

# Delhi Sustainable Development Summit 2004

GLOBAL SOLUTIONS FROM GLOBAL LEADERS

Partnerships for Sustainable Development

Organized by TERI, New Delhi, 4-7 February 2004

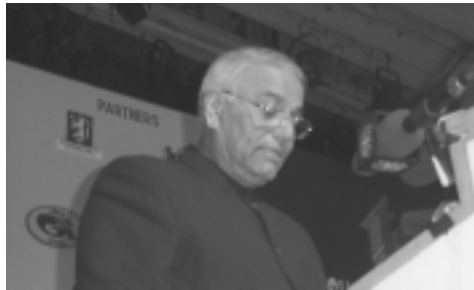
Online at <http://www.teriin.org/dsds>

## Mr Yashwant Sinha, Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs, Government of India, inaugurates DSDS 2004

Inaugurating DSDS 2004, Mr Sinha said that developing countries, like India, have accepted the need for the primacy of economic and social development, balanced by environmental concerns. In doing so, they have voluntarily sacrificed the easier option of

developmentalism, which accelerated the First World's prosperity, and opted for alternatives that are accountable to present and future generations. This has not been easy.

Rio secured the commitment of developing countries on assurances of access to new/additional financial resources and environmentally sound technologies, which unfortunately were not forthcoming. Without wasting time, India has designed appropriate models for sustainable development in keeping with national priorities. It now requires tremendous resource mobilization, investment in infrastructure and social sectors, improved allocative efficiency of resources, and people's participation. Partnerships must be forged between the



governing and the governed, between the developed and the developing, between business interests and social justice, and between the empowered and the marginalized.

The Indian government has established sustained partnerships with the people

by transferring the management of crucial sectors of the economy to village councils and thus empowering them to manage their own resources and achieve sustainable livelihoods. These initiatives include joint forest management committees, watershed development committees, and participatory irrigation management committees.

Turning to the global level, he said that true partnerships between the North and the South should see the former commit to the assistance target of 0.7% of gross domestic product and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. Partnerships between developed and developing countries must reform the global financial architecture.

## Welcoming DSDS 2004 delegates

The Delhi Sustainable Development Summit – perhaps the developing world's sole forum on issues pertaining to the sustainability of global development – is now in its fourth year. Enthusiastic participation and endorsement by several distinguished members of the sustainable development community from across the world, year after year, has contributed to the success of the DSDS series. This is apart from the concrete recommendations that have been generated in its well-debated sessions and that have been diligently disseminated to stakeholders all over the world.

The inaugural session of DSDS 2004 was characterized by words of brilliance and inspiration delivered by the leaders of distinction who spoke on the occasion. Inaugurating the summit, Mr Yashwant Sinha, India's Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs, gave an inspiring speech. He said that the gargantuan challenges of reducing poverty, providing potable water to all villages, increasing literacy, enhancing forest cover, and cleaning up major rivers call for an enabling policy framework for sustainable development.

In an equally evocative keynote address, Prof. Jeffrey Sachs said, 'India has to emerge as the voice

of the developing world to demand for free trading in the world'. Prof. Klaus Topfer underscored the importance of good governance for genuine sustainable development.

The summit this year is unique in its own way, accompanied as it is by a number of side events focusing on important issues of sustainable development, including climate change, corporate social responsibility, biotechnology, environment-health linkages, rural development, renewables, and role of the media. In one such side event, as many as 35 CEOs of Indian and international corporates assembled to deliberate on the future roadmap on the social and environmental challenges for business.

Having begun on a stimulating note, DSDS 2004 is expected to catalyse intensive deliberations on the theme of 'partnerships for sustainable development' in the context of the WEHAB agenda, encompassing water and sanitation, energy, health, agriculture, and biodiversity. TERI welcomes all delegates of DSDS 2004 and its side events and looks forward to their valuable contributions towards a comprehensive plan of action to give real meaning to sustainable development.

