

BLUE-COLLAR GREEN III TEACHING TOOL FOR INDUSTRIAL PARKS & INVESTMENT ZONES



GREEN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS IN INDIA

TRAINING TOOL AND GAMES
ON SITE MASTERPLANNING OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS

CLIENT

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INTRODUCTION







Industrial Parks are in a constant global competition for creating products that are financially and socially sound. The latter can be achieved by providing attractive investment and working environments and often go hand in hand with an approach towards 'Green Industrial Parks'. While those efforts are widely received as being cost intensive reality often proves that the most successful greening measures are those that are not the most expensive or technologically advanced but those that are low-tech and behaviour changing.

The Training Tool and Games should provide you with a comprehensive, inspirational and yet easily approachable access to create, maintain and upgrade Green Industrial Parks in India. The Training Tool captures many of the strings that once combined create a Green Industrial Park. It is understood as a working tool that should constantly be inspired by the training facilitators, participants and implemented projects alike.

While its intend is to provide the participant with applicable strategies and components for a direct application on Green Industrial Districts there is no given target for the 'Greenness' of an Industrial Park. In fact combining all of the content that will be presented does not create the greenest Industrial Park, but combining a few but right individual approaches can already have a huge impact on even existing Industrial Parks.

The aim is to learn about what is out there and what measures should be preferred leading towards invaluable synergies that often define the real 'Greenness' of an Industrial Park.

In a playful manner often complex topics are pragmatically unleashed to make them accessible to beginners and subject-matter experts alike.

The setup of various levels let the participants join in at their respective level of knowledge and allow for dynamic and interactive sessions – with the participants being an integral component for the overall success of the training. The spice is brought in by the individual learning experience with unique results at the end of each training session. The games will lead to uncountable and always new combinations of individual measures to deliver greener Industrial Parks.

It is however to mention that despite of the tools providing participants with applicable knowledge it is highly recommended to involve an Urban Planner or Architect, etc. before implementing individual measures – to make sure that it is the right measure at the right time, the right location, and that it creates the maximum of synergies. We know that resources are not endless and thus not only want to avoid spending your money on goodwill but at the wrong components.

We hope that the Training Tool and Games will inform the design/redesign and implementation of Green Industrial Parks in India and beyond.

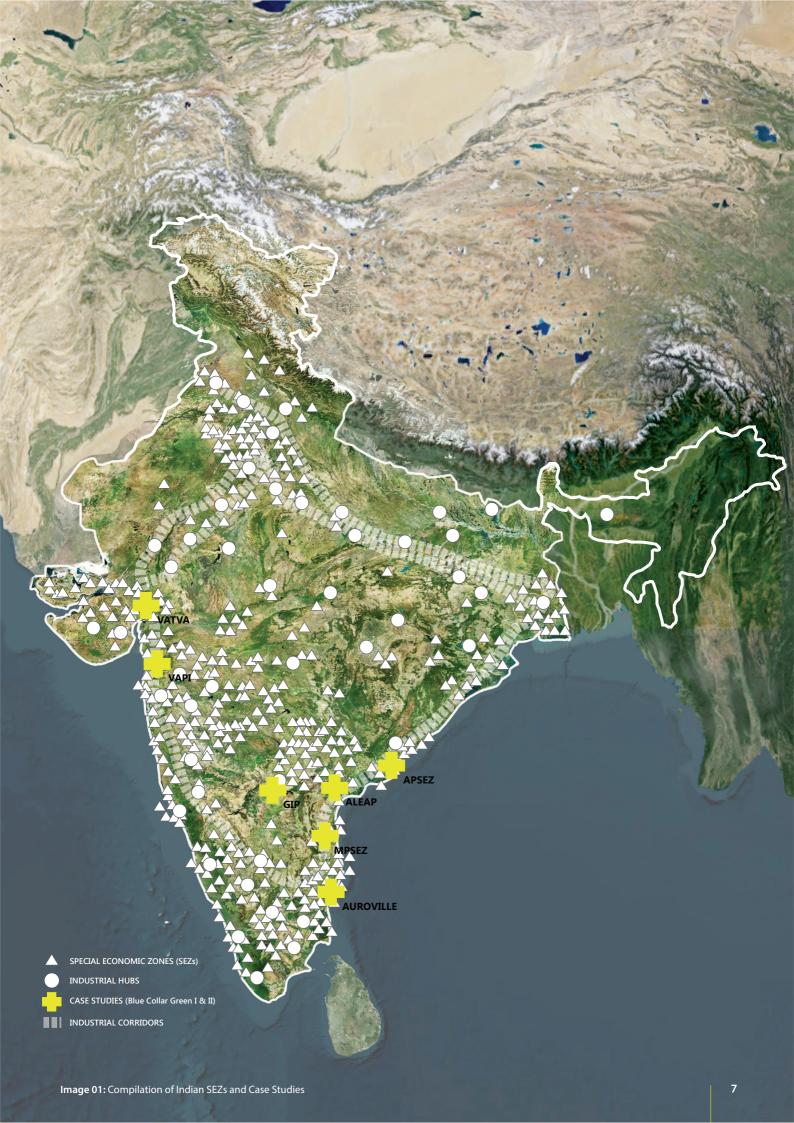
We are looking forward to your success stories making Green Industrial Parks a reality!

