

13TH DELHI SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT

The Global Challenge of Resource-Efficient Growth and Development

Summit Bulletin

Friday, 1 February, 2013

INAUGURAL SESSION

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

The inaugural session began with an introduction to the Delhi Sustainable Development Summit by Mr Arcot Ramachandran, Chairman of the TERI Governing Council, as an important global event focusing on discussions for arriving at solutions to crucial challenges.

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



referred to the Rio+20 Summit as a poignant reminder that the

ambitious goals set in 1972 remain unrealized due to lack of meaningful consensus. The world today must work towards global growth models—both inclusive and sustainable—by building a resource efficient and resilient economy. He emphasized that the priorities of developing nations cannot be sidelined and there is common, but differentiated responsibility towards emissions reduction. India is committed to low carbon growth and has targeted a reduction of 20–25 per cent in emissions by 2020, compared to 2005 levels. It is time for industrialized countries to show that they are committed to low carbon growth. He highlighted the achievements of the Lighting a Billion Lives campaign, which is not only benefitting 2,000 villages in India by using clean lighting solutions, but has also been extended to other parts of Asia and



Africa. Inviting foreign partners to participate in developing the vast renewable energy potential in India, Dr Singh emphasized on the importance of biological diversity as an important environmental resource and referred to the commitment made by India (\$50 million) to strengthen institutional mechanisms for biodiversity conservation. He highlighted the importance of transparent and accountable regulatory regimes and focused on the need for green national accounting so that goods and services are produced with minimal environmental impacts.

Dr R K Pachauri, in his concluding remarks, spoke about the challenges towards a resource efficient path of development,

highlighted by the Prime Minister and announced that the 14th Delhi Sustainable Development Summit will take place from 6–8 February 2014 focusing on “Energy, Water, and Food Security For All”. ■

AS THEY SAID IT

‘Climate change has become the face of challenges that can only be tackled by coordinated action at global and national levels.’

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

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LEADERSHIP PANEL 1

Defining the Future We Want

Chair: Ambassador C Dasgupta, Distinguished Fellow, TERI, India

Setting the theme: Dr R K Pachauri, Director-General, TERI, India

Speakers: HE Mr Donald Ramotar, President of Guyana; HE Mr Anote Tong, President of Kiribati; HE Mr James Alix Michel, President of Seychelles (Video message)



Dr R K Pachauri set the theme of the panel and referred to “The Future We Want” outcome document of the Rio+20 where leaders of the world acknowledged that green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication would lead to environmental sustainability and better management of resources. He summarized findings of a study

on material flows by The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which found that material consumption is also correlated to increasing carbon emissions. TERI’s recent initiative on low carbon development with China’s National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation (NCSC) was also highlighted.



HE Mr Anote Tong



HE Mr Donald Ramotar



Dr R K Pachauri



HE Mr James Alix Michel

AS THEY SAID IT

‘At the heart of many sustainability issues is global inequality.’



HE Mr Donald Ramotar
President of Guyana

AS THEY SAID IT

‘Governments need to do a brutally honest assessment of their own limited success on the path towards sustainability.’



HE Mr Anote Tong
President of Kiribati

MINISTERIAL SESSION 1

Ensuring Energy, Water, and Food Security

Chair: Mr Nitin Desai, Distinguished Fellow, TERI and Former Under-Secretary General, United Nations, India

Panelists: HE Dr Mariyam Shakeela, Minister of Environmental and Energy, Ministry of Housing and Environment, Maldives; Mr Arvin Eikeland Gadgil, Hon’ble Deputy Minister for International Development, Norway; HE Mr Marcin Korolec, Minister of the Environment, Poland; The Hon’ble Jean-François Lisée, Minister of International Relations, La Francophonie and External Trade, Québec; HE Dr Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs & Special Envoy for Energy and Climate Change, Minister of Foreign Affairs, UAE