## In brief . . .

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**WELCOME ADDRESS**  
**Dr Arcot Ramachandran**  
**Chairman, TERI**

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Welcoming the DSDS delegates, Dr Ramachandran said that this year's theme is timely and relevant, as the sectors of water and sanitation, energy, health, agriculture, and biodiversity lie at the core of the concept and practice of sustainable development. He expressed concern that the promises made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development almost 18 months ago are yet to take definitive shape.

Dr Ramachandran stated that the diversity of participation in the DSDS provides a confluence of intellectual resources and experiences that could help the global community in reviewing what has been done, what has been left undone, and what needs to be done. We need not only to get into conceptual and programmatic issues but also into probing how institutions – both at the national and international levels – should be strengthened to generate the momentum required for meeting the goals established at Johannesburg. Given the huge challenge that lies ahead, the global community must get active with some degree of urgency. He expressed the hope that not only would DSDS 2004 witness stimulating sessions on pertinent issues but the several side events would also add to the richness and strength of this major international summit.

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**ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE**  
**GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA**  
**Ms Rejoice Mabudafhasi**  
**Hon'ble Deputy Minister for**  
**Environmental Affairs and**  
**Tourism, South Africa**

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Referring to the annual nature of the DSDS, which has evolved into a respected and much-awaited event in the agenda of the sustainable development community, Ms Mabudafhasi said that the summit inspires her for the rest of the year to continue her work on sustainable development. 'It is the environment that binds us [the global community] together', she went on to say. Expressing the hope that the world's quest to find sustainable development solutions will bear fruit in the near future, she urged the DSDS delegates to think about and act towards strengthening partnerships oriented to implement sustainable development. She also mentioned that the South African government is currently in the process of reviewing its contribution to its people, and

whether it has been sustainable. The South African government believes that every individual has the right to a sustainable environment. It is deeply committed to a development path to make this conviction a reality.

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**SPECIAL ADDRESS BY SUMMIT**  
**PATRON**  
**Mr Ramesh Bais**  
**Hon'ble Minister of State for**  
**Environment and Forests,**  
**Government of India**

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Mr Bais reiterated that sustainable development refers to maintaining harmony between economic growth and environmental protection at all levels (local, regional, and global), and justice within and between generations. India believes that 'poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere' and that concerted international action can ensure global prosperity.

India's approach to economic development is consistent with the conservation and sustainability of natural resources. Despite varied problems, India has taken impressive strides for improving the socio-economic conditions of its people and achieving industrial advancement, while minimizing environmental degradation. Recent international assessments show that India is among the few developing countries that are on track to accomplish the Millennium Development Goals.

For achieving the WEHAB agenda within the broader framework of sustainable development, partnerships between developed and developing countries are essential. In this context, social mobilization and people's participation assume greater significance. To fulfil this agenda, we need a holistic global strategy with the fullest mobilization of all economic, social, political, and technological resources.

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**SPECIAL ADDRESS BY SUMMIT**  
**PATRON**  
**Prof. Klaus Töpfer**  
**Executive Director, United**  
**Nations Environment**  
**Programme, Nairobi**

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'Bringing the environment from the margins to the heart of India's development is the main challenge', said Prof. Töpfer. The coming together of actions – at present pursued at multiple levels in India – and the delegation of responsibilities to the civil society could contribute towards tapping the immense potential of the civil society. Prof. Töpfer stressed the importance of water and reiterated the need to turn water-deficient

regions into water-surplus areas. Promoting afforestation to combat the growing desertification and keeping pollution that accompanies affluence in check can help steer India's economic growth on to a sustainable path. Granting that the industrially advanced countries have a disproportionate share of global consumption, he nevertheless expressed the hope that India can bypass the environmentally damaging processes that characterized much of the industrial development earlier because the country can learn from the mistakes of the developed world and eschew that model of development. India's environmental management must face the challenge of fulfilling the developmental aspirations of its people without damaging the country's natural resources. The speech ended on an upbeat note with the hope that spirituality and technology together will usher a new momentum for sustainable development.

