



11TH DELHI SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT

Tapping Local Initiatives and Tackling Global Inertia

Summit Bulletin

Friday, 4 February 2011

VIP PANEL 2

Keynote address by leaders Transformational leadership for sustainable development

Moderator ■ Mr Nitin Desai, Former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations & Distinguished Fellow at TERI

Speakers ■ Mr HE Mr Ricardo Lagos, Former President, Chile ■ Mr Esko Aho, Former Prime Minister of Finland, and Executive Vice-President, Member of the Group Executive Board, Nokia Corporation, Finland ■ HE Dr Gro Harlem Brundtland, Former Prime Minister of Norway and Member of the UN Secretary-General's Global Sustainability Panel, Norway ■ Lord John Prescott, Former Deputy Prime Minister, UK, Former Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions, Member of Parliament for Hull East, UK



HE Mr Ricardo Lagos



Mr Esko Aho



Lord John Prescott

Mr Esko Aho urged the global business community to think sustainably and develop sustainable products and practices, which, he opined, is possible in the right kind of environment. He stated that to make profits is no longer contradictory with “doing good”, but is rather complimentary, and that there is a need for developing

revolutionary technologies. Dr G H Brundtland spoke on the role and objectives of the Global Sustainability Panel and its integrative approach in dealing with global problems like poverty, inequity, climate change, and sustainable development.

Contd. on pg 2

Special address 2

Moderator ■ Mr S Sundar, Distinguished Fellow, TERI

Speaker ■ Mr Jairam Ramesh, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests, Government of India



Mr Jairam Ramesh focused primarily on the roadmap to be followed from Cancun to Durban and beyond. He stated that Cancun was a political success, but was disappointing from the environment point of view. Cancun provided a platform for Durban and a template for actionable points and eight major issues: shared vision of all the nations, adaptation, mitigation, forestry, biodiversity, market mechanism, finance, and technology development. Regarding India's position, he stated that India will continue to approach international environmental issues in a proactive

spirit that is acceptable to all the parties. Mr Ramesh added that we need to recognize the value of marine biodiversity in carbon sequestration. He further elaborated that the essence of science is to keep refining it and the process has already begun in India where a team of 250 scientists spread across 128 research institutes are working on climate change research. Regarding the most important initiatives, the Minister stated the Global Carbon pricing is a desirable objective, but at the same time it is difficult to get countries like the US on board. ■

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Keynote address by leaders *Contd. on pg 2*



HE Dr Gro Harlem Brundtland

She was also very optimistic of future climate actions due to converging perspectives of different countries and adoption of “common language”. Lord John Prescott deliberated on the need for transformational leadership and creating a balance between idealism and realism while advocating global leadership. He said that the impossible demands at Copenhagen led to its failure whereas Cancun set the roadmap for detailed negotiations. He concluded that the challenge in the 21st century would be to “achieve sustainability on a massive scale”. On the question of the capacity to take risks in the politics and business, posed by moderator Mr N Desai, Dr Brundtland said that at present, it does not really exist, but most of the panel members agreed that people’s participation and local action from nations would build the capability to take global decisions. ■

Innovative policies for sustainable development

Moderator ■ Mr Ashok Jaitly, Distinguished Fellow and Director, Water Resources Division, TERI
Speakers ■ H E Dr Tawfiq-e-Elahi Chowdhury, Bir Bikram, Hon’ble Adviser to the Hon’ble Prime Minister, Bangladesh ■ Mr Shyam Nokta, Adviser to the President and Head, Office of Climate Change, Office of the President, Guyana ■ Mr Digvijaya Singh, Former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh & General Secretary, Indian National Congress, India ■ Mr Mutsuyoshi Nishimura, Special Advisor to the Cabinet in charge of Climate Change, Japan ■ H E Mr Salifou Sawadogo, Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development, Government of Burkina Faso ■ Mr Marek Skolil, Director General of the Division for Economic Cooperation and Country Promotion, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic (MFA), Prague