Concluding remarks: Dr Robert D Hormats, Under Secretary, Economic Growth, Energy and Environment, US Department of State, USA

The session began with the question of how to cope with the challenges of energy, water, and food security. Mr Nitin Desai highlighted that water and energy must be seen as key strategic resources, with food security as the final goal for sustainable development for any nation. HE Dr Mariyam

Shakeela highlighted the challenge of fast depleting resources and increasing dependence on fossil fuels aggravating environmental challenges faced by island countries like Maldives. She suggested inter-sectoral, international, and inter-cultural collaboration as imperatives for climate protection

and energy security. Stressing on the need for international dialogue and cooperation, Mr Arvin Eikeland Gadgil also focused on the increasing inequality between nations and the need for bridging the gap between those who care about nature and those responsible for policy-making. While HE Mr Marcin Korolec discussed how indigenous knowledge and local wisdom needs to be complimentary to technology and innovation, the Hon’ble Jean-François Lisée focused on the challenge of energy and climate change, particularly the various national and collaborative projects that have been initiated in Quebec. He also stressed on the difficulties faced by nations heavily dependent on fossil fuels, in reducing their

GHG emissions. HE Dr Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber stressed on the interrelated challenges of water, food, and energy, which have been underestimated and undermined until now. He emphasized on direct financial instruments and solutions driving investments in human capital, large-scale technologies, and public private partnerships.

In his concluding remarks, Dr Robert D Hormats highlighted three key messages—high environmental standards in key sectors like transport and infrastructure in developing countries; simultaneous emphasis on reducing GHG emissions and efficient utilization of water and energy resources; and holistic assessment of the water-food-energy nexus. ■



Mr Nitin Desai



HE Dr Mariyam Shakeela



Mr Arvin Eikeland Gadgil



HE Mr Marcin Korolec



Hon’ble Jean-François Lisée



HE Dr Sultan A Al Jaber



Dr Robert D Hormats

LEADERSHIP PANEL 2

Defining the Future We Want

Chair: Ambassador C Dasgupta, Distinguished Fellow, TERI, India

Panelists: HE Ms Tarja Halonen, Former President of Finland; HE Mr Bharrat Jagdeo, Former President of Guyana; The Hon'ble Jean Charest, Former President of Québec; Lord John Prescott, Former Deputy Prime Minister of UK; Hon'ble Charles Crist, Former Governor of Florida



The session focused on the document titled “The Future we Want”, which was agreed upon at the Rio+20 Summit. The Chair, Ambassador C Dasgupta, urged the discussants to share opinions on how the international community should approach sustainable development goals (SDGs). SDGs are objectives that have been set out, including and in addition to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for 2015. Achieving these objectives requires committed and urgent action to be undertaken by the global community. The first speaker, HE Ms Tarja Halonen, emphasized the critical role that women's empowerment can play in meeting the SDGs. She highlighted the role of the large population of

poor people and young citizens as potential human capital resources that are currently under-utilized and can be major drivers of development.

HE Mr Bharrat Jagdeo said that better organizational frameworks are important for improving resource efficiency and knowledge dissemination, especially for poorer countries like Guyana. The Hon'ble Jean Charest highlighted the increasing importance of local, regional, and sub-national governments in driving action on climate change mitigation and adaptation towards meeting the SDGs.

Delivering an impassioned speech, Lord John Prescott stressed that while the international

community knows what needs to be done, the lack of political will must be overcome if any real action is to be taken. He stressed the criticality of common, but differentiated responsibilities and good governance parameters, which give developing countries the scope to grow in a sustainable manner.

Rounding up the discussion, Hon'ble Charles Crist talked about his radical initiative in prioritizing climate change mitigation research and action. However, he also warned that politicians are often more comfortable with incremental change and cannot deal with big steps required to address a global problem like climate change. ■



HE Ms Tarja Halonen



HE Mr Bharrat Jagdeo



Hon'ble Jean Charest



Lord John Prescott



Hon'ble Charles Crist

AS THEY SAID IT

'Delay and inaction pushes countries

and the world closer to the tipping point.'

