

# WORLD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT

## Beyond 2015: People, Planet & Progress



SUMMIT BULLETIN | DAY 3

October 5–8, 2016 | India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, India

### PLENARY SESSION I: Habitat III Agenda – Sustainable Development Goals and Implications for Cities

**Chair:** Mr S Sundar, Distinguished Fellow, TERI  
**Co-chair:** Prof. Om Prakash Mathur, Senior Fellow and Head, Urban Studies, Institute of Social Sciences  
**Keynote Address:** Mr Durga Shanker Mishra, Additional Secretary (UD), Ministry of Urban Development, India  
**Panellists:** Mr Yuri Afanasiev, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative; Ms Anita Arjundas, President & CEO, Mahindra Lifespaces; Mr Cyrille Bellier, Deputy Executive Director, Strategy, Partnerships & Communication Directorate, AFD; Mr Andreas Klugescheid, Vice President Governmental Affairs, BMW AG; Dr Shipra Narang Suri, Vice-President, General Assembly of Partners towards Habitat III & Co-Chair, World Urban Campaign; Ms Xueman Wang, Senior Carbon Finance Specialist, The World Bank, Sustainable Development Network



SDGs in promoting urban growth, with focus on economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability was highlighted.

By 2050, India will be primarily urban. There is need to the implications of SDGs in cities and explore the capacities required for cities to achieve the targets. There is also a need for change in the lifestyles in order to achieve sustainability, which can be done by localising SDGs. SDGs are a comprehensive methodology to address sustainable development, and interconnectivity of the SDGs will help in

achieving sustainable urbanisation. A new urban agenda can be achieved by adopting a multi-stakeholder approach and stakeholders can engage by involving themselves in five areas: knowledge, advocacy, monitoring, innovation, and advisory on finances. Knowledge plans need to be linked with investments.

Additional sources of finances are needed to address the challenges of urban financing. Importance of private sector's role and right model of public-private partnership was emphasised.

The session explored the role of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in realising sustainable urbanisation. The role of

### MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING



#### MoU Signing between TERI and the French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (CEA)

The MoU is an enabler to pursue technical discussions and potential technical collaboration in the fields of energy storage; innovative energy management in the framework of smart city development in India, including a demonstration of solar electromobility, solar photovoltaic forecasting, and modelisation of large integration of renewable energy into the electric grid in India.

#### MoU between India and the EU on Water Cooperation

Sushri Uma Bharti, Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, India and HE Mr Karmenu Vella, Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, European Commission signed a MoU which will allow exchange of views on regulatory approaches, procurement, governance, best practices, business solutions, and research and innovation opportunities in the field of water. The partnership organised the India-EU Water Forum to discuss and share views on water-related matters of common interest and support India in its efforts to improve water management in the country, including but not limited to the Clean Ganga initiative.



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## Showcasing TERI–Mahindra Centre of Excellence at WSDS

TERI and Mahindra Lifespaces have collaborated to create the 'Mahindra TERI Center of Excellence for Sustainable Habitats'. The Center will bring informed validated knowledge for innovation in building materials and technologies for designing 'Greener' yet 'cheaper' Buildings. The Centre of Excellence was inaugurated virtually at the WSDS 2016.

**Mahindra & Mahindra became the first Indian company to announce its internal Carbon Price** of USD 10 per tonne of carbon emitted. Mahindra's carbon price is aligned with its business commitment to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 25% over the next three years. 🌍



Mr Anirban Ghosh, Dr Ajay Mathur, Ms Anita Arjundas and Mr Sanjay Seth

## PLENARY SESSION II: Sustainable Development Goals on Water: Challenges and Opportunities

**Chair:** Dr S K Sarkar, Distinguished Fellow, TERI

**Panellists:** Dr Genevieve Connors, Program Leader, Water and Sustainability, India Country Office, World Bank; HE Mr Slaqomir Mazurek, Deputy Minister of Environment, Poland; Dr A Ravindra, Director, Chairman, Centre for Sustainable Development & Chairman, Institute for Social and Economic Change & former Chief Secretary, Karnataka; Ms Astrid Schomaker, Director Global Sustainable Development, DG Environment, European Commission; Dr Alok Sikka, International Water Management Institute (IWMI) Country Representative, India

The session highlighted that the major water demanding sectors around the globe are agriculture, industry, and domestic, with agriculture consuming 70%. The pathways leading to achieve SDGs related to water is an important issue that international and



national policymakers should focus on. All the deliberations focussed on targets in the Goal 6 (sustainable management of water including water quality, water use efficiency, etc.) of SDGs and a linkage with Goal 12 (sustainable consumption and production). The speakers highlighted the challenges, such as those related to finances, lack of harmonisation amongst the different water governing bodies, etc., in achieving the SDGs. A global water governance platform, better cooperation among the water-sharing states/countries, and knowledge sharing were identified as Key Solutions for successfully achieving the water-oriented SDGs. 🌍

