

ATTAINING ENERGY, WATER, AND FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL

14th DELHI SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT

6–8 February 2014 | Taj Palace Hotel, New Delhi, India



INAUGURAL SESSION

Welcome Address: Dr R K Pachauri, Director-General, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

Special Addresses: Dr Farooq Abdullah, Hon'ble Minister of New and Renewable Energy, India; HE Mr Danny Faure, Vice President, Seychelles

Keynote Address: Mr Kofi Annan, Chairman, Kofi Annan Foundation & Former Secretary-General, United Nations

Inaugural Address: Mr Salman Khurshid, Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs, India

Vote of Thanks: Dr Annapurna Vancheswaran, Director, Sustainable Development Outreach Division, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)



The Inaugural Session, chaired by Dr R K Pachauri, began with a lamp-lighting ceremony followed by a welcome address by Dr Pachauri. He highlighted the need to combat poverty and climate change to attain energy, food, and water security for all.

He pointed out that the focus has to be on key problems and we should not let everything slip into the 'business as usual' mode. This was followed by a special address by Dr Farooq Abdullah, who stated that the need of the hour is to work together to

counter the ill-effects of humanity on the planet.

HE Mr Danny Faure talked about the trials and tribulations of Small Island States. Referring to them as the custodian of the oceans, he said that oceans have been marginalized, and stressed on the 'Blue Economy' concept which offers a unique opportunity to incorporate oceans in the development agenda for positive results. He called for partnerships and joint efforts to stop the widespread degradation of oceans.

Mr Kofi Annan emphasized the need for coherent global policies that keep sustainability at the heart of the development framework. He elaborated on the lack of availability of basic amenities across major population sectors in India and Africa. Mr Annan also pointed out that even though, collectively we're better off than previous generations, we continue to exploit finite resources at an alarming rate, almost as if there is no tomorrow. He stressed on four main points: (i) Climate change and the need for countries to agree to a globally binding agreement by 2015, irrespective of their stage of development; (ii) Sustainability must be at the heart of a global development framework; (iii) Policy coherence among nations with sustainability at the core of national policy making; and (iv) Need to leverage the full potential of every human being by reducing gender inequality.

He also stated that the biggest challenge is to switch to a green economy with the help of integrated policy-making from the existing unhealthy regime of exploiting resources.

Mr Salman Khurshid emphasized that sustainable development was not possible without attaining

HIGHLIGHTS

- Cooperation is needed globally to attain food, water and energy security. There is a need to start working together in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goals and Millennium Development Goals.
- The business as usual approach cannot help us in achieving sustainable development.
- We must combat poverty and ensure that everyone gets access to the basic needs required to live a decent life.

energy, food, and water security for all and collaborative efforts amongst all stakeholders can help us in achieving this development. He also said that no global effort to live in peace together is complete without development that is sustainable by itself and that also sustains over time. He summed up by saying that conservation and preservation will come only if we stop destruction. ■

AWARD



The 10th Sustainable Development Leadership Award being presented to Mr Anand Mahindra (Mahindra Group) for his contribution to education in the form of CSR.

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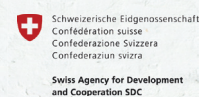
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LEADERSHIP PANEL: THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGE

Chair: Mr Nitin Desai, Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI); HE Ms Tarja Halonen, Former President, Finland; HE Dr Bharrat Jagdeo, Former President, Guyana; HE Mr Göran Persson, Former Prime Minister, Sweden; Lord John Prescott, Former Deputy Prime Minister & Member of Parliament, House of Lords, UK

The chair, Mr Nitin Desai, opened the session by posing the question, "How do we address the demographic challenge, both in terms of number and lifestyle?" Panelists discussed the issue vibrantly from different angles.

HE Ms Tarja Halonen stressed on equality between men and women and the need to educate women in order to improve the lives of mothers and children, and move towards a balanced population. HE Dr Bharrat Jagdeo opined that even countries that do not face demographic challenges themselves should strive to solve this problem because demographic challenges in Asia can affect demand and supply globally. He urged everyone to work towards a global framework with the help of a system of incentives, allowing the use of breakthrough technologies. HE Mr Göran Persson said that negotiations in the UN in



favour of climate policies have not been easy, and there is thus a need to solve the problem directly, without waiting for the UN. He also expressed concern over the fact that countries with greying (ageing) populations are turning into introverted societies. This might lead to friction in North-South solidarity.