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**KEYNOTE ADDRESS**

**Prof. Jeffrey D Sachs, Special Advisor to the United Nations Secretary-General, New York**

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Highlighting the complexity of sustainable development, Prof. Sachs said that it is more than managing the environment and the

economy, it is about finding a way to coexist harmoniously. DSDS 2004 is an opportunity to reflect upon this complicated challenge.

Poverty is the main issue to be tackled and there are five ways to achieve success—(1) globalization, which entails linking ideas and knowledge from across the world to be able to celebrate economic prowess; (2) spread of democracy; (3) science and technology, which must be given an opportunity to benefit the poor; (4) investment in the well-being of the poor, to achieve universal access to education and health; and (5) a global vision of sustainability.

Prof. Sachs pointed out that India, being the world's largest democracy, has a central role in achieving this goal. The bigger challenge, perhaps, is that one-quarter of India's own population lives in extreme poverty. India must urgently bring about change in the lives of its poor, ensuring that the benefits of economic progress reach them and there are investments in education, nutrition, and health.

India must also take the lead in telling the developed world to fulfil its commitments of financial investment and technological transfer. Democracies of the developing world must make it clear that a multilateral trade system is not an option but a necessity. India holds unique potential in this respect.

**As they said it . . .**

*Developing countries such as India have voluntarily sacrificed the easier option of developmentalism, which provided a popular path to the quick prosperity of the first world, and opted for alternatives that are responsible and accountable to present and future generations. This was not an easy choice.*

**Mr Yashwant Sinha**  
Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs,  
Government of India, New Delhi

*I draw my inspiration to work for sustainable development from DSDS.*

**Ms Rejoice Mabudafhasi**  
Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Environmental  
Affairs and Tourism, South Africa

*As long as the richest 20% of the world population continue to account for 86% of total personal consumption expenditure, it is unlikely that the poor will meet their aspirations of sustainable development.*

**Prof. Klaus Töpfer**  
Executive Director, United Nations  
Environment Programme, Nairobi

*India has a special role to play in removing poverty in this generation and in a sustainable manner. India is the largest democracy in the world. Its voice will be central to this goal. A negative side is that India is home to a quarter of a billion of poor people... Without the voice of India, South Africa, Brazil, and democracies of the developing economies, the international agenda is bound to remain skewed.*

**Prof. Jeffrey D Sachs**  
Special Advisor to the United Nations  
Secretary-General, New York

*Poverty cannot be removed and, in turn, the WEHAB agenda cannot be achieved on a sustainable basis, unless local communities are empowered.*

**Mr Ramesh Bais**  
Hon'ble Minister of State for Environment and  
Forests, Government of India

*The importance of the WEHAB framework, as enunciated by the UN Secretary-General, lies at the core of the concept and practice of sustainable development.*

**Dr Arcot Ramachandran**  
Chairman, TERI, New Delhi

## Look forward to . . .

### **Registration (8.00–9.30 a.m.)**

#### **Keynote address 1 (9.30–10.15 a.m.)**

#### **Sustainable Energy Systems for the 21st Century**

*Chairperson* Mr Apolonio Ruiz Ligeró, Vice Governor, Council of Europe Development Bank, Paris

*Speaker* Prof. Jeffrey D Sachs, Special Advisor to the Secretary General of the United Nations, New York

#### **Plenary session 1 (10.15 a.m.–11.50 a.m.)**

#### **The Water and Sanitation Challenge: How Complex? How Urgent?**

*Chairperson* Mr Gourisankar Ghosh, Executive Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, Geneva

#### *Members of the panel*

- Mr Ashok Jaitly, Distinguished Fellow, TERI, New Delhi
- Ms Martha Wangari Karua, Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources Management and Development, Kenya
- Dr Maritta R von Bieberstein Koch-Weser, President, Earth 3000, Berlin, Germany
- Dr Joe Madiath, Executive Director, Gram Vikas, Orissa
- Mr Rajat Nag, Director General, Asian Development Bank, Manila
- Dr Bindeshwar Pathak, Founder, Sulabh International, New Delhi