Kind regards,

Jochen Rabe Project Director BuroHappold

Thomas Kraubitz
Project Leader BuroHappold

Stephan Anders
Project Leader DGNB



OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSE OF THE TRAINING

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India's economy is expanding rapidly. The government aims to grow its workforce up to 270 million workers by 2030. Hence it can be expected that the country in the next decades will face a critical challenge: managing industrial growth in a way that also enhances the liveability of the Industrial Parks and the communities their workers can reside in.

Under the Indo German Environment Partnership (IGEP)
Programme of the Indo German Bilateral Development
Cooperation the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is providing technical cooperation
in India to selected partners on identified core topics.

Under IGEP, one of the core topics is "Planning of Industrial Parks". Pilot activities were undertaken for preparation of site master plans of Industrial Parks and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Also, several 2 to 3 day training programmes were conducted for participants from public and private agencies on basic principles of site master planning.

Considering the high industrial growth targets of India, the envisioned development of Industrial Parks, Industrial Investment Zones and Industrial Corridors, and the newly launched "Make in India" programme, it is pertinent to build capacities of public and private agencies for undertaking systematic site master planning of the industrial areas integrating environmental, climate change and resource efficiency aspects.

Capacity building should be achieved through training measures with stakeholders from public and private agencies that are involved in preparing and executing site master plans of industrial areas

More specifically the objectives of the trainings are:

- Raise awareness on the principles of sustainable development and to introduce the participants to them
- Gaining knowledge on the main sustainability themes and subsequent technologies and planning approaches in an interactive and playful way
- Development of skills that will enable the target groups to apply sustainability approaches into their daily work in the planning and construction industry
- · Eventually developing a standardised certification course

Although the training does include elements on how to apply certain technologies and/or planning approach to specific sites ('Design your Industrial District'), it is however very important to note, that this training and the material provided will not equip the participants with the required knowledge and skills to plan an Industrial District.

Hence this training does not replace professional (accredited) education in the relevant fields, e.g. architecture, planning or civil engineering but will equip professionals with knowledge and awareness on these topics to include in sustainable industrial districts.

The following chapter will provide the reader with background knowledge and understanding on current challenges and solutions for industrial areas in India.

All information in this chapter stems from the report 'Blue Collar Green II' authored by BuroHappold on behalf of the GIZ in 2014/2015.



DGNB BLOG ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAME OF ZONES

We have been asked for an interview on the Development of the Teaching Tool and Game to be featured on the DGNB Blog:

http://blog.dgnb.de/spiel-fuer-indien/

It should serve as an introduction to the topic and set the stage for the chapters to follow. A translation of the interview to follow below.

Felix Jansen (Q): Commissioned by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) BuroHappold developed something very special for the Indian market: A learning game based on the German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB) rating system for industrial sites. How exactly do you want to use it and what do you expect?

Thomas Kraubitz (TK): Over the last three years, we helped the GIZ in India to develop national standards for sustainable industrial areas. In this context, we were able to offer several training sessions and also to learn a lot about the local situation in situ. To convey the principles of planning, operating and revitalising an Industrial District in an attractive and participatory manner, we developed a game for use in India. Graphically, through text and rough cost-benefit comparisons, the players can learn about how different criteria interact and contribute to the development of holistic sustainable planning concepts. With local partners, the game can be played even in more remote areas of India, in order to also enable improvements in the industrial sites in the periphery.

Q: How did you proceed in order to translate criteria of the DGNB system in a playable and didactically meaningful form that works for the Indian market?

