of stakeholders' awareness of environmental sustainability.</p> <p>URL:http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Sustainable%20Social%20Housing%20Initiative.pdf?Oid=94</p>
	<p>Title: Sustainable Social Housing Initiative</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 10p.</p> <p>Abstract: This is the final report of the project UNEP-SUSHI. Under this project activities were developed to survey the social housing stakeholders.</p> <p>URL:https://smartnet.niua.org/sites/default/files/resources/Sustainable%20Social%20Housing%20Initiative.pdf</p>

	<p>Title: Wadi - Enabling Small Farmers to Secure their Livelihoods: A Photobook</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2016</p> <p>Pages: 32p.</p> <p>Abstract: This photobook is a compendium of case studies that describes the journey of the wadi establishment process. It covers the scientific principles of agro-ecology that enable an optimal and sustainable utilisation of the productive potential of land, while offering significant ecological co-benefits that help the degraded land to regenerate itself.</p>
	<p>Title: Country profile on organic cotton production in India</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2009</p> <p>Pages: 152p.</p> <p>Abstract: The report, “Country Profile on Organic Cotton Production in India” presents a comprehensive information on Organic cotton farming practices in India and facilitate better understanding of Indian organic cotton supply chain (strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities).</p>
	<p>Title: Micro –Enterprises Development Training Handout</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2006</p> <p>Pages: 18p.</p> <p>Abstract: This handout is divided into 4 Modules. Module 1 provides fundamental information on microenterprises, their characteristics, promotion and development of microenterprises, causes of success and failure of enterprises, role of development professionals. Module 2 talks about microenterprise planning, financial indicators, <u>business</u> planning and risk analysis. Module 3 talks about participation, beneficiary assessment, livelihood analysis. Module 4 talks about enterprise management, fund management, capacity building of micro entrepreneurs, social responsibility and entrepreneurial discipline.</p>
SOUTH & SOUTH EAST ASIA	
	<p>Title: ‘Win-Win’ Green Solutions</p> <p>Project: GREEN-WIN: Capacity Building Workshop on Renewable Energy and Resilient Livelihoods</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2016</p> <p>Pages: 24p.</p> <p>Keywords: Renewable Energy, Climate Change and Resilient Livelihoods</p> <p>Abstract: This dossier highlights the possible win-win strategies, green business models and enabling environment which can contribute to green economy in the context of SDGs, Renewable Energy, Climate Change and Resilient Livelihoods.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/GreenWinWinSolution_Dossier.pdf?Oid=128</p>



Title: APN Global Challenge Perspectives

Year of Publication: 2015

Pages: 10p.

Abstract: This paper gives a background of that the Indian construction sector has a high ecological and carbon footprint. With increasing urbanisation and growth in India, the impacts of the construction sector will only increase.

URL: <http://www.apngcr.org/resources/files/original/20c888bf308a2d8599b705a54c138e8c.pdf>



Title: Up Scaling The Application Of Low Carbon And Resource Efficient Technologies In South Asia

Year of Publication: 2015

Page no: 12p

Abstract: It's a comparative regional analysis of case studies of low carbon construction material and technologies which were selected for each selected country. Each case study was looked at through the economic, technological and policy frame, as to define the critical elements for promoting low carbon development pathways in the construction sector.

URL: <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/files/original/35dd1bba92e041e69f76fbdeb68bb111.pdf>
<http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/files/original/35dd1bba92e041e69f76fbdeb68bb111.pdf?Oid=163>

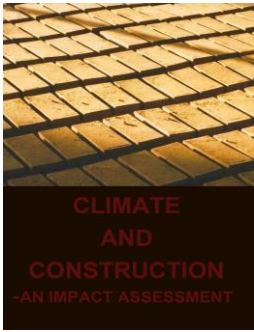
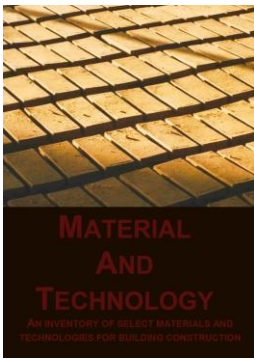
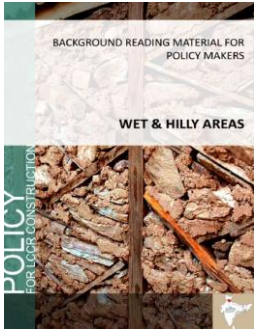


