

# 15<sup>th</sup> DELHI SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT

Sustainable Development Goals and Dealing with Climate Change

SUMMIT BULLETIN | DAY 4

4-7 February 2015 | Taj Palace Hotel, New Delhi, India

## IN CONVERSATION

**Moderator:** Mr Nicholas Dawes, Chief Editorial and Content Officer, *Hindustan Times*

**In Conversation with:** Prof. Jeffrey D Sachs, Director, The Earth Institute & Special Advisor to the UN Secretary-General (via video) and Dr R K Pachauri, Director-General, TERI & Chairman, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change



Prof. Jeffrey D Sachs focused on the importance of the year 2015 in achieving sustainable development goals in relation to climate change. He spoke about aiming at finalizing an agreement on climate change and emphasizing on developing a meaningful financial agreement, which underpins sustainable development. Citing the importance of the three major conventions

to be held in 2015 at Addis Ababa, New York, and Paris, he highlighted the broad objectives of these summits as assuring the future of development (aid) processes like the USAID process, defining climate financing in terms of the \$100 billion commitment, mobilizing private capital to scale up sustainable infrastructure, reforming the regulatory framework to prevent corruption, and adhering to the 2°C upper limit.

Prof. Jeffrey D Sachs said that this could be



**PROF. JEFFREY D SACHS**

Director, The Earth Institute & Special Advisor to the UN Secretary-General (via video)

It is important to come up with commitments like the \$100 billion per year deal

done by adopting clean energy-based technologies, such as electric vehicles, and scaling up nuclear and solar power generation. He added that it is important to come up with commitments like the \$100 billion per year deal between the rich and poor countries and the "Sustainable Development Solutions Network", which is working in collaboration with 15 countries across the world. He summed up by suggesting the relevance of global partnerships in promoting technological breakthroughs, and added that India, China, USA, and Europe should push towards economic growth with decarbonization. Dr R K Pachauri concluded by saying that the transition in energy supply needs to be accompanied with the transition in consumption. ■

## CLIMATE CHANGE: Ethics, Equity, and the Poor

**Chair:** Ms Ekaterina Zagladina, President, Permanent Secretariat of the World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates

### Speakers

Dr Rajiv Gupta, (IAS), Principal Secretary (Water Supply Department), Principal Secretary (Climate Change Department) & Managing Director, Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited; Dr Arvid Hallén, Director-General, The Research Council of Norway; Ms Naina Lal Kidwai, Chairman, HSBC India & Executive Director on the Board of HSBC Asia-Pacific; Dr David M Malone, UN Under-Secretary-General & Rector, United Nations University (UNU); Dr Jukka Mönkkönen, Rector, University of Eastern Finland; and Mr Suman Bery, Chief Economist, Shell International

The session focused on the issues of social and economic justice while tackling climate change.

Dr Rajiv Gupta said that sustainability is a moral issue, as it impacts the life of future generations. A decisive political leadership is imperative to address

the problems of mitigation and adaptation of climate change. "The issue of equity is at the core of the climate change debate," added Dr Gupta. Dr Arvid Hallén spoke about the importance of a strong political framework along with social innovation and decisive



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leadership to tackle the issue. Ms Naina Lal Kidwai highlighted water scarcity as the most important risk facing mankind. She suggested that collective efforts of the government, not-for-profit organizations, corporates, along with citizen engagement can play a vital role in tackling this issue in India. Dr David M Malone stated that India is the ultimate laboratory where ideas for development can be implemented. He believed that a voluntary-driven approach will aid negotiations in COP21. Dr Jukka Mönkkönen said that scientific research

was the key to solve the issue of climate change and there is a need for an amalgamation of both the natural and social disciplines to tackle climate change.

Mr Suman Bery stated that renewable energy was only part of the answer. The entire problem could be solved if developed countries undertake responsibility for credible pricing of hydrocarbons as well as research in Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), while developing countries adopt robust and reliable energy access and realistic pricing. ■



**MS NAINA LAL KIDWAI**

Chairman, HSBC India & Executive Director on the Board of HSBC Asia-Pacific

“We need proper implementation and maintenance networks by bringing in corporate social responsibility so that toilets built under the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan* campaign are not just built, but also used”

## THEMATIC TRACKS

### OCEANS AND SEAS: Governance and Management of Coastal Ecosystems

*In Partnership with UNDP*

**Chair:** Dr P G Dhar Chakrabarti, Distinguished Fellow, TERI



In this session the panelists shared their concerns about the vulnerable and continuously deteriorating state of the coastal ecosystem. The panelists discussed about various coastal cities, highlighting the issues, and the existing potential adaptation and mitigation measures. One of the important strategies for managing the coastal ecosystem, as stressed by all the panelists, was community involvement. It was emphasized that solutions do exist. It is only a matter of finding them through political will, citizen engagement, decentralization of the system, and creating the mechanism that can equalize the power. The discussion concluded with a quote, “Land divides and sea unites”. ■

### ARE WE ON TRACK TO DELIVER SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL BY 2030?

*In Partnership with SE4All and The World Bank Group*

**Chair:** Dr Leena Srivastava, Vice Chancellor, TERI University, and Honorary Executive Director, TERI



This session emphasized that sustainable energy is the key to our future. The findings from the Global Tracking Framework (GTF) were presented. It was highlighted that the world is progressing in terms of better access to electricity, thereby moving ahead on the path of the energy efficiency goal of SE4ALL. However, the number of households dependent on solid biomass as primary fuel for cooking has also grown from 2.8 billion to 2.9 billion during 2010–12. It was suggested that as a global institution, SE4ALL facilitates the efforts of respective countries towards the attainment of its goals. In this context, it was also mentioned that GTF and Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy (RISE) will help countries to move ahead on the path of sustainable development.

During the session the RISE pilot report was launched. ■

### URBAN TRANSPORT AND CLIMATE CHANGE—Policy Challenges For Indian Cities

*In Partnership with TOI Norway and Climatrans*

**Chairs:** Dr Prodipto Ghosh, Distinguished Fellow, TERI and Mr S Sundar, Distinguished Fellow, TERI



This thematic track launched the Climatrans research project, supported by The Research Council of Norway, which will study mitigation and adaptation strategies required for the urban transport sector in India. In this session, the panelists highlighted the policy dilemma faced by the Indian transport sector and stressed on the fact that while public transport-oriented growth can lead to major reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, it will also create a big mobility gap that needs to be bridged. It was discussed that though per capita vehicle ownership in India is currently much lower than in Western countries, it is projected to increase rapidly. The required growth in the urban transport sector should follow a pathway that is low on carbon and climate resilient.

The session emphasized that one of the major barriers in implementation of sustainable transport policy is the highly fragmented institutional arrangement for transport in India. Strong policy incentives can work but the policy setting is often carried out in an ad-hoc and piecemeal manner. In fact, transport policy needs to be integrated with land-use planning, social housing, and economic activity. Local authorities should be vested with stronger powers to raise finances and autonomy to devise regulations. The session ended with a recognition of the increased need of mainstreaming mitigation and adaptation. ■

### BIO-ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

#### Revisiting the Policy Agendas in the North and the South

*In Partnership with VITO*

**Chair:** Dr Pronab Sen, Chairman, National Statistical Commission and Country Director, India, International Growth Centre



The objective of the discussion was to articulate inputs for framing an India–EU agenda for bio-economy, especially from the science, technology and innovation, and industrial policy perspective.

It was discussed that there is a need for the bio-economy vision to go beyond science and technology to connect to the economy and sustainable development issues. The focus should be on the supply of bio-resources along with demand-side technology areas. There is a need to develop participatory approaches for engaging with different stakeholders, including industry, governments, research organizations and community and civil society. The other important areas include stronger data, enabling policy environment, industry-research linkages, and promoting entrepreneurship. ■

### WHAT NEXT FOR THE IPCC?

*In Partnership with CDKN*

**Chair:** Ambassador Ajai Malhotra, Distinguished Fellow, TERI & Former Ambassador of India to the Russian Federation



This session emphasized on the need to bring out updates on recent scientific research for easy dissemination of the findings and processes of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Information analysis needs to monitor, report, and verify their impacts. The IPCC should also seek relevant scientific data from the literature published in local languages of developing countries. Integration between the Working Groups and the groups deliberating on sustainable development issues, such as poverty and food security, will make the IPCC more impactful. The mismatch between the political rush for action and inadequate time to make significant improvements in scientific models and assessments was also pointed out during this session. In the end, the participants agreed that the basic structure of the IPCC should be kept intact, leaving enough space for innovations and adjustments for specific and timely updates, integrated comprehensive findings, greater representation of developing countries, and better communication. ■



## MINISTERIAL SESSION 3: IS ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE IMPERATIVE AND URGENT?

**Chair:** Ambassador Ajai Malhotra, Distinguished Fellow, TERI & Former Ambassador of India to the Russian Federation

**Keynote Address:** HE Ms Ségolène Royal, Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, France

**Panelists:** Dr Heherson T Alvarez, Commissioner, Climate Change Commission & Former Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), The Philippines; The Hon'ble Leo Brincat, Minister for the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change, Malta; The Hon'ble Jean Charest, Partner, McCarthy Tétrault & Former Premier, Québec & Former Minister of the Environment, Canada; HE Dr Maciej H Grabowski, Minister of Environment, Republic of Poland; Mr Suresh Prabhu, Hon'ble Minister of Railways, India; Mr Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Minister of State for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (IC) & Parliamentary Affairs, India; HE Dr Oyun Sanjaasuren, Former Minister for Environment and Green Development; and Member of Parliament of Mongolia and President of UNEA; and Mr Kamalesh Sharma, Commonwealth Secretary-General

Ambassador Ajai Malhotra started the discussion by stating the importance of 2015 in the context of the international agreement on climate change. HE Ms Ségolène Royal said that all the countries possess the technology to bring about change, but what matters is that everyone should act and get involved.

Dr Heherson T Alvarez expressed his concern about the issue of climate change posing a threat to the survival of animal species. He added that climate change also undermines agriculture and food security due to soil degradation and extreme weather events.



The Hon'ble Leo Brincat mentioned that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and climate change mitigation policies should complement each other. He also mentioned that adaptation measures towards climate change have hitherto been neglected.

With respect to the upcoming Conference of Parties (COP21), the Hon'ble Jean Charest stated that the leadership of the host country is paramount to the success of an international agreement on climate change. He also emphasized the political consequences of climate change, such as forging new trade relations.

HE Dr Maciej H Grabowski suggested that countries across the world should have a common goal, but their responsibilities should be different.

Mr Suresh Prabhu stressed on the urgency to act against climate change, otherwise the costs will be too high.

Mr Rajiv Pratap Rudy emphasized on the need to skill India's population, as only two per cent of the country's total population is skilled at present. He added that a skilled workforce is essential to implement programmes like the National Solar Mission.

HE Dr Oyun Sanjaasuren mentioned that countries will succeed in combating climate change only when there are clear goals, well-defined strategies, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. To this end, national and regional integration is very important.

Mr Kamalesh Sharma suggested rapid climate finance policies for the most vulnerable countries. He emphasized on issues like overcoming poverty to increase resilience, development of a common skill force, and thrust on SDGs. He also emphasized the need of proactive participation of the Commonwealth countries towards this end. ■



**DR HEHERSON T ALVAREZ**

Commissioner, Climate Change Commission  
& Former Secretary of the Department of  
Environment and Natural Resources (DENR),  
The Philippines

It is imperative that human society  
reverses man-made disasters

## 11TH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP AWARD

The award was presented to the Former President of European Commission & Former Prime Minister of Portugal Dr José Manuel Durão Barroso by Mr Suresh Prabhu, Hon'ble Minister for Railways, India and Dr R K Pachauri, Director-General, TERI & Chairman, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Dr Barroso appreciated India as a country with a rich culture and heritage. He said that the European Commission agreement is highly ambitious in reducing the amount of greenhouse gases by 40 per cent and important goals have been set for an increase in energy efficiency. He highlighted the challenge of a global agreement between different countries. Dr Barroso added that energy policy goals were also a part of the sustainability goals in the European Union. ■



## SPECIAL PRESENTATION: Scientific Visualization for Understanding Energy and Climate Data as Prerequisites for Policy and Action



Dr Tim Foresman, Professor and SIBA Chair in Spatial Information Institute for Future Environments—Science and Engineering Faculty Queensland University of Technology, gave a presentation on climate change and how technology can be leveraged to understand the data and social trends in order to adapt to the changing sustainability trends. He emphasized on the social responsibility of an individual to bring about sustainable development. Dr Foresman urged the scientific community to use science and technology in understanding the trends of human development and adapting to these trends. ■

## TERI-UBRAINTV PARTNERSHIP: Visual Communication for Sustainability

Prof. Kodama, Founder, UBrainTV, Ms Nobuko Kashiwagi, Vice-President UBrainTV, along with Dr R K Pachauri, Director-General, TERI & Chairman, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, made an announcement about the TERI-UBrainTV Partnership.