Hon'ble Charles Crist
Former Governor of Florida

AS THEY SAID IT

'Efficient organizational structures are necessary to achieve resource efficiency.'

HE Mr Bharrat Jagdeo
Former President of Guyana

PLENARY SESSION 1

Corporate Perspectives for Resource-Efficient Growth and Development

Moderator: Ms Bahar Dutt, Environment Editor, CNN-IBN, India

Panelists: Mr Michael Christiansen, Chairman of the Board, Danish Cultural Institute, Denmark; Mr Krishan Dhawan, Chief Executive Officer, Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation, India; Mr William Hammink, Mission Director, USAID, India; Mr Zubin Irani, Senior Managing Director – Commercial Companies, United Technologies Corporation (UTC), India; Mr Mahesh Makhija, Director, Business Development (Renewables), CLP India Pvt. Limited, India; Mr Peter Bakker, President, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Switzerland; Prof. Godfrey Boyle, Professor of Renewable Energy, The Open University, UK



Ms Bahar Dutt



Mr Michael Christiansen



Mr Krishan Dhawan



Mr William Hammink



Mr Zubin Irani



Mr Mahesh Makhija



Mr Peter Bakker



Prof. Godfrey Boyle

The plenary session “Corporate perspectives on resource-efficient growth and development” emphasized the importance of businesses adopting resource-efficient practices, both for improving their bottom line impact and for consumer demand. The speakers in the session emphasized on setting limits on growth by subscribing to the Gandhian principle– “Earth has enough for everyone's need, but not for a single man's greed”.

The categorical changes required to achieve sustainable

growth can be brought about by circular transition involving reduction in emissions, developing new systems at microeconomic levels, and sharing of knowledge and technology. In the absence of strong political will, there is a need for business houses to lead by example and strive for green growth. The corporates must leave the race of indiscriminate selling and that too at quick intervals. For sustainability, recycling is an economical and desirable option. The middle class, being the major consumer of goods, should be

educated about the importance of recycling and reusing instead of throwing the goods away.

The speakers spoke about several instances where with right determination and support a positive impact was seen. The incentive to make a transition to greener lifestyles is to show the companies as well as consumers the economic benefit that accrues over time by adopting energy-efficient measures. Further on, it was emphasized that renewable

energy is a business opportunity in this country as 400 million people live in energy poverty.

For transition towards green growth, the golden triangle comprising governments with clear goals, corporates with ethical wisdom, and consumers with human way of living life, needs to be synergized. The business houses should be evaluated on the basis of not only their financial performance, but also on their natural capital and social returns. ■

PLENARY SESSION 2

Accelerating the Transition to a Sustainable Economy

Chair: Mr Roland Lance Ignon, Co-Director, New York Office, Sitrick and Company, USA
Keynote addresses: Mr Haruhiko Kuroda, President, Asian Development Bank, Philippines; Mr Donald Kaberuka, President, African Development Bank, Tunisia
Panelists: Mr Rémi Genevey, Executive Director, Agence Française de Développement (AFD), France; Mr Dipak Dasgupta, Principal Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance, Government of India; Mr Seethapathy Chander, Director General, Regional and Sustainable Development Department concurrently Chief Compliance Officer, Asian Development Bank, Philippines; Ms Mary Barton-Dock, Director, Climate Policy and Finance, The World Bank, USA; Mr François Mancebo, Head, International Research Center on Sustainability, Rheims University



The session on accelerating the transition to a sustainable economy emphasized the need for economic growth coupled with inclusive development. The keynote speakers spoke about their regions' perspective on sustainable development and highlighted some of the key challenges facing their respective regions.