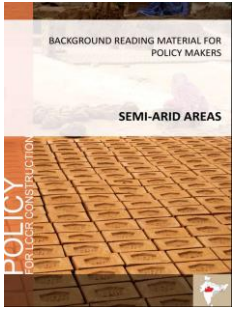
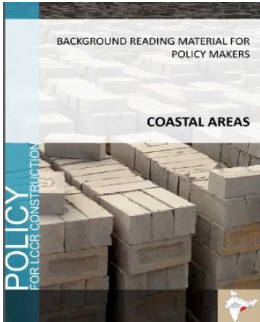
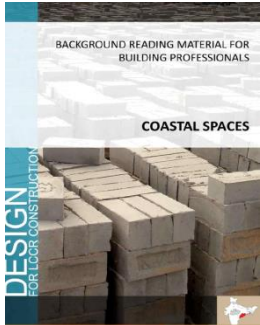
Title: South-South Technology Transfer Low Carbon Building Technologies

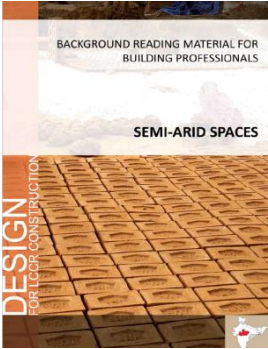
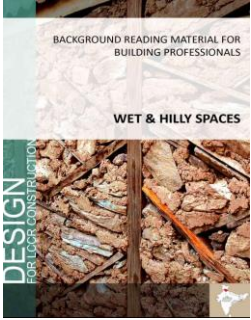
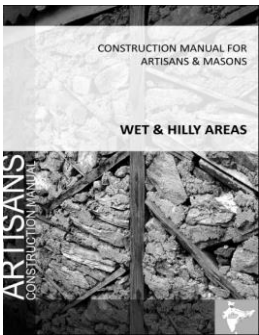
Year of Publication: 2014

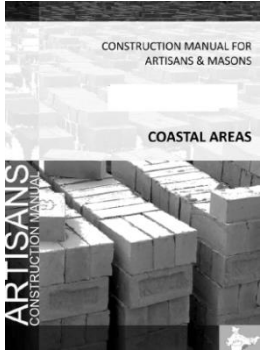
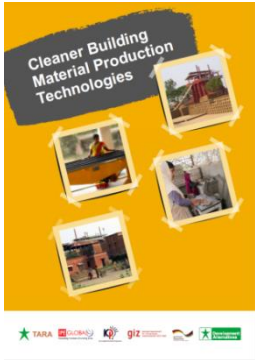
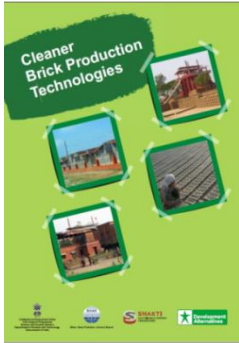

Pages: 60p

Abstract: This assessment conducted by the DA Group in collaboration with Centre of Community Organization and Development (CCODE), examined the feasibility of introducing green building material production techniques and methods like the Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln, Micro Concrete Roofing Tiles, RCC Door and Window Frames etc. in Malawi. It showed that all pre-requisites to transfer this technology to Malawi exists and the project would have the support of most institutions in the Malawian housing sector. These low carbon building technologies within the portfolio of DA Group have potential to deal with the dual challenge of mitigating GHG emissions while catering to the housing demand through livelihood creation for poverty alleviation.

	<p>Title: Climate and construction: an impact assessment</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2013</p> <p>Pages: 29p</p> <p>Abstract: The report presents a brief global and Indian perspective on the carbon intensity of the construction sector and issues of climate vulnerability in the South Asian region. This is followed by a detailed description of the three study areas in Himachal Pradesh (wet-hilly), Orissa (coastal) and Madhya Pradesh (semi-arid) in terms of the Climate, Natural Resources and Building Construction Practices.</p> <p>URL: http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Climate_and_construction-an_impact_assessment(1).pdf?Oid=52 </p>
	<p>Title: Material and Technology</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2013</p> <p>Pages: 27p</p> <p>Abstract: This The inventory has been designed as a reference guide to designers and habitat practitioners in order to assist them in choosing appropriate technologies.</p> <p>URL: http://www.devault.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Material_and_Technology_an_inventory_of_selected_materials_and_technologies_for_buildingconstruction.pdf?Oid=45 </p>
	<p>Title: Background reading material for policy makers: wet and hilly areas: policy for LCCR Construction</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2013</p> <p>Pages: 36p.</p> <p>Abstract: This manual specifically looks at LC-CR construction for wet and hilly climate for policy makers. The state of Himachal Pradesh acts as a model similar for wet and hilly regions across the Indian subcontinent as South Asia. The target group includes executive and political decision makers at State and District level.</p> <p>The objective of this manual is to impart knowledge on design and planning for resource and energy efficient building.</p> <p>URL:http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Background_reading_material_for_building_professionals_wet_and_hilly_areas_Design_for_LCCRConstruction.pdf?Oid=38</p>

	<p>Title: Background reading material for policy makers: semi-Arid areas, Policy for LCCR construction</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2013</p> <p>Pages: 32p.</p> <p>Abstract: This manual specifically looks at LC-CR construction for semi-arid climate for policy makers. The state of Madhya Pradesh acts as a model similar for semi-arid regions across the Indian subcontinent as South Asia. The target group includes executive and political decision makers at State and District level.</p> <p>URL:http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Background_reading_material_for_policy_makers_semi-Arid_areas_Policy_for_LCCR_construction.pdf?Oid=53</p>
	<p>Title: Background reading material for policy makers: Coastal areas, Policy for LCCR construction</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2013</p> <p>Pages: 33p.</p> <p>Abstract: This manual specifically looks at LCCR construction for coastal climate for building professionals. The state of Orissa acts as a model for similar coastal regions across the Indian subcontinent as well as South Asia. The target group includes executive & political decision makers at state and district level. The objective of the manual is to impart knowledge on design and planning of resource and energy efficient buildings.</p>
	<p>Title: Background reading material for building professionals: Coastal spaces, Policy for LCCR construction</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2013</p> <p>Pages: 35p.</p> <p>Abstract: This manual specifically looks at LCCR construction for coastal climate for building professionals. The state of Orissa acts as a model for similar coastal regions across the Indian subcontinent as well as South Asia. The target group includes architects, civil engineers, and project managers of sustainable / low carbon habitat projects. The objective of the manual is to impart knowledge on design and planning of resource and energy efficient buildings.</p>

	<p>Title: Background reading material for building professionals: semi-arid spaces, Policy for LCCR construction</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2013</p> <p>Pages: 37p.</p> <p>Abstract: This manual specifically looks at LCCR construction for semi-arid climate for building professionals. The state of Madhya Pradesh acts as a model for similar semi-arid regions across the Indian subcontinent as well as South Asia. The target group includes architects, civil engineers, and project managers of sustainable / low carbon habitat projects. The objective of the manual is to impart knowledge on design and planning of resource and energy efficient buildings.</p> <p>URL:http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Background_reading_material_for_policy_makers_semi-Arid_areas_Policy_for_LCCR_construction.pdf?Oid=53</p>
	<p>Title: Background reading material for building professionals: wet and hilly areas, Design for LCCR Construction</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2013</p> <p>Pages: 31P</p> <p>Abstract: This manual specifically looks at LC-CR construction for wet and hilly climate for building professionals. The state of Himachal Pradesh acts as a model similar for wet and hilly regions across the Indian subcontinent as South Asia. The target group includes architects, civil engineers, project managers of sustainable/ low carbon habitat projects and NGOs/ implementing agencies.</p> <p>URL:http://www.devault.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Background_reading_material_for_building_professionals_wet_and_hilly_areas_Design_for_LCCRConstruction.pdf?Oid=38</p>
	<p>Title: Construction manual for artisans and Masons: wet and hilly areas: Artisans construction manual</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2013</p> <p>Pages: 42p.</p> <p>Abstract: This manual specifically looks at LC-CR construction for wet and hilly climate for artisans and masons. The state of Himachal Pradesh acts as a model similar for wet and hilly regions across the Indian subcontinent as South Asia. The target group includes artisans and masons of sustainable/ low carbon habitat projects and NGOs/ implementing agencies</p> <p>URL:http://www.devault.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Construction_manual_for_artisans_and_Masons_wet_and_hilly_areas_Artisans_constructionmanual.pdf?Oid=51</p>

	<p>Title: Construction manual for artisans and Masons: coastal areas: Artisans construction manual</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2013</p> <p>Pages: 35p.</p> <p>Abstract: This manual specifically looks at LC-CR construction for coastal climate for artisans. The state of Orissa acts as a model for similar coastal regions across the Indian subcontinent as well as South Asia. The target group includes artisans, masons and supervisors of sustainable/ low carbon habitat projects. The objective of the manual is to impart knowledge on constructing resource and energy efficient buildings.</p>
	<p>Title: Cleaner Building Material Production Technologies</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2013</p> <p>Pages: 30p.</p> <p>Abstract: Cleaner Building Material Production Technologies - This booklet is a compilation of various technologies for Micron Technology, Fly Ash Brick Technology, Soft Mud Moulding, The Housing Company, Urban Research Institute, Green Cast Technology and others</p>
	<p>Title: Cleaner Brick Production Technologies</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2013</p> <p>Pages: 24p.</p> <p>Abstract: Brick Production Technologies - This booklet is a compilation of various technologies for cleaner brick production. These technologies are Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln, Fly Ash Brick technology, Hybrid Hoffman Kiln technology, Zig Zag Kiln and Improved mechanization process.</p>
	<p>Title: Post 2015 South Asia Development Agenda</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2015</p> <p>Pages: 87p.</p> <p>Abstract: This report of the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP) aims to provide the strategic direction for the pursuit of sustainable development in the South Asian Sub-region. It addresses the issues at the sub-regional level, building upon national level issues and policies but particularly addressing those transcending and common to the countries in the South Asian Sub-region.</p> <p>URL: http://www.sacep.org/pdf/post2015_sada.pdf</p>

	<p>Title: South Asia Environment Outlook 2014</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 202p.</p> <p>Abstract: The South Asia Environment Outlook 2014 report was developed in partnership with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), its member countries and other institutions. It uses an integrated environmental assessment methodology developed for UNEP's Global Environment Outlook to analyze and present data and information on the state, trends and outlook of the environment in South Asian countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.</p>
	<p>Title: Sustainable Development Strategy for South Asia</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2009</p> <p>Pages: 72p.</p> <p>Abstract: The report highlighted the following challenges of South Asian countries that (i) Eliminating Poverty and Creating National Security, (ii) Conserving the Natural Resources Endowments, (iii) Securing economic base, and discussed the priorities for South Asian cooperation. Various priorities were identified to meet the challenges and highlighted the need to strengthen the implementation systems for sustainable development policy.</p>
	<p>Title: South Asia Environment Outlook 2009</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2009</p> <p>Pages: 154p.</p> <p>Abstract: The SAEO-2009 report also highlights opportunities for action. These include focusing on a range of response options and instruments to address these challenges and emphasizing the need for increasing responsibilities and greater cooperative efforts by all stakeholders. Increased awareness of ecosystem services and new market-based management systems are recommended as important mechanisms to mainstream environment into social and economic development processes in the sub-region.</p>

Title: Decoupling Growth from Resource Generation**Year of Publication:**2015**Pages:** 11p.

Abstract: This brief acknowledges the fact that the global development in past decades has been resource intensive, and such pathways to development may not be feasible considering the cap on the total sum of resources that the world can generate for a particular set of time. The brief looks at the challenges of decoupling from dichotomies of economies to common, but differentiated, challenges of decoupling. It also looks at the equity concerns and the challenges with absolute decoupling. It further suggests a core strategy to move forward with growth decoupling. Relevant and progressive actions in knowledge, capacity, technology, policy coherence, finance are some of the fundamental areas that can support in achieving the goal of decoupling growth.