## PLENARY SESSION III: NDCs: Plans, Policies & Priorities

**Chair:** Dr Prodipto Ghosh, Distinguished Fellow, TERI

**Panellists:** Mr Erik Brandsma, Director-General, Swedish Energy Agency; Prof. Hironori Hamanaka, Chair of the Board of Directors, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies; Dr Ajay Mathur, Director General, TERI, India; Mr R R Rashmi, Special Secretary, MoEFCC, India

During the session, it was highlighted that governments all around the world are turning their attention towards

implementing their nationally determined contributions (NDCs), and integrating these goals and commitments into national-level planning processes and policies. The developed countries should be able to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the support they deliver. They should be able to demonstrate their commitment to capacity-building efforts, mobilising finance, and providing access to technologies. It was also discussed that the developing countries shall be able to access global knowledge and tools, and also convey their needs and priorities. Another key element within the Paris agreement



is a transparency system and global stock-take, emphasising the need for accounting for climate action along with the need for ratcheting-up ambition as we move towards 2030. The key area of contention, however, is ensuring differentiation in the way climate actions and ambitions are accounted for in both the developed and developing countries. 🌍

## PLENARY SESSION IV: Beyond 2015: Sustainable Infrastructure for Africa's Transformation

**Chair:** Mr Nitin Desai, Distinguished Fellow, TERI & Former UN Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

**Speakers:** Dr Araya Asfaw, Director, Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre & Network, Addis Ababa; Meaza Ashenafi, Advisor on Women's Human Rights at UNECA; Mr Martin Hiller, Director-General, REEEP; Amb. Ajai Malhotra, Distinguished Fellow & Senior Advisor (Climate Change), TERI; Amb. Nalin Surie, Director-General, Indian Council of World Affairs

The pressing need of infrastructure development in 'Horn of Africa' flagged off the session. To overcome energy poverty



of Africa's population, South–South cooperation is critical. Innovative solutions for deployment of renewables for energy transformation hold key to the continent's development.

Agenda 2063 addresses issues related to implementation, monitoring, and evaluation principles and responsibilities; financing; partnerships; capacities for implementation; and communication and outreach. Gender

mainstreaming should also be seen as a key strategy as sustainable development calls for inclusivity of marginalised communities.

Public–private partnerships, support from multilateral institutions are essential for development of Africa's infrastructure landscape. India's commitment for Africa's development through knowledge and technology transfer and finance were also applauded. TERI's contributions continue to play an indispensable role in capacity building. Further, the India–Africa forum summit continues to bolster this cooperation.

In conclusion, majority of stakeholders asserted that national-level strategies for development of infrastructure have an indispensable role to play! 🌍



## SPECIAL ADDRESS MR AMITABH KANT

CEO, NITI Aayog, Government of India

**Chair:** Mr Jayant Banthia, Former Chief Secretary, Maharashtra

Mr Amitabh Kant, in his special address, outlined two key challenges for India in its endeavour to implement the SDGs—urbanisation and water availability. Countries on the road to urbanisation need to ensure effective public transport system, recycling of waste, and water availability. It is equally important to create awareness about the rapid depletion of water to initiate any change in this regard. In order to address these challenges, India is committed to implementing

the SDGs, creating smart cities, increasing the contribution of renewables, and strengthening public transport through the metro system, etc. He concluded by saying that the solution cannot lie only with the government, but must also involve active participation by citizens.

Launch of **People, Planet, Progress Beyond 2015:** Mr Amitabh Kant, Mr Jayant Banthia, Dr Ajay Mathur, and Dr P G Dhar Chakrabarti launched the TERI publication, *People, Planet, and Progress Beyond 2015*. 🌍



## THEMATIC TRACKS

### Realizing the Electric Mobility Vision

**Speakers:** Mr Shri Prakash, Distinguished Fellow, TERI; Shri B K Chaturvedi, Former Member, Planning Commission, India; Akshima T Ghate, Fellow, TERI

**Chair:** Mr Shri Prakash, Distinguished Fellow, TERI

**Panellists:** Mr Andreas Klugescheid, Head Steering Government and External Affairs, Sustainability Communications, BMW Group; Dr Emmanuel Flahaut, Deputy Head, International Partnerships, French Commission for Atomic Energy and New Energy; Ms Stefanie Holzwarth, Urban Basic Services Branch, Urban Mