



# 11<sup>TH</sup> DELHI SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT

Tapping Local Initiatives and Tackling Global Inertia

Summit Bulletin

Thursday, 3 February 2011

## Inauguration

by Dr Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India



Hon'ble Prime Minister of India emphasized on the importance of the summit and how it has become an important landmark in international discourse on sustainable development. He highlighted that the major development challenge of our times is to ensure that development is not at the cost of the well-being of future generations. He then

suggested two central principles for environmentally sustainable governance: [1] setting regulatory standards and ensuring effective enforcement and [2] the 'polluter pay principle' as a means to address externalities. He also underlined the importance of coordinated and responsible global actions to deal with cross border externalities like climate change and stressed on

capacity building at the local level to ensure effective management of common property resources. He further highlighted India's constructive efforts at the global level and its domestic initiatives in addressing climate change and stated that the next Five-Year Plan (2012-17) will focus on special initiatives on development, consistent with low-carbon growth.

The session began with Dr R K Pachauri welcoming all the delegates to the summit. He then elaborated on the theme of the summit "Tapping local initiatives and tackling global inertia". He highlighted some key areas like transport, oil, housing and construction, and renewable energy where local initiatives could play a major role in ensuring a path towards sustainable development. He also introduced the theme of DSDS 2012—"Protecting Global Commons, 20 years post Rio".

Delivering the inaugural address, Dr Manmohan Singh,

### As they said it...



The world must move away from energy intensive production and consumption patterns.

Dr Manmohan Singh  
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP AWARD



The Sustainable Development Leadership Award, instituted by TERI in 2005, is given away every year in recognition of significant contribution towards the cause of sustainable development.



The sixth Sustainable Development Leadership Award was presented to **Dr Manmohan Singh**, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India by a panel of eminent leaders including HE Mr Hamid Karzai, President, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan; HE Dr Leonel Fernández, President, the Dominican Republic; HE Mr James Alix Michel, President, Seychelles; Dr Farooq Abdullah, Minister of New and Renewable Energy, Gol; and Dr R K Pachauri, Director-General, TERI.

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# VIP PANEL 1

## Keynote address by leaders Policy Challenges for Sustainable Growth

**Moderator** ■ Ambassador C Dasgupta, Distinguished Fellow, TERI  
**Speakers** ■ HE Mr Hamid Karzai, President, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan ■ HE Dr Leonel Fernández, President, the Dominican Republic ■ HE Mr James Alix Michel, President, Seychelles



The august panel, comprising the Presidents of Afghanistan, Dominican Republic, and Seychelles, highlighted the need to step up international action on climate change, foster international

cooperation on the issue, and the need of financial support for developing countries, which will be affected the most by climate change.

According to Mr Hamid Karzai, President of Afghanistan, 'There



HE Mr Hamid Karzai



HE Dr Leonel Fernández



HE Mr James Alix Michel

is a need for cooperation on environmental issues like proper use of water and transportation. Similarly, support is required to tackle climate change for ourselves, as well as for future generations'.

HE Dr Leonel Fernández, President of the Dominican Republic, explained that his country has recently started a 15-km-long underground mass transit metro system to facilitate public transportation, while simultaneously reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. 'A study has revealed that students save a significant amount of time by using the metro. They spend their time reading while travelling. So, an international investment on a mass transit system to reduce emissions can also act as an investment on education', HE Fernández elaborated.

Highlighting the perspective of small islands states, HE James Alix Michel, President, Seychelles explained, 'Island nations are in the frontline of climate change. It will affect fish catch, agriculture, water resources, and our ability to feed people...Climate change will threaten our very existence. So, we will have to continue to fight for

## As they said it...



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HE Mr Hamid Karzai  
President, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan



An international investment on a mass transit system to reduce emissions can also act as an investment on education.

HE Dr Leonel Fernández  
President, the Dominican Republic

our right to exist'. He emphasized that not just island nations, but all other countries will bear the brunt of climate change. Hence, it is a problem that leaders of neither developed nor developing countries can ignore.

## Cancún and beyond

HE Mr Juan Elvira, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Mexico



In his address, HE Mr Juan Rafael Elvira Quesada highlighted the various outcomes of Cancún. These include a shared vision for long-term cooperative action; emphasis on measurement, reporting, and verification; formation of the Cancún Adaptation Framework;

adoption of the Green Climate Fund; and acceptance of importance of forests for reaching global goals on temperature stabilization, among others.

As far as COP17 at Durban is concerned, Mr Elvira urged that expectations should be ambitious, realistic, and coherent. He assured that Mexico and South Africa will work together to build with all the Parties the architecture of the approved mechanisms and the issues that still require definition. He concluded his address with the hope that COP17 will lead to strengthening of cooperation and alliances.