URL: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/643998-Niazi-Decoupling%20Growth%20from%20Resource%20Generation.pdf>

**Title:** Resilient framework for measuring development**Year of Publication:** 2015**Pages:** 4p.




Abstract: Resilience of the social and ecological systems is a fundamental measure of sustainable development. The capacities of the systems and response to change, and to create lasting well-being for people and place are some features that closely define resilience. A set of indicators are formulated in this brief that can measure the resilient nature of development. It is therefore, an urgent need for the world to track their steps towards sustainable development. This will lead to an understanding of what the real risks are, and facilitate development action in accordance with the needs of the case.

URL: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/642997-Bhamra-Resilience%20Framework%20For%20Measuring%20Development.pdf>

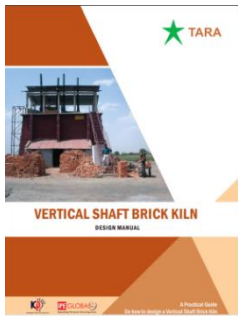
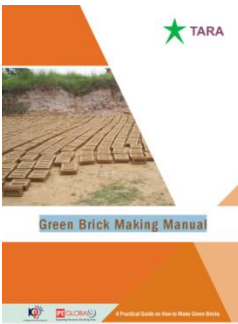
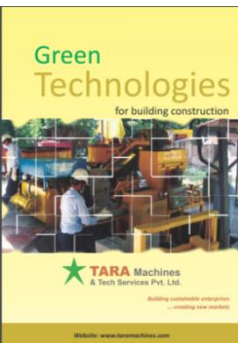
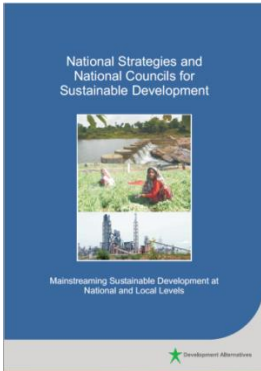
**Title:** Independent Research Forum

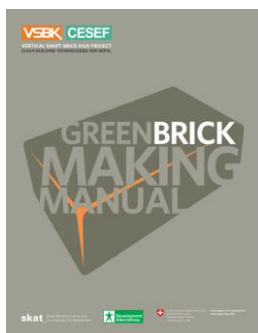
Abstract: As part of the Independent Research Forum, Development Alternatives in association with network partners brought scientific expertise and practical ground experience to assist negotiators from member countries to have a better understanding of the three pillars of sustainable development and provided guidance in goal, target and indicator development. The IRF organised a series of informal retreats for senior government negotiators and UN officials to create a space to share diverse perspectives and find common ground on complex, potentially divisive issues.

URL: www.irforum.org

	<p>Title: Policy Coherence of the Sustainable Development Goals: A Natural Resource Perspective</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2015</p> <p>Abstract: This report of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) emphasises the intimate link between human well-being, economic prosperity and a healthy environment and draws attention to the need for policies and actions that address all these concerns in a synchronised, coherent manner.</p> <p>URL: http://www.unep.org/resourcepanel/Portals/50244/publications/Policy_Coherenceofthe_Sustainable_DevelopmentGoals.pdf</p>
	<p>Title: Role of non-state actors in reviewing SDGs implementation</p> <p>Years of Publication: 2015</p> <p>Pages: 11p</p> <p>Abstract: This paper, with the support of case examples, highlights the role that non-state actors – especially civil society organisations – can play in developing monitoring and review mechanisms for the post-2015 sustainable development agenda.</p> <p>URL: http://www.irf2015.org/sites/default/files/publications/Retreat%20237_BP-4_Final%20Draft.pdf</p>
	<p>Title: Decoupling Growth from Resource Consumption</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 32p.</p> <p>Abstract: The scientific brief, “Decoupling Growth from Resource Consumption” by Development Alternatives submitted for the Global Sustainable Development Report sees decoupling as an instrumental ingredient for development processes ahead. It looks at the challenges and suggests core strategy to move forward with growth decoupling.</p> <p>URL:http://www.devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Decoupling_growth_from_resource.pdf?Oid=87</p>
	<p>Title: Policy Perspectives- A Framework: Decoupling Growth from Natural Resources</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 6p.</p> <p>Abstract: This report draws attention to the need to decouple natural resource use and environmental impacts from economic growth, and emphasises resource efficiency as a key strategy for creating a green economy. A conceptual description of decoupling is followed by an argument for a nexus approach, which gives a holistic understanding of trade-offs with respect to resource management choices thereby</p>