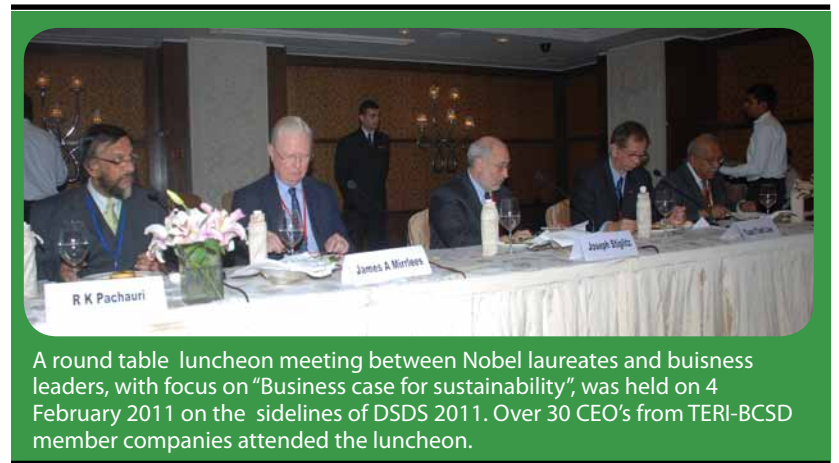


H E Dr Tawfiq-e-Elahi Chowdhury, Bir Bikram, described that to tackle climate change a trust fund with an annual budget of \$100 million has been constituted in Bangladesh. Around 100 projects in six thematic areas have been commissioned through this fund.

Mr Shyam Nokta, highlighted an earlier proposal of the government of Guyana of deploying rainforest under long-term commitment to combat climate change, and thereby

finance low-carbon development. Mr Digvijaya Singh (Former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh) advised that more attention needs to be paid to innovations in biogas, organic farming, vermiculture, and substitution of fertilizers with local resources. Mr Mutsuyoshi Nishimura stated that Japan’s stand on cutting emissions is that all major emitters must follow the same set of rules and regulations.

H E Mr Salifou Sawadogo, wanted more attention to be given to biofuels and wastewater treatment technologies. Mr Marek Skolil, informed that his national government has developed various schemes to ensure energy efficiency and sustainable development, including a green saving scheme, and a compressed natural gas scheme. ■



A round table luncheon meeting between Nobel laureates and business leaders, with focus on “Business case for sustainability”, was held on 4 February 2011 on the sidelines of DSDS 2011. Over 30 CEO’s from TERI-BCSD member companies attended the luncheon.

Ministerial session 1 Building a New Future

Moderator ■ HE Mr Brice Lalonde, Former Minister of Environment, France
Speakers ■ Lyonpo Dr Pema Gyamtsho, Minister for Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Bhutan ■ Hon. Mr Stéphane Dion, MP, House of Commons, Saint-Laurent, Canada ■ HE Ms Paula Lehtomaki, Minister of Environment, Finland ■ HE Dr Luis Alberto Ferraté, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Guatemala ■ HE Dr Farooq Abdullah, Union Minister for New and Renewable Energy, Government of India ■ H E Ms Tora Aasland, Minister for Research and Higher Education, Norway ■ HE Mr Hameed Ullah Jan Afridi, Minister for Environment, Pakistan ■ HE Mr Juan Elvira, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Mexico



The session focused on country-specific issues, experiences, and initiatives in the area of sustainable development. The moderator, Mr Brice Lalonde, set the stage for discussions by bringing forth the role of international community



H E Mr Brice Lalonde



H E Ms Paula Lehtomaki

in addressing environmental challenges. The importance of including happiness as an indicator of development was highlighted by Dr Pema Gyamtsho. The need for universal phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies and harmonized global pricing of carbon was highlighted by Mr Stéphane Dion. Mr Hameed Ullah Jan Afridi mentioned that the Pakistan government’s initiatives towards sustainable development include the establishment of a National Task Force on Climate Change and a National Commission on Sustainable Development, along with the inclusion of environment

As they said it...



We really have to create a global strategy rather than an assembly of national strategies.

Mr Mutsuyoshi Nishimura
Special Advisor to the Cabinet in charge of Climate Change, Japan



The paradigm shift to sustainable development must take into account the social dimension

H E Ms Paula Lehtomaki
Minister of Environment, Finland



Lyonpo Dr Pema Gyamtsho



H E Dr Luis Alberto Ferraté



HE Mr Hameed Ullah Jan Afridi

education in school curricula. Ms Paula Lehtomaki stressed on the importance of environmental governance, green economy, and national implementation of green measures, which are essentially the building blocks of sustainable development. Dr Luis Alberto Ferraté brought to the fore the major socio-economic challenges facing the country, with climate change acting as a multiplier. The importance of developing renewable energy options and the need for collaboration for knowledge exchange were emphasized by Dr Farooq

Abdullah. He also reiterated the importance of removing barriers to technology transfer.