### **Tea (11.50 a.m.–12.15 p.m.)**

#### **Keynote address 2 (12.15–1.00 p.m.)**

#### **Atmospheric Changes during the 21st Century**

*Chairperson* Mr Hiroyuki Watanabe, Senior Managing Director and Member of the Board, Toyota Motor Corporation, Tokyo, Japan

*Speaker* Nobel Laureate Prof. Sherwood F Rowland, Professor of Chemistry and Earth System Science, University of California, USA

### **Lunch (1.00–2.00 p.m.)**

*Venue* India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi

#### **Plenary session 2 (2.00–3.30 p.m.)**

#### **Energy for Sustainable Development: Ensuring Economic Growth and Universal Access**

#### *Co-chairs*

- Sir Charles C Nicholson, Group Senior Advisor, BP plc, London
- Mr RV Shahi, Secretary, Ministry of Power, Government of India, New Delhi

#### *Members of the panel*

- Mr Proshanto Banerjee, Chairman & Managing Director, Gas Authority of India Limited, New Delhi
- Prof. Jean-Claude Van Duysen, Director, European Institute for Energy Research, Karlsruhe, Germany
- Dr Peter Hennicke, President, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, Germany
- Dr Hoesung Lee, President, Council on Energy and Environment, Seoul
- Mr Subir Raha, Chairman and Managing Director, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd, New Delhi
- Mr M S Ramachandran, Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, New Delhi
- Mr David Roberts, Executive Vice President and Managing Director, Eastern Hemisphere, BG Group, Reading, Berkshire
- Dr Leena Srivastava, Executive Director, TERI, New Delhi

### **Tea (3.30–3.45 p.m.)**

#### **Plenary session 3 (3.45–5.15 p.m.)**

#### **Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods: Global Surpluses and Household Deficiencies**

*Chairperson* Mr Ian Johnson, Vice President, The World Bank, Washington, DC

#### *Members of the panel*

- Dr Suman K Bery, Director-General, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi
- Mr Clive Butler, Corporate Development Director, Unilever, London
- Dr Vibha Dhawan, Director, Bioresources and Biotechnology Division, TERI, New Delhi
- Prof. Leen Hordijk, Director, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Laxenburg
- Ms Julia Marton-Lefevre, Executive Director, LEAD International, London
- Dr R B Singh, Former Deputy Director General, Food and Agricultural Organisation, New Delhi
- Mr Paolo Soprano, Director of Sustainable Development Policies, Ministry for the Environment, Rome, Italy

### **SIDE EVENT**

#### **Mainstreaming environment–health linkages in the sustainable development agenda: a multi-stakeholder roundtable consultation**

India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

5.45–5.55 p.m. **Chairperson's opening address**

#### **Environment–health linkages: integral to meeting the MDGs**

Mr Ian Johnson, Vice President, The World Bank, Washington, DC

5.55–6.05 p.m. **Introductory remarks**

- Mr Gourisankar Ghosh, Executive Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, Geneva, Switzerland
- Dr Jean Lebel, Director, Environment and Natural Resources Management, International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada

6.05–6.20 p.m. **Presentation on TERI-REACH (Research and Action for Health)**

Dr R K Pachauri, Director-General, TERI, India; Chairman, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Geneva

6.20–7.00 p.m. **Roundtable discussion**

7.00–7.10 p.m. **Closing remarks**

#### **The way forward**

Dr Prodipto Ghosh, Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, New Delhi

7.10–7.15 p.m. **Vote of thanks**

### **Reception and Dinner (7.30–9.30 p.m.)**

*Venue* Ball Room, Hyatt Regency, Bhikaji Cama Place, Ring Road, New Delhi

*Chairperson* Ms Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa

*Dinner address* Dr Karan Singh, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, New Delhi, India

## **DSDS 2004 SUPPORTERS**

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