	<p>increasing productivity, efficiency and other gains manifold. Using the building sector in India as an example, the report then details out drivers for action.</p> <p>URL:http://www.devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/Policy_erspective_a_frame work.pdf?Oid=88</p>
	<p>Title: The Changing Landscape of Development Assistance</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 8p.</p> <p>Abstract: This paper discusses new catalytic models to drive innovation collaboratively that have been demonstrated through various initiatives aimed at community development across the developed and the developing countries. These have been terms as Catalytic Development Finance (CDF) models that have embed the principle of leveraging from a diverse pool of resources-domestic, international, public or private, so as to support business models and enterprise solutions that effectively promote green and inclusive development.</p> <p>URL: http://www.devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/TheChangingLandscapeof_DevelopmentAssistance.pdf</p>
	<p>Title: Managing and Conserving the Natural Resource Base for Sustained Economic and Social Development</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 11p.</p> <p>Abstract: This report advocates and promotes the rational management of resources throughout the Post-2015 SDG processes, for raising the visibility and sense of urgency regarding natural resource issues among decision-makers and the public. It widely acceptable goals on food, water, energy this paper also advocates a separate goal on sustainable resource management.</p> <p>URL: http://www.devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/ManagingandConserving.pdf?Oid=46</p>
	<p>Title: Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln Construction Manual</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 52p</p> <p>Abstract: This manual is aimed to popularise the VSBK technology as far as possible by providing easy, step by step access to the construction process with all relevant designs and useful photographs. This manual is produced under the project SSTT Malawi.</p>

	<p>URL:http://devalt.org/images/L2_ProjectPdfs/(7)VerticalShaftManual%20.pdf?Oid=165</p>
	<p>Title: Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln Design Manual</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 26p.</p> <p>Abstract: This manual aims at understanding and describing the needs for design methods that have arisen in response to interest in Malawi for the energy efficient and environment friendly brick firing technology i.e. the Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln (VSBK) technology</p>
	<p>Title: Green Brick Making Manual</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2014</p> <p>Pages: 46p</p> <p>Abstract: This manual has been developed in response to the interest in Malawi to understand the process of production of green bricks. It aims to describe the different methods of production of green bricks. The manual also explains in detail the methods of testing of soil for determining its suitability in brick making and the drying, stacking and storage of green bricks</p>
	<p>Title: TARA Machines & Tech Services Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2013</p> <p>Pages: 15p.</p> <p>Abstract: Green Technology Portfolio document for building construction, waste recycling and handmade paper production.</p> <p>URL: http://www.taramachines.com/brochure/TARA%20Machines%20Catalogue.pdf</p>
	<p>Title: National Strategies and National Councils for Sustainable Development</p> <p>Year of Publication: 2012</p> <p>Pages: 9p.</p> <p>Abstract: This paper examines the experience of the past decade and discusses a potential framework that will leverage the immense potential of National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) and National Councils for Sustainable Development (NCSD), along with the collective experience of regional and national 'watch' institutions, that, in the post-Rio+20 scenario, should be tasked with the responsibility of tracking progress towards sustainability and enabling nations to fulfil their Sustainable Development vision.</p>



Title: Green Brick Making Manual

Year of Publication: 2008

Pages: 86p.

Abstract: This green brick production manual has been written by VSBK technology related professionals with the aim to transfer the knowhow of best green brick production practices, especially for the new VSBK firing technology, to all professionals and brick making practitioners who aspire to know more about the HOW and WHY of green brick making

URL: http://www.ecobrick.in/resource_data/KBAS100046.pdf