Mr Haruhiko Kuroda highlighted the need for a transition to a more resource-efficient economy, which would not only improve the environment, but also lead to spill-over effects in terms of job creation. He also highlighted the need to build institutional capacity. Mr Donald Kaberuka, while lamenting over the fact that

nothing has changed in the last 21 years (since the Earth Summit in Rio, 1992), highlighted that Africa with the lowest carbon emission as well as the lowest adaptive capacity, is the most vulnerable continent especially to issues relating to agriculture, land, and biodiversity. He proposed a structure, which focused on inclusion and resilience building to address some of Africa's

of developed and developing countries. He spoke about the need for collective public action to fund true public goods and governance that focused on reducing inequality. Mr Rémi Genevey spoke about official development aid and explained how it has outlived its usefulness in the context of Millennium Development Goals. Mr François Mancebo elucidated

challenges. Ms Mary Barton-Dock highlighted the need to create incentives and disincentives that lead to a change in the behaviour of both consumers and private companies to be able to transition towards a greener economy. Mr Dipak Dasgupta spoke about the need to have a cross-purpose conversation between the concerns

that environmental and social objectives cannot be dealt through the invisible hands of markets and would require more polycentric approaches including informal institutions. Mr S Chander highlighted the need for translating words into specific actions for addressing global challenges by channelizing resources towards renewable assets. ■

PLENARY SESSION 3

Creating a Sustainable Asia through Disaster Resilience and Green Growth

Panelists: Mr Haruhiko Kuroda, President, Asian Development Bank, Philippines; Dr Bindu N Lohani, Vice President, Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, Asian Development Bank, Philippines



The session highlighted that the prospects for emerging Asia's carbon emission growth remains strong, but the opportunity to shift to low-carbon growth must be sought sooner than later or else the mitigation costs could be as much as 2–5 times more. Mr Haruhiko Kuroda discussed the importance of a multi-governmental, multi-sectoral, and multi-disciplinary collaboration for attaining a disaster-resistant state. He said that while many developing economies are adopting development models based on competitive green industries and green technologies, these experiences can be scaled up, replicated, and adapted further. Dr Bindu N Lohani raised the

question that whether actions that we know are required to strengthen disaster reliance are actually being taken? Highlighting the magnitude of the problem, he said that between 1970 and 2010, 1.7 million hazard-related deaths occurred in Asia. Disaster losses are rising more rapidly than the region is expanding economically. A number of man-made factors like the demographic pressures of urbanization, informal settlements, and climate change are also significant in this regard. He said that pricing carbon alone is not sufficient to generate the needed flows of technology and finance across the border and nations of Asia should work together to make low-carbon products and services even more cost effective. ■

ASIA LEADERSHIP PROGRAM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Asian Development Bank (ADB) and TERI collectively launched the Asia Leadership Program on Sustainable Development and Climate Change on the first day of the 13th Delhi Sustainable Development Summit (DSDS). Mr Haruhiko Kuroda, President of Asian Development Bank, Philippines said that the programme aims to inspire leadership and look for practical and realistic options for sustainable growth. Dr Pachauri emphasized that the opportunity for sustainable development is here in Asia with its growth rate and the potential it holds. He commended ADB for its initiative and commitment. In conclusion, Dr Bindu N Lohani emphasized on integrating sustainable development into the growth story. The programme aims to bring in experts across Asia to work together to further this objective.

DINNER OF HOPE

The Dinner of Hope provided a glimpse into the ambitious programme of Lighting a Billion Lives (LaBL), which aims to bring light into the lives of millions across the country. Dr R K Pachauri narrated the growth story of the LaBL campaign. The students of Delhi Private School, Sharjah presented a cheque of Rs 3.07 lakh collected by them to Dr Pachuri in support of LaBL. Ms Chandresh Kumari Katoch, Minister of Culture, Government of India and Mr Digvijaya Singh, Former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and General Secretary, Congress (I), focused on the importance of electricity in people's lives.