Ms Tora Aasland talked about the need to develop environment-friendly energy alternatives and emphasized on increasing research and development efforts in renewable energy and carbon capture and storage. Two key elements for sustainable growth, according to Mr Juan Elvira, include political will and availability of funds. He also discussed some of the priorities on the country's green development agenda. ■



HE Ms Tora Aasland



Dr Farooq Abdullah



Hon. Stéphane Dion

Nobel perspective 1

Sustainability: The Road Towards Robust Global Recovery

Moderator ■ Mr Vikram Chandra, CEO and Managing Director, NDTV Networks PLC, India
Speaker ■ Nobel Laureate Prof. Joseph Stiglitz, Professor, Columbia University, USA

The session moderated by Mr Vikram Chandra opened with a question for the audience- "Is economic growth an integral part of attaining sustainable development?" The audience went with a resounding yes (over 50% answered in the affirmative). But, what kind of growth should we aim for? The answer, according to Prof. Stiglitz, lies more with the kind of growth that Europe has been moving towards with stricter emission norms. He suggested more carbon taxation and policies that aim at carbon reduction.

He said that the cause of environment sustainability could become the next big driver of economic growth in the western countries, suggesting that oil



and gas lobbies and other special interests group are not helping the cause. The Nobel laureate proposed the penalizing of the developed world for their industrial growth and a demand for them to pay a heavier price for climate change. In his opinion, the world cannot sustain itself by imitating consumption patterns of the US. He said that the best way to control emissions will be to go with an equal per capita emission. ■

Integrating Civil Society in the Development Process

Moderator ■ Mr Carl Pope, Chairman, The Sierra Club, USA

Speakers ■ Mr Jorgen M Clausen, Chairman, Danfoss, Denmark ■ Ms Aban Marker Kabraji, Regional Director, Asia, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), Thailand ■ Ms Julie Katzman, Executive Vice-President, International Development Bank (IDB) ■ Mr A G Kawamura, Former Secretary, Department of Food and Agriculture, Government of California, USA ■ Dr Ajay Mathur, Director General of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, India ■ Prof. Luigi Paganetto, IEA Secretary General and Tor Vergata Economics Foundation President, Italy ■ Mr I H Rehman, Director, Social Transformation, TERI



The key message that emerged from the session was that the civil society, along with the government and the private sector, should be an important partner in development. This was concluded from the experiences of China and Bangladesh, where the IUCN worked with communities and

the government for sustainable management of natural resources, with excellent outcomes.

Similar example was quoted from Latin America, where the condition of rag-pickers was improved with the intervention of the IDB, which led to the government framing policies. Services of civil society

were used to build the capacity of the rag-pickers, and the private sector played a very important role by providing finance and reducing the role of the middlemen. The experience of California also showed that the involvement of all stakeholders, including the civil society, is essential for managing resources and the environment.

In a fast changing world, industries are increasingly moving to developing countries, and hence, a developed country like Denmark is hoping to sustain on knowledge creation and technology development, and energy technology will be one of the options. The civil society is willing to do its bit in reducing carbon emission, which might further help the industry to innovate.

Experience of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), India, can be cited in this regard. People buying an appliance like refrigerator rarely considered energy efficiency a criterion. But, this changed after BEE introduced energy efficiency labels for such appliances and civil society contributed in raising awareness. ■

SIDE EVENT

Oceans – The New Frontier

A special event on Oceans— The New Frontier was co-organized by TERI, the French Development Agency (AFD), and the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), as a precursor to the release of *Oceans – The New Frontier*, edited by Dr R K Pachauri (Director General, TERI), Pierre Jacquet (Executive Director, AFD), and Laurence Tubiana (Director, IDDRI).

Dr Pachauri emphasized the impacts of human activities on oceans. HE Mr Humberto Rosa, Minister of State for Environment, Portugal spoke about local initiatives for sustainable solutions. Mr Pierre Jacquet and Laurence Tubiana highlighted the messages conveyed in the book on climate change and sustainability.

Nobel perspective 2

Bearing the Costs

Speaker ■ Nobel Laureate Sir James A Mirrlees, Professor of Political Economy, University of Cambridge, UK

Several negotiations, ranging from Kyoto to Cancun, have tried to look at solutions to climate change, but have failed to reach an overarching solution to emissions. Recognizing this, Sir James Mirrlees focused on academic

solutions. He stressed on imposing carbon taxes and ensuring technology transfers between countries.

