

13TH

DELHI SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT

The Global Challenge of Resource-Efficient Growth and Development

Summit Bulletin

Saturday, 2 February, 2013

PLENARY SESSION 1

Sustainability Challenges across Sectors

Chair: Mr Roland Lance Ignon, Co-Director, New York Office, Sitrick and Company, USA
Panelists: Mr Finn Andersen, Secretary General, Danish Cultural Institute, Denmark; Mr Glenn Schmidt, Head of Steering Government Affairs, BMW AG, Germany; Mr Bittu Sahgal, Editor, Sanctuary Asia and Sanctuary Cub Magazines, India; Mr Venkatesh Valluri, Chairman & President, Ingersoll Rand, India; Mr Ali Tauqueer Sheikh, Director Asia, Climate and Development Knowledge Network, Pakistan; Sir Jonathon Porritt, Co-Founder, Forum for the Future, UK

“Debate, Discuss, Decide” were the three D’s, based on which deliberations on Day 2 of DSDS 2013 began. The question proposed to the session panelists was “Are we consumers fully aware of sustainability?”, to which the session Chair, Mr Ronald Lance Ignon swiftly replied by saying that people are often reduced to the category of consumers, but in terms of sustainability we need to adopt a broader perspective. Mr Finn Andersen demonstrated cross-cultural influences on sustainable development through cities, and took Copenhagen as a case study,

a city, aiming to be the first carbon-neutral city by 2025. Mr Bittu Sahgal spoke of the geographic colonization of the past and inter-generational colonization of the ill-effects of environmental damage and emphasized on the lack of a mechanism to calculate ecosystem cost in the context of resource efficiency, intergenerational equity, happiness, etc.

Mr Ali Tauqueer Sheikh spoke about the seven challenges of sustainability—carbon budget, physical impact, economic costs, time frame, more adaptation and less mitigation, and people and

institutions. He stressed on the need for sectoral studies at the national and sub-national levels. Mr Glenn Schmidt focused on how sustainability could be looked at in terms of new revolutions with regard to technologies. He cited how from 1995 to 2012, BMW had been able to reduce its carbon output by over 30 per cent. Mr Venkatesh Valluri broadly covered three general aspects of sustainability—the convergence of technology, innovation and industry, and collective ownership. He also emphasized on the need to perform by creating value by finding climate solutions that deliver. Sir Jonathon Porritt stated that government plays a critical role in enabling businesses and engaging people towards adopting sustainable undertakings. He also stated that the sum effect of civil society and government is not sufficient and innovative measures need to be undertaken. ■

Launch of *Reducing Inequalities: A Sustainable Development Challenge*

A Planet for Life Series



Reducing Inequalities: a sustainable development challenge, part of the “Planet for Life Series” was launched on the sidelines of the 13th Delhi Sustainable Development Summit in New Delhi. Edited by Mr Rémi Genevey, Executive Director, Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD), France; Dr Laurence Tubiana, Director, Institute of Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI); and Dr R K Pachauri, Director-General, TERI, the book focuses on the issue of reducing global inequalities as an imperative for sustainable development.



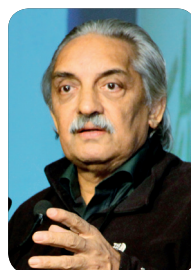
Mr Roland Lance Ignon



Mr Finn Andersen



Mr Glenn Schmidt



Mr Bittu Sahgal



Mr Venkatesh Valluri



Mr Ali Tauqueer Sheikh



Sir Jonathon Porritt

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In conversation with Mr Thomas L Friedman

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



The session chair, Mr Nitin Desai, set the tone for the session by talking about his latest book on globalization titled, *That Used To Be Us*. Mr Thomas Friedman pointed out that the world, in the era of connectivity in the form of social networking (Facebook,

Twitter, Skype, etc.), has transformed from being a connected world to being a hyper-connected world, and from being an inter-connected to inter-dependent world. Further, he referred to this phase as the one where “friends can kill you much faster than your enemies” and where “rivals fallings are considered much more dangerous than rivals rising”. He further pointed out that in today’s world, the problems cannot be solved independently, but by aligning with other countries. He also mentioned, especially with regard to India, that a key derivative of the hyper-connectedness is the burgeoning virtual middle class. Further, when asked about the state of politics today, Mr Friedman pointed that we are trapped in a corrupt duopoly. In case of the US, where legalized bribery is rampant, the government can neither take the right decisions nor set the right incentives. He further pointed towards the need of a third party to ensure that right decisions are made and incentives set.

