



**Contribution to sustainable development:**

**a) Economic wellbeing**

SWH utilize solar radiation as a source of energy which is a renewable source available free of cost. The activity results in savings in fuel cost by avoiding use of electricity. Reducing electricity use also reduces emission from power generation. India struggles to overcome power shortages and commissioned 15.8 GW<sub>e</sub> new generation capacity in the financial year 2010/11.<sup>14</sup>

Reducing power demand will help avoid power shortages in the future. Reliable access to power is an important requirement for economic development.<sup>15</sup>

**b) Environmental wellbeing**

The PoA reduces electricity consumption and thereby reduces the amount of greenhouse gasses produced by fossil fuel combustion at the national electricity grid. Expectations are that India will continue to meet most of the projected growth in power demand with coal,<sup>16</sup> By reducing power demand, the programme reduces the emission of greenhouse gasses but also of other pollutants such as CO, SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>.

**c) Social wellbeing**

The programme will contribute to social development by income and employment generation. The Programme will employ people for SWH manufacturing, distribution, installation and maintenance. In addition, the SWH provide access to a renewable source of energy, which reduces the exposure of their users to changes in power prices in India.

**d) Technological wellbeing**

The programme demonstrates a replicable renewable technology and enhances the commercialization of renewable energy technology on the level of households and SME. As such, the programme brings low carbon solutions within reach of the people of India.