## Special address 1

**Moderator** ■ Mr Nitin Desai, Former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations & Distinguished Fellow at TERI  
**Speakers** ■ Lord Meghnad Desai, Professor Emeritus, Centre for the Study of Global Governance, London School of Economics  
 ■ Prof. Jeffrey D Sachs, Director, Earth Institute & Special Advisor to the Secretary-General of the United Nations



Addressing the theme of the summit, Lord Meghnad Desai emphasized that since people across the globe experience climate change differently, there are different opportunity costs for reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Owing to these differential opportunity costs, achieving a global welfare function would be extremely difficult. He spoke

about the significance of tapping local knowledge and building local solutions to tackle climate change, while pointing out that it would be unwise to pursue a single overarching framework in this respect.

Prof. Jeffrey D Sachs, explained that there is a trade-off between economic growth and reduction of carbon emissions. According to him, the challenge of carbon emissions can be addressed as there are a suite of technological options available that can bring about significant reductions. Moreover, an international agreement can be reached if all countries make an effort to unite in sustainable technological interventions. However, each country needs to develop its own framework for transition to a low-carbon society, while drawing on the world's technology. Also, each country needs its own policies, such as carbon taxes, regulations, cap and trade, and so on. Leadership should emerge from countries such as India to start creating a global framework to implement changes, not waiting for the US to take the lead, he added.



# Leveraging efforts across the world

**Moderator** ■ Ms Aimee Christensen, Founder and CEO, Christensen Global Strategies and Partner, World Climate Summit, USA  
**Speakers** ■ HE Mr Clement Gignac, Minister for Economic Development, Innovation and Export, Quebec ■ Mr Pierre Jacquet, Chief Economist, French Development Agency ■ Dr Gretchen Kalonji, Assistant Director-General for the Natural Sciences, UNESCO ■ Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss, Vice-President, Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, Asian Development Bank ■ Dr Leena Srivastava, Executive Director, TERI



HE Mr Clement Gignac



Mr Pierre Jacquet



Dr Gretchen Kalonji



Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss



Dr Leena Srivastava



Ms Aimee Christensen

The session started with an audience poll: “Have multilateral agencies been successful at scaling up local initiatives?” Forty eight per cent of the audience responded with “Somewhat; they have made some effort, but not enough.” This set the stage for the following conversation.

Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss emphasized the need to include public health in the considerations.

She talked about the need to involve women as well as the youth. She lauded the Indian government’s National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme as a great example.

Dr Gretchen Kalonji talked about the advantages of United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) wide geographic distribution and

its focus on creating solutions to climate change. HE Mr Clement Gignac discussed the advances made by Quebec in fighting climate change, while advancing economic growth, such as by making the right to a healthy environment universal in 2006. Mr Pierre Jacquet emphasized the keyword ‘leverage’ and raised the question of how public money can be channeled to catalyse change. He spoke of three dimensions of ‘leverage’—mainstreaming sustainable

development; knowledge; and finance. He urged development agencies to move away from the supply view to partnership. Dr Leena Srivastava shared the Lighting a Billion Lives (LaBL) experience of TERI as an example of leveraging sustainable initiatives from the bottom-up position. She talked about the challenge of formation of markets and regulations for such initiatives, and expressed concern over the context specificity of success stories while scaling up.

# Creating a sustainable energy future

**Moderator** ■ Mr Terry Tamminen, CEO & Founder of Seventh Generation Advisors, USA  
**Speakers** ■ Mr Peter William Greenwood, Group Executive Director – Strategy, CLP Holdings Limited ■ Mr Deepak Gupta (IAS), Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India ■ Dr Tayeb Kamali, Vice Chancellor, The Higher Colleges of Technology, Dubai ■ Mr Amit Kumar, Director, Energy Environment Technology Development, TERI ■ Mr Peter Lehner, Executive Director, Natural Resources Defense Council, USA ■ Dr Abdulbasit Salem Sairafi, Deputy Assistant for Sustainable Development, Saudi Arabia ■ Dr Youba Sokona, Coordinator, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Ethiopia ■ Mr Harry Verhaar, Senior Director-Energy and Climate Change, Philips Lighting, The Netherlands



Mr Terry Tamminen began the session by talking about new ways of global governance as the key game changer and subsidies for conventional fossil fuels as the prime barrier to achieving the 50% renewable energy mix globally. Mr Amit Kumar suggested that decentralized options are more

suitable than mega solutions. He added that demand management should precede supply considerations while thinking of a sustainable future. Mr Deepak Gupta highlighted the need for private participation and unique business models to meet the targets. He said that larger subsidies are

actually hidden in nature and quoted the health impacts of pollution as an example.

Dr Abdulbasit Salem Sairafi talked about the plans of Saudi Arabia to build a renewables-powered city. Mr Peter William Greenwood mentioned that sustainability is economic, social, and environmental in its nature. Business would engage in sustainability only if it is financially viable. He felt that the cost of renewables is a key barrier to the big game changer—renewable energy. Dr Youba Sokona underlined the

need for cohesive syndication of successful projects and shared the example of Africa where they have been unable to do so. Mr Harry Verhaar emphasized that communication of success stories would yield far greater impacts than just identifying the existing problems. He added that most global decisions were based on low upfront costs, while ecological costs are continuously pushed into the future. Mr Tamminen summed up the panelists’ views by saying that most of the barriers are in our mind.