Furthermore, Mr Friedman stressed the point that the world is shaped by two main forces—Markets and Mother Nature. In this context, the key accounting principles being applied in the markets and Mother Nature are, “underpricing the risk, privatizing the gains, and socializing the losses”. Mr Friedman further stressed on massive shifts in values where, the past generations focused on sustainable values, the present on the situational values, and so the future should be on re-generation values, i.e bringing sustainable values back to the market and Mother Nature!

THEMATIC TRACKS

Making Individual Mobility Low Carbon and Sustainable

Chair: Mr M F Farooqui, Secretary (HI), Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, GoI

Moderator: Mr Martin Wright, Editor-in-Chief, Green Futures

Speakers: Mr Drew Kodjak, Executive Director, International Council on Clean Transportation; Mr Vishnu Mathur, Director General, Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers; Mr Sohinder Gill, Chief Executive Officer, Global Business for Hero Eco Group and Director-Corporate Affairs, Society of Manufacturers of Electric Vehicles; Mr Glenn Schmidt, MBA, Head of Steering Government Affairs, BMW Group

The thematic track on “Making individual mobility low carbon and sustainable”, highlighted the challenges and opportunities in the transport sector with the advent of new technologies. Speakers focussed on growth in economic prosperity leading to increased need for individual mobility; better urban and infrastructure planning; increasing vehicle efficiency; role played by government policies and regulations in reducing emission levels and energy consumption; use of quality engines, small and lightweight vehicles, and stringent standards in the Indian automobile industry; penetration of electric vehicles and the related challenges; and sustainable product lifecycles and the value chains.

Thematic Consultation on Energy: Post 2015 Development Agenda and Energy Future We Want For All

Moderator: Mr Minoru Takada, Senior Policy Advisor on Energy, United Nations

Speakers: Mr Arvinn Eikeland Gadgil, Deputy Minister for International Development, Norway; Dr R K Pachauri, Director General, TERI; Dr Kirit S Parikh, Chairman, Expert Group on Low Carbon Strategies for Inclusive Growth, Planning Commission

The five framing issues in the consultation were best ways to ensure universal access to modern energy; efficient use of energy resources; increasing universal access from public and private industry; clean technology access to the industry; and public private coordination in energy. The stress of the consultation was on access, systems approach, technology transfer, innovation, Public Private Partnership, and capacity building.

MINISTERIAL SESSION 2

Ensuring energy, water, and food security

Moderator: Mr Siddharth Varadarajan, Editor, The Hindu, India

Panelists: Lyonpo Dr Pema Gyamtsho, Hon’ble Minister for Agriculture & Forests, Bhutan; The Hon’ble Marie-Hélène Aubert, Adviser to the President of French Republic for International Negotiations on Climate and Environment, France; Dr Ryutaro Yatsu, Hon’ble Vice-Minister for Global Environment Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Japan; The Hon’ble Marcelo Ebrard Casaubón, Former Mayor, Mexico City Government, Mexico; HE Mr Jean-Paul Adam, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Seychelles; Ms Annika Markovic, Environment Ambassador, Ministry of the Environment, Sweden

The panel identified best practices to bring a global dimension to resource efficiency. Lyonpo Dr Pema Gyamtsho said Bhutan has been successful in providing 95 per cent clean water and 80 per cent electricity to its population and stressed on the need for a diversified energy portfolio. Coping mechanisms for water saving measures, investment in

water storage capabilities, mix of renewable technological options, and funding mechanisms to conserve and preserve forest areas were some of his suggestions for climate protection and energy security. The Hon’ble Marie-Hélène Aubert highlighted the need to raise global awareness to follow a sustainable path and renew the green revolution initiative to

help the poor communities. She emphasized that lifestyle changes need to be more sustainable.