TK: At first we freed ourselves from certification systems and the aim of getting a plaque at the end of the process. Many of the industrial areas are in such a bad condition that we already can achieve tremendous improvements with the introduction of a few smart components. We also wanted to introduce appropriate methods and strategies for the Indian market, in which low-tech components are often preferred instead of high-tech ones with extensive maintenance costs. Inspired from our training during the last years, we also included a wide range of topics that are not necessary part of the DGNB system, including economic and social justice topics, such as the national ban on child labour. Some of the 270 playing cards are based on simplified DGNB criteria, many components, however, are entirely new and incorporated into the game. Perhaps these criteria will flow into the next system update for DGNB Industrial Sites. The goal was to include many different sustainable planning mechanisms, which address the environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainability

and which offer opportunities for innovation in business and manufacturing.

Q: How much work did you put into the game? How long was the development time?

TK: Of course government funded projects have limited financial resources, but since we have project experience in the field of industrial production in Germany and abroad as well as a dedicated team, it was possible to develop a balanced and exciting training tool and games in only a few months – and designing it was great fun. The concept of the mediation of complex engineering knowledge via playing cards may also be helpful to other projects, especially in the preliminary design stage: Raising the right questions, making connections and exploiting synergies. Development aid is not an area for large profits, but knowledge transfer is very meaningful and satisfying.

Q: Even before Chinese cities, Indian cities are clearly among those with the highest air pollution worldwide. Against this background: How open minded are the state institutions and investors in India about sustainable building? Or are the social issues so extraordinary that one tends to not care?

TK: I lived in China and Southeast Asia for several years and witnessed the pollution of cities first hand, but the impact of industrial production and its ecological damage is unprecedented in India today. Especially the many small and micro-operations contribute enormously to environmental pollution, often due to ignorance. This is where our game comes in: by showing sustainable planning mechanisms with synergies that are feasible even with limited financial possibilities. Thanks to the government's new 'Make in India' programme, the development especially of individual sustainable design and planning skills of industrial workers and their managers will be encouraged. An annual growth in industrial production of 12 to 14 percent by 2022 will cause a demand of 100 million jobs in the industrial production sector, so manufacturing is likely to make a continued large impact – something which we hope the game can address. Prior to now, Industrial Parks have been largely planned without consideration of sustainability aspects, but little by little the economic benefits of sustainable industrial areas are being recognised. Through using fewer resources these areas generate higher profits – and this is precisely how you get the attention of decision makers in the industry.





Q: As a DGNB auditor you know the DGNB system in every detail - in theory and practice. By developing and playing the game did you still learn something new about working with the DGNB system?

TK: The DGNB system for Industrial Sites can also be applied internationally. While preparing the training and input to the National Guidebook for Industrial Sites in India, we analysed a wide variety of methods and protocols for 'Green Industrial Areas'. As part of preliminary investigations, the so-called 'DGNB Quick Checks', we reviewed seven industrial areas of India that provided us with important information about the system adaptation in the Indian context. Beyond the typical DGNB criteria, other basic areas must be considered, such as a ban on child labour, elementary health and safety measures and security. We were also delighted by the many innovative approaches to the creation of leisure and recreational facilities within the industrial sites. In the context of sustainable site development, the DGNB system is not only a good tool for rich industrialized countries, but can also make an important contribution to quality assurance of German companies abroad and in international development cooperations.

Q: How is the game played?

TK: We chose to create several different methods of play, to appeal to different audiences with varied levels of exposure to Industrial District Planning. So, players could include planners, manufacturing owners or investors, or even business or design students. The game is a mixture of concentration and a card game. In the beginning the players (3-12) get a certain number of playing cards of different categories. Then they have to collect more cards with other synergies, in order to create a first approach to an overall concept. The cards can be traded with other players. At the end the most convincing concept wins. The learning effect results from both developing your own concept and watching other players developing theirs. At the very end two players develop an overall concept from their individual ones and present it together. We have invested a lot of experience and work in the game development and are delighted with the success the game has so far.

Q: How much work did you put into the game? How long was the development time?

TK: Of course government funded projects have limited financial resources, but since we have project experience in the field of industrial production in Germany and abroad as well as a dedicated team, it was possible to develop a balanced and exciting teaching tool and games in only a few months - and designing it was great fun. The concept of the mediation of complex engineering knowledge via playing cards was demanding but also lots of fun.







Image 03: DGNB Blog on the Game, August 27th 2015