# Tapping local initiatives in Africa

**Moderator** ■ Dr Ligia Noronha, Director, Resources, Regulation, and Global Security, TERI  
**Setting the theme** ■ Mr Abdoulie Janneh, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
**Speakers** ■ Dr Habtemariam Abate, Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), Ethiopia ■ Mr Negusu Aklilu, Director, Forum for the Environment, Ethiopia ■ Dr Araya Asfaw, Executive Director, Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre, Ethiopia ■ HE Mr Laurent Sedogo, Minister of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries, Burkina Faso ■ Prof. Sabine Troeger, Head, Climate Change Partnership Programme, Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre, Ethiopia ■ Dr Anthony Okon Nyong, Division Manager, Environment and Social Protection, African Development Bank ■ Mr Gurjit Singh, Head, East & Southern Africa Division, Ministry of External Affairs



Mr Gurjit Singh



Mr Abdoulie Janneh



Dr Habtemariam Abate



Mr Negusu Aklilu



The panel depicted participatory, grassroot research initiatives in Africa. The theme for the panel was set by Dr Ligia Noronha by emphasizing on the importance of establishing the linkages between local and global initiatives, with participatory perspectives. Mr Abdoulie Janneh stressed the need for aligning economic growth with the developmental needs of the society of Africa, and the importance of renewables in this regard. He also talked about Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), and how Africa can contribute and benefit from it. Prof. Sabine Troeger emphasized the need to

change the cultural construct of the social institutions to create adaptive capacity amongst communities. HE Mr Laurent Sedogo talked about the importance of soil and water conservation measures in tackling food insecurity in Burkina Faso. Mr Negusu Aklilu recommended mainstreaming interests of local communities into development; enabling better networking among institutions; and quickly scaling up and improving financing mechanisms. Dr Araya Asfaw underlined the need to create cooperation networks across the Horn of Africa region. Dr Habtemariam Abate suggested that ecological farming systems



Dr Ligia Noronha



HE Mr Laurent Sedogo



Prof. Sabine Troeger



Dr Anthony Okon Nyong

integrated with agro-forestry practices can help in creating local capacities. Dr Anthony Nyong brought out the importance of financing multi-cropping systems, and Clean Development Mechanism in creating local initiatives that can reduce the global inertia.

Ambassador Gurjit Singh argued that countries like Ethiopia should not shy away from foreign investors. He pointed out that India provides over \$500 million for capacity building in Africa, and that Ethiopia sees a lot of hope in Indian investment in the country.

## Special address 2

### Financing Technology Deployment in Asia

**Moderator** ■ Dr R K Pachauri, Director-General, TERI  
**Speaker** ■ Mr Haruhiko Kuroda, President, Asian Development Bank, The Philippines

The session commenced with an introductory remark by Dr R K Pachauri who highlighted 'why this subject of financing technology deployment in Asia is crucial and timely'. The speaker Mr Haruhiko Kuroda started his address with the message that with each passing day, Asia's carbon share in the world is increasing and making poor people in Asia more vulnerable to climate hazards. Dwelling on the topic, Mr Kuroda argued that the issue of financing technology deployment in Asia is to be examined from three major perspectives—a) targeted finance; b) financing of low-carbon innovations; and c) international



cooperation for such financing. Targeted finance should be for the innovation stage as well as for the deployment stage. There is a need to move towards a public-private partnership financing regime for technology deployment in Asia. Mr Kuroda also upheld that technology appropriate to local communities should be devised or existing technologies should be customized to cater to their needs.

# SPECIAL EVENT

## Responding to climate change: adopting a landscape perspective

The Forestry and Biodiversity Group, in partnership with IUCN, organized a special event on 'Responding to climate change: adopting a landscape perspective' on 2 February 2011.

Inaugurating the session, Mr J M Mauskar, Additional Secretary, MoEF dwelled on climate change dimensions from a historical perspective. Ms Aban Marker Kabraji, Regional Director, IUCN Asia, emphasized on practical frameworks, while Dr Leena Srivastava, Executive Director, TERI, cautioned about the potential conflict inherent in sectoral responses to climate change.

Discussions on broad policy issues, presentations on ground-level experiences in Haryana, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, and Andhra Pradesh ensued. A panel discussion explored modalities of practical

applications of detailed mapping of vulnerabilities and other approaches. Mr Jagdish Kishwan, Addl Director-General of Forests (Wildlife), Dr R B S Rawat, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Uttarakhand, Mr B M S Rathore, Joint Secretary, MoEF, Dr T P Singh, IUCN Asia, eminent anthropologist Prof. K C Malhotra, and renowned forestry expert Dr K D Singh were the other speakers.