Mr Ryutaro Yatsu said that there is a need for a low carbon leap frog development pathway. Japan faced severe energy crisis due to the recent nuclear disaster, but since then has been trying to widen the scope of renewable energy options in the country through Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) and Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). He focused on collaboration and partnerships between institutes, companies, and academia for sustainable development. The Hon’ble Marcelo Ebrard Casaubón proposed the need for globally effective action and focused on transfer of resources and technologies between cities

as a measure to bridge the gap between developed and developing nations. Ms Annika Markovic focused on education, international cooperation, and political will to resolve issues related to resource security. She stressed on capacity building, integrating sustainability into small and large scale farming, and developing market based mechanisms as key aspects. Mr Jean-Paul Adam gave a small island perspective of climate change and impact of action in these areas, highlighting the need for wider renewable energy options in small islands through knowledge sharing. He focused on the Blue Economy—protecting the oceans, which is otherwise a neglected resource. ■



Mr Siddharth Varadarajan



Lyonpo Dr Pema Gyamtsho



Ms Marie-Hélène Aubert



Dr Ryutaro Yatsu



Mr Marcelo E Casaubón



HE Mr Jean-Paul Adam



Ms Annika Markovic

Danish Cultural Institute Awards Ceremony



After having a series of stimulating sessions on the second day of the 13th Delhi Sustainable Development Summit, the evening saw the felicitation of young students from educational institutes in India and Denmark for their pathbreaking ideas towards

implementing sustainable development. The awards symbolize the cooperation between the two countries in search of sustainable solutions for a healthier future. The awards were sponsored, among others, by the Danish Cultural Institute, Denmark and Larsen and Toubro, India. On this occasion, the Chairman of the Danish Cultural Institute briefed the audience about the idea behind the initiative and its evolution till date. The awards are given in four different categories and this time around they were selected from 42 shortlisted candidates. The recipients were Mr Priyam Johry (Business), Ms Nambu Priya Dharsini (Technology), Ms Priyanka Raju (Urban Development), and Ms Anne Camilla A Auestad (Design/Culture).

PLENARY SESSION 2

Employment and Growth Benefits of a Green Economy

Moderator: Mr Mik Aidt, Journalist, Danish Centre for Arts & Interculture, Denmark
Panelists: Mr Martin Hiller, Director General, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), Austria; Mr Dirk Fransaeer, Managing Director, VITO, Belgium; Ms Lise Grande, UN Resident Coordinator & UNDP Resident Representative, India; Mr Heherson T Alvarez, Commissioner, Climate Change Commission, Office of the President, Philippines; Dr Bindu N Lohani, Vice President, Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, Asian Development Bank, Philippines; HE Mr Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, Currently UN High Representative for the Alliance of Civilizations and Formerly President of the Sixty-Sixth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, USA; Dr Richard L Sandor, Chairman & CEO, Environmental Financial Products LLC, USA



Mr Mik Aidt



Mr Martin Hiller



Mr Dirk Fransaeer



Ms Lise Grande



Mr Heherson T Alvarez



Dr Bindu N Lohani



HE Mr Nassir A Al-Nasser



Dr Richard L Sandor

The session began with the moderator asking the panel where the business opportunities lie when it comes to tackling the challenges of climate change and achieving green growth. Key initiatives undertaken in India enumerating a green approach were highlighted for their benefits, such as improved social equity, greater job opportunities,

and a smaller carbon footprint. Due emphasis was laid on the need to have greater transparency and accessibility to government data to facilitate better analysis and insights into the energy sector with initiatives, such as the Open Government Partnership being mentioned. The panel felt the need for a rapid transformation of

the energy market by encouraging new players. The speakers agreed that the role of technology in achieving green growth is critical, and that bigger opportunities lie in resource efficiency. However, the new challenges are to improve the efficiency of older industries and the creation of new jobs with the goal of inclusiveness in mind.