Lord John Prescott mentioned that businesses will always focus on the profit margin, which does not help in achieving sustainability. He claimed that governance is the real issue, and that the

market, on its own, cannot come to any equitable solution. The response of the panel to questions on migration and labour issues had HE Ms Tarja Halonen saying that everyone has the right to the necessities of life — energy, water, and food — right where they are; there should not be a need to emigrate to avail of such necessities.

Mr Desai concluded the session by saying that the challenge is and will be to decentralize the concentration of resources held with the corporations. ■

KEYNOTE ADDRESSES



"... Food wasted is also water wasted."

THE ROLE OF WATER MANAGEMENT IN ADDRESSING THE WATER-FOOD-ENERGY NEXUS

Chair: Mr Howard Bamsey, Director General, Global Green Growth Institute; Mr Takehiko Nakao, President, Asian Development Bank

The Keynote Address highlighted the fact that water security dissects boundaries and is one of the most complex issues faced by mankind.

Studies by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have found that 36 out of 48 countries in the Asia Pacific region show poor water security, including China and India. It shows that building new dams is not an option for many rivers as they are already fully utilized. A total of 80% of all water is used for agriculture; therefore water shortage leads to food shortage. Water, energy, and food are intricately linked.



"Knowledge sharing is required in this global society."

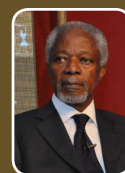
SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION OF HUMAN SOCIETY

Chair: Dr Fatima Denton, Officer-in-Charge, African Climate Policy Center, Special Initiatives Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); Dr Yuan Tseh Lee, Nobel Laureate & President, International Council for Science

The session, chaired by Dr Fatima Denton, highlighted the increasing consumption of natural resources by the human race. She pointed out that people with access to resources have a tendency to consume more; though some can be replenished in the long term. If this trend continues, it will not be long when this planet will be unable to sustain human life, let alone human prosperity. Adding to her, Dr Yuan Tseh Lee, stressed on the dire need for transformation to a healthy planet and said that growth must be limited, qualitative and justified. ■

HIGHLIGHTS

- There should be improved education for girls to empower them to make choices about motherhood and thus lead to a balanced society with gender equality as the core.
- Countries should cooperate to find solutions to global problems, even if they are not affected themselves.
- Instead of population control, we should focus on appropriate utilization and allocation of resources.



MR KOFI ANNAN

Chairman, Kofi Annan Foundation & Former Secretary-General, United Nations

Interlinked challenges cannot be solved by tinkering merely on the edges.



LORD JOHN PRESCOTT

Former Deputy Prime Minister & Member of Parliament, House of Lords, UK

Access to food and water is a human right. If we merely stopped the waste of food, we could feed 870 million more people.

MINISTERIAL SESSION 1: ENSURING AND EXPANDING ACCESS TO ENERGY, WATER AND FOOD

Chair: Ambassador C Dasgupta, Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI); HRH Prince Mostapha Zaher, Director-General, National Environmental Protection Agency, Afghanistan; HE Mr Juhan Parts, Minister of Economic Affairs and Communications, Estonia; HE Mr Belete Tafere Desta, Minister of Environment and Forest, Ethiopia; Mr Heherson Alvarez, Commissioner, Climate Change Commission, Philippines; HE Mr Marcin Korolec, Secretary of State, Government Plenipotentiary for Climate Policy & President of COP19/CMP9, Poland; Hon'ble Prof. Silas Lwakabamba, Minister of Infrastructure, Rwanda; Rt Hon'ble Gregory Barker, Minister of State for Energy and Climate Change, UK; Mr John Bryson, Head, Bryson Climate Initiative, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars & Former Secretary of Commerce, USA