Since knowledge and research institutions have a much larger responsibility that transcends the mere production of knowledge, there has to be a sustained effort towards information dissemination by which the larger public benefits from the knowledge created. The unprecedented developments in information and communication technologies in recent years has made outreach possible far beyond expectations. TERI has indeed been practicing this through various means of outreach, including the audio-visual medium. TERI has a dedicated Film & TV Unit, which produces high-quality films on various issues related to sustainable development. Further efforts are being put in through a new partnership with UBrainTV, a young and dynamic media organization, based out of Japan and the UK. All the organizations are creating a website (TERI-UBrainTV.com) which will bring together various voices and stories on climate change and sustainable development. ■



## VALEDICTORY SESSION: Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: Interaction with Faith Leaders for a Sustainable Future

**Chair:** Sadhviji Bhagawati Saraswati, President, Divine Shakti Foundation & Secretary-General, Global Interfaith WASH Alliance

**Video Message:** Sri Mata Amritanandamayi Devi

**Setting the Context:** Mr Takashi Kiuchi, Chairman, E-Square Inc.

**Panelists:** Dr Kuriakose Bharanikulangara, Archbishop of Faridabad; Diwan Zainul Abedin Ali Khan, Head of the Ajmer Sharif (Ajmer Dargah); Acharya Shri Roopchandra Muniji, President, Manav Mandir Mission; Ven'ble Bhikkhu Sanghasena, Founder and Head of Mahabodhi International Meditation Centre, Ladakh and Mahakaruna Day; Puiya Swami Chidanand Saraswatiji, Co-Founder and Chairman of the Global Interfaith WASH Alliance & President of Parmarth Niketan Ashram, Rishikesh; and Shri Giani Gurubachan Singh, Chief Jathedar of the Golden Temple (Akal Takht)



Chairing the panel, Sadhviji Bhagawati Saraswati said that the true movement towards sustainable development requires not only a top-down approach but also a bottom-down approach. She stressed that a change in thought, behaviour, and demand was required across the world, and this change could be best achieved through faith. Puiya Swami Chidanand Saraswatiji compared the world to a market place and discoursed on the need to turn it into a family place. He said that with the concept of one world, one family, we can make the world sustainable, stable, and strong. Dr Kuriakose Bharanikulangara deliberated upon the essence of inter-generational justice on climate considerations. He highlighted the moral responsibility of passing on a cleaner, greener, and healthier nature to the next generation. Raising the need to purify our faith and soul, Shri Giani Gurubachan Singh said that as air, water, and land are essential for our existence, in order to make the environment pure, we must make our own hearts pure as well.

Acharya Shri Roopchandra Muniji emphasized that the eternal religion, the eternal path, and the eternal truth are nothing but non-violence which he further defined as the "Reverence of Life". The gathering of religious leaders in the Summit discussed about the urgent need to make the religious followers across the world aware about climate change and the corresponding importance of sustainable

development. Ven'ble Bhikkhu Sanghasena emphasized on the need for everyone to come together to understand and stop the expansion that is damaging the ecological balance in the world. Sri Mata Amritanandamayi Devi joined the discussion through a video message and sent her blessings to Dr R K Pachauri for the successful organization of the DSDS 2015. ■



**DIWAN ZAINUL ABEDIN  
ALI KHAN**

Head of the Ajmer Sharif  
(Ajmer Dargah)



This is the time to start the revolution to provide a clean earth to our generation



**DR KURIAKOSE  
BHARANIKULANGARA**

Archbishop of Faridabad



Don't forget the poor, and don't make philanthropy a business, make it a charity



## PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

### YOUNG RESEARCHERS' SOUTH ASIAN SYMPOSIUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Ms Preeti Aggarwal



Mr Mohd. Zia-ud-din



Mr Rupak Kumar

## CONCLUDING SESSION: Dr R K Pachauri, Director-General, TERI & Chairman, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

In his concluding address, Dr R K Pachauri conveyed his gratitude to all the distinguished guests and delegates present at DSDS 2015. The galaxy of distinguished persons that took part contributed richly to the success of the Summit and gave food for thought by sharing their rich and varied views. He also added that the action points that were drawn from the numerous discussions and deliberations in the past three days would be formulated into a vision document leading to the COP21 Summit. ■