THEMATIC TRACKS

Global Trends in Sustainable Production, Procurement, and Sourcing of Edible Oils

Opening remarks: Mr Nitin Desai, Former Under Secretary General of the United Nations and Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute; Mr Ravi Singh, Secretary General and CEO, WWF India

Keynote address: Mr Darrel Webber, Secretary General, Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

Moderator: Mr Adam Harrison, Senior Policy Officer - Food and Agriculture, WWF

Speakers: Mr Ishteyaque Amjad, Director Corporate Affairs, Cargill India; Mr Dave Challis, Director-Global Sustainability, Environment, Health, and Safety, Reckitt Benckiser; Mr Prakash Chawla, Managing Director, Kamani Oil Industries Pvt. Ltd; Mr Bob Norman, General Manager, Book & Claim Ltd; Mr Nitin Paranjpe, CEO and Managing Director, Hindustan Unilever Limited

This thematic track saw speakers from across the industry spectrum debate on ways to make the supply chain of Palm Oil sustainable. Given that India is one of the largest importers of Palm Oil, it was a unanimous consensus amongst the speakers that, it is imperative for us to focus on sustainable production, procurement, and sourcing of the same. Following were the other key challenge areas discussed in the process of securing sustainable production and procurement of palm oil: deforestation, traceability, forcible land acquisition for cultivation, and connecting sustainable users and producers. On this occasion, a report titled "Palm Oil Market and Sustainability in India-2013" was launched by World Wildlife Fund.

Low Carbon Sustainable Mobility For All

Moderator: Mr Martin Wright, Editor in Chief, Green Futures

Chair: Mr B I Singhal, Director General, Institute of Urban Transport, India

Speakers: Mr Drew Kodjak, Executive Director, International Council on Clean transportation; Ms Stephanie Draper, Executive Director, Forum for the Future; Prof. Dinesh Mohan, Volvo Chair Professor Emeritus, IIT Delhi; Mr Glenn Schmidt, Head of Steering Government Affairs, BMW AG; Prof. Geetam Tiwari, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Delhi

Mr Drew Kodjak talked about motorized transportation and where India stands in this regard. Prof. Dinesh Mohan highlighted road safety and crime prevention while considering low carbon transport and encouraging pedestrian and bicycle use. Prof. Geetam Tiwari encouraged non-motorized transport. Mr Schmidt mentioned revolutionizing mobility beyond products. Ms Stephanie Draper discussed megacities on the move and emphasized integration, prioritizing the poor, switching to IT networks, change in behaviour, and joint problem solving efforts.

Key initiatives of the Philippine government in the context of a 'green economy' and employment were highlighted with a focus on climate-smart agriculture. While greater employment opportunities would be created by shifting to a green economy, currently there exists a mismatch between jobs and skills and the education sector needs reforms to resolve this mismatch. It was agreed that financing is the key to achieving green growth and that markets should be allowed to develop. There is a need to further evaluate existing programmes to bring out possibilities for the future, and while optimism is good, the panel felt that it has to blend with realism. The panel concluded by highlighting the need for affordability as a goal and on the subject of whether new institutions, such as Green Banks were a necessity, the panel felt we could do better by further enhancing the existing institutions. ■

KEYNOTE ADDRESSES

Regional Climate Security

Speaker: Dr Larry Brilliant, President and CEO of Skoll Global Threats Fund, USA



Dr Larry Brilliant built a case for global governance to act on the challenges posed by climate change. He highlighted the relation between humans, vectors, lands, and diseases through his presentation. He illustrated the impact of climate change on local populations through the example of the 1970 Bhola cyclone. Over the years, Bhola islands, located in Bangladesh, have been partially submerged with many being displaced and countless lives lost. In his session, he highlighted the vulnerability of lower riparian countries to climate change. In the case of Bangladesh, he illustrated two possible scenarios of sea level rise. In the 20 metres scenario, almost the whole of Bangladesh could be submerged. Dr Brilliant pointed out the consequent problem of increase in the numbers of climate refugees and the conditions they may have to face. He ended the session with an appeal to work together at a global level to address these challenges.