The discussion during this session encompassed viewpoints that were highly diversified in terms of financial strength and problems faced. On one hand, we had Mr John Bryson from USA presenting the outlook of his country, while on the other hand we had Hon'ble Prof. Silas Lwakabamba highlighting the problems in Rwanda, and how his fellow countrymen are taking small initiatives to resolve various issues, such as malnourishment and vast infrastructure gaps. The session presented a complementary picture, with developing countries requiring collaboration and support to resolve the issues of access to energy, water, and food, as well as well-to-do nations that pledged support to help



resolve these issues globally. HRH Prince Mostapha Zaher spoke of the need for a realistic political solution at the national, regional, and global levels, and urged everyone to find a solution to the water problem, which is becoming a trans-boundary issue. Stress was also laid upon fair and equitable access to energy, food, and water, and the urgent necessity of corrective action. The need for regional collaboration was underlined, and the trade-offs of poverty reduction were also discussed. Promotion of unconventional sources of energy was emphasized, noting that though green development has a huge burden of initial cost, it eventually gives 30 per cent more returns in the form of savings within the first few years. HE Mr Juhan Parts said that Estonia is moving towards non-conventional resources such as oil and shale gas, and said that comprehensive use of available technology is a must. HE Mr Belete Tafere Desta of Ethiopia said that the country's economic development is low and it is trying to become carbon neutral. Mr Heherson Alvarez observed that the Philippines

is often at the mercy of cyclones, though it has ample resources and is the second largest user of geo-thermal power. Policy-makers, however, need to shape up policy that reduces the use of fossil fuels. HE Mr Marcin Korolec emphasized the importance of sustainable resource consumption and the achievements of the Warsaw convention COP-19. Rt Hon'ble Gregory Barker spoke of the need for collective efforts towards sustainable development and green modelling in business. Concluding the session, Dr Dasgupta said that resource efficiency held the key to equitable distribution of water, energy, and food and recalled Puma and Unilever as being the outliers in the business environment. He informed the gathering that 90 companies in the world are responsible for 2/3rd of all man-made emissions; therefore, climate change issues must be looked at through a corporate lens. He said that change in corporate behaviour cannot happen via government action or by citizens alone, but investors are capable of bringing about change. ■

RE-THINKING DEVELOPMENT

Chair: Dr Ajay Mathur, Director-General, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Government of India

Keynote Addresses: Mr Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) & UN Under-Secretary-General; Dr Kande K Yumkella, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All & Chief Executive Officer of the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative

Panelists: Dr Ines Dombrowsky, Head of Environment and Resource Policy, German Development Institute; Mr Hideaki Domichi, Senior Vice President, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Prof. Pavel Kabat, Director General & CEO, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Dr Pradeep K Khosla, Chancellor, University of California, San Diego; Prof. Luigi Paganetto, President, Economics Foundation, University of Rome Tor Vergata

Dr Ajay Mathur chaired and moderated the session. Mr Achim Steiner started the discussion, and talked about geo-political dynamism, green economy, and the two core goals of sustainable development, namely, universality and integration. Mr Steiner also suggested recalibrating our economies, goods, values, and services in order to achieve sustainable development. Dr Yumkella highlighted the need for sustainable consumption and emphasized the creation of partnerships with the help of his three coalition theory: to end energy

poverty, double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, and to increase energy efficiency. Dr Ines Dombrowsky highlighted the need to jointly explore green economies, of combining goals and targets to achieve sustainable development across all sectors. Mr Domichi stated that India can be a model case for other nations for sustainable development. Prof. Kabat highlighted that direct funding is needed for innovation in sustainability. Dr Khosla said that each country should take responsibility for investing in great research within the country. ■



BOOK LAUNCH



LAUNCH OF PLANET FOR LIFE SERIES – INNOVATIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

The book *Innovation for Sustainable Development* was launched by Dr R K Pachauri. Forty authors have contributed to writing the chapters of this book. It explains how innovations help shape and speed up sustainable development.

HIGHLIGHT

ICAMP STATEMENT FOR DSIDS

"The session marked the transformation of an idea into reality."

HOW CAN BUSINESSES HELP ATTAIN ENERGY, WATER, AND FOOD SECURITY?