In order to reach an agreement, countries must recognize both short- and long-term benefits. In his model, Sir Mirrlees employs the Nash bargaining solution method, whereby there would be a limitation to emissions by each country, based on its economy and size. The model also includes technology transfers between nations, enabling equity and benefits.



The model's result showed that a bargaining solution did exist. However, it also identified the need to determine the total level of permissible emissions. This would work only if there are greater benefits than costs.

For successful reduction of emissions, politicians and economists must come together. Also, negotiations could focus on the level of global emissions, the allocation of emissions to each country, and the reduction of burden through transfers. ■

SIDE EVENT

Water and climate change

Dr R K Pachauri stressed on a balanced qualitative-quantitative approach to tackle pollution of Indian waterbodies. Ms. Tora Aasland (Hon. Minister for Research and Higher Education, Norway) focused on the importance of an Indo-Norwegian partnership. Mr Salman Khurshid (Hon. Minister of Water Resources, GoI) expressed the need for India and the world to join forces to face water-related challenges. Mr Ashok Jaitly (Director, Water Resources, TERI) expressed hope that Norway would understand India's water-related issues.

Other speakers included Mr Jesper W Simonsen (Director, Department of Global Issues, Research Council of Norway), Dr Lasse H Pettersson (Director, International cooperation, Nansen Environmental and Remote Sensing Centre, Norway), Dr A K Gosain (Head, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT-Delhi) Dr Suzanne Lacasse (MD, Norwegian Geotechnical Institute), Mr A K Bajaj (Chairman, Central Water Commission, India), Dr Udaya Sekhar Nagothu (International Coordinator, BioForsk, Norway), among others.

The book *Sustainable Rice Production on a Warmer Planet* was officially launched during the event.



Business Practices Accelerating Local Progress

Moderator ■ Mr Björn Stigson, President, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), Switzerland

Speakers ■ Mr Suresh Goyal, Head of Green Research, Bell Labs ■ Mr Harri Kerminen, President and CEO of Kemira, Finland ■ Ms Naina Lal Kidwai, Group General Manager and Country Head, HSBC India, New Delhi ■ Mr Glenn Schmidt, Head of Steering Governmental Affairs, BMW Group, Germany ■ Mr Rajiv Bawa, Executive Vice President, Uninor, India ■ Ms Lakshmi Venkatachalam, Vice-President (Private Sector and Cofinancing Operations), Asian Development Bank, Philippines ■ Ms Therese M Gearhart, Group Director, Marketing, Commercial, and Customer Leadership-Eurasia Africa Group, The Coca-Cola Company ■ Mr Venkatesh Valluri, President, Ingersoll-Rand (India) Ltd



The session, moderated and chaired by Mr Bjorn Stigson, commenced with a voting question on the awareness of the delegates on business initiatives. Ms Naina Lal Kidwai stressed on how the HSBC Bank has been focusing on lending norms despite the absence of the participation of local banks

as signatories to global principles such as the Equator Principles. Mr Rajiv Bawa pointed out three key features of technologies of the future viz. instrumented, interconnected, and intelligent and described the role of businesses in the local environment. Ms Lakshmi Venkatachalam elaborated on

how ADB prioritizes renewable energy and energy efficiency as priority lending sectors. Ms Therese M Gearhart elaborated various initiatives of Coca Cola to build strong relationship of local businesses, governments, and communities through their initiatives on water conservation, support programmes for women entrepreneurship, and supporting micro-distribution centres in over 200 countries across the globe. While

Mr Harri Kerminen elaborated on their initiatives on collaborating with a local company in India to provide technological solutions for industrial water management, Mr Glenn Schmidt shared his perspectives on the drivers of sustainability in the automobile sector. Mr Suresh Goyal delivered a thought-provoking lecture on the Green Touch initiative that aims to create innovative and sustainable networks. ■

Launch of the book *Oceans – the New Frontier*



Oceans – The New Frontier, part of the series *A Planet for Life*, edited by Mr Pierre Jacquet, AFD; Dr R K Pachauri, TERI; and Ms Laurence Tubiana, IDDRI was released on the sidelines of DSDS 2011. The book is co-published by AFD, IDDRI, and TERI Press, the publishing arm of TERI.