A Global Framework for Sustainable Development

Speaker: Prof. Jeffrey Sachs, Director, Earth Institute and Special Advisor to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, USA



Prof. Jeffrey Sachs started the session with a comparison between a frog and the human race. Quoting studies, he said that a frog was likely to jump out of the water if heated fast enough. However, through gradual increase in the temperature of water, it was possible to kill the frog. His question then was—how fast will the human race jump? This analogy formed the basis of the session. Using the example of USA, he pointed to the weather extremities and natural disasters experienced in just the last year. However, the politicians have been slow to respond. He pointed out that the three landmark treaties addressing climate change, biodiversity, and desertification, while brilliantly crafted have failed in being implemented. Highlighting the paradox of technological innovations, Prof. Sachs mentioned that the problem contains within itself the solutions to those problems. Risks are the counterparts of technological know-how. Using the example of MDGs, he emphasized on the need for clear plans of action and defined goals to address the problem of climate change with the active participation of civil society.

THEMATIC TRACKS

Mindset of Green Growth

Discussants: Ms Mili Majumdar, Director, Sustainable Habitat Division, TERI; Ms Mette Morsing, Professor, Copenhagen Business School and Co-Director, CBS Sustainability Platform

The event had discussion between Ms Mili Majumdar, Director, Sustainable Habitat Division, TERI and Ms Mette Morsing, Professor, Copenhagen Business School and Co-Director, CBS Sustainability Platform. It stressed upon various issues, such as green architecture as an alternative to energy intensive buildings. They also suggested the use of biological ecosystems in them. The development of clean technology and training of future managers with a focus on business and sustainability was also recommended. The session gave weight to ideas, such as algae ecosystems in green buildings. The speakers also talked about focusing on ensuring executive training on sustainability issues in business school curriculums. They concluded with recommendations on the use of clean technologies with aggressive targets for carbon-neutral growth based on the Quebec model.

Governance and Management Challenges in Water Use Efficiency

Chair: Dr Srinivasan Iyer, UNDP

Panelists: Mr Andreas Carlberg, Stockholm Environment Institute; Dr Prodipto Ghosh, TERI; Mr Crispino Lobo, WOTR; Mr Russell Rollason, AusAID

Dr Iyer's introductory remarks described India's water resource scenario and highlighted aspects like water loss, irrigation potential, variability in spatial and temporal distribution of water, etc. Dr Carlberg offered strategies from Sweden's experience, including using system approaches, financial investments, etc. Mr Rollason compared the Murray-Darling river and Ganga basins, saying both have multiple stakeholders, and discussed water management strategies during scarcity.

Dr Ghosh explained Nobel Laureate Elinor Ostrom's eight principles with applicability in common property resource management. Mr Lobo described integrated approaches for Watershed Management in rain-fed semi-arid areas, recommending groundwater recharge and involvement of users and technologies. Finally, the panel strongly recommended enhancement of water use efficiency through partnerships, economic instruments, better technologies, education, and participatory management.

SPECIAL EVENTS

International Conference on Agriculture and Climate Change (ICACC)

International Conference on Agriculture and Climate Change (ICACC) was organized by TERI, on 29–30 January 2013. The conference addressed various aspects of climatic change, its impact on livelihoods, and the management strategies to cope with the situation. Dr R K Pachauri, Director-General, TERI emphasized on increasing resilience to anthropogenic greenhouse gasses and focused on how research and development can bring about enormous changes in maintaining high development of crops, for adapting to changing climatic conditions. Mr Ashish Bahuguna, Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India highlighted that climate change is erratic in nature and we need to establish strategies to combat and adapt to such erratic changes. He also talked about the National Mission on Climate Change and looked forward to the outcome of the conference.



REDD+ – South Asian Perspective

In association with ICIMOD, the Forestry and Biodiversity Group of TERI organized a Special Event on “REDD Plus – South Asian Perspective” on 31 January 2013. The key speakers at the event were Dr David Molden, Director-General, ICIMOD; Dr V Rajagopalan, Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India; Mr A K Srivastava, Director-General of Forests, MoEF; and Dr R K Pachauri, Director-General, TERI. On this occasion, a TERI publication titled *Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ in India* was released by Dr V Rajagopalan. The book provides a critical analysis of issues pertaining to international architecture, governance, policy, institutions, livelihoods, biodiversity, and ecosystem services in the context of REDD+ implementation in India.