Chair: Mr Vikram Singh Mehta, Chairman, Brookings India; Mr John A Beed, Mission Director, USAID India; Ms Tomoyo Nonaka, Chairperson, NPO Gaia Initiative; Mr Onno Rühl, Country Director, India, The World Bank; Dr Shiv Someshwar, Director, Climate Policy, Center on Globalization and Sustainable Development & Senior Advisor, UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network; Mr Zubin Varghese, Sustainability, Ingersoll Rand; Mr Assaad Razzouk, Group Chief Executive Officer, Sindicatum Sustainable Resources



The session chair, Mr Vikram Singh Mehta, noted this as a key session for the business sector. He said that businesses have to question themselves about their practices, about having a holistic outlook, and understanding externalities. Mr Zubin Varghese spoke about how businesses can offer technology and services, but to bring the same technology to different areas will take a lot of collaboration from governments and NGOs. Dr Shiv Someshwar pointed out that energy, water, and food have some common aspects. They are all subject to a diversity of risks, face the same agro-economic and social adversities, and are determined by cross scale interactions. They are capital-intensive long-term efforts in terms of measurable outputs. This high level of uncertainty

due to higher risk is tough to handle for businesses. Hence, businesses will have to be innovative, and innovation means partnership and collaboration.

Mr Assaad Razzouk talked about our failure to find a solution to our top-down approach, saying that it is up to civil society to effect a fundamental change. He added that 27% land in India is severely affected by climate change-related problems, yet we spend billions of dollars on fossil fuel subsidy. He also spoke of how climate change is increasingly becoming a human rights issue. Mr John A Beed spoke of how growth really comes from the private sector and called businesses the actors and drivers of economy. Citing the example of clean water which is needed by citizens as well as by beverage companies, he explained that

the issues of development are not distinct, but intersect.

Mr Onno Rühl stated that there are two main questions to ask: what influences businesses, and what you expect from them. Businesses are influenced by market and regulations, but consumer behaviour also needs to change. He said that businesses are expected to provide innovation, implementation, and scaling up. It will innovate out of necessity and have a positive impact given the right stimulus, but expecting them to take initiative while we ourselves do not take any action is demanding too much.

Mr Mehta concluded that solutions to energy, water, and food issues will depend on how the problem is defined. ■

THE ROLE OF MDBS IN ATTAINING ENERGY, WATER, AND FOOD SECURITY

Chair: Mr Howard Bamsey, Director General, Global Green Growth Institute

Video Message: Dr Jim Yong Kim, President, The World Bank Group; Mr Gyan Chandra Acharya, Under-Secretary-General & High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; Dr Naoko Ishii, CEO & Chairperson, Global Environment Facility; Dr Bindu N Lohani, Vice President, Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, Asian Development Bank; Ms Anne Paugam, CEO, Agence Française de Développement (AFD); Mr Alexandre Meira da Rosa, Manager, Infrastructure and Environment Department, Inter-American Development Bank



The session highlighted that climate change is a threat that will take decades to reverse, especially in Asia. The session began with a video message from the World Bank President Dr Jim Yong Kim, who highlighted that a 2 °C change in global temperature can permanently wipe many islands/coastal areas off the Asian coastline. He stressed the need for a clean growth alternative, saying that there will be 3 billion middle class people in Asia by 2050, and the pressure on natural resources for food, drinking water, and energy sources is going to be tremendous. The Multi-lateral Development Banks (MDBs) have expressed the agenda of operation and suggested ways to incorporate an integrated approach. This includes imparting an understanding of the nexus between development

and integrated policies, best practices to be introduced and implanted financing programmes, technology access, adaptation of the proposed solutions, and institution building and stakeholder engagement approach.

Mr Gyan Chandra Acharya pointed out that collaboration is the key to success. Dr Naoko Ishii said that we must focus on natural capital, and that the interconnectedness of the challenges calls for an integrated approach to address them.

Dr Bindu N Lohani said that business as usual will not help, and more resources will be required with increasing urbanization. He discussed the importance of scalability of energy projects, as well as pricing issues, especially in PPP mode. Ms Anne Paugam said that current science and technology cannot address the global challenges of the food-water-energy nexus. There is a need for innovation in financing, incentives for SMEs to venture into greener processes, and for MDBs to facilitate the creation of the necessary enabling environment for realization of innovation and the change process.

Mr Alexandre Meira da Rosa observed that stakeholders need to work together in all areas to create an enabling environment to facilitate the deployment of carbon neutral technologies.

ADB PERSPECTIVES — THINKING DIFFERENTLY ABOUT WATER, FOOD, AND ENERGY



Dr Lohani introduces three ADB publications focusing on food, water, and energy

RECEPTION HOSTED BY THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB), FOLLOWED BY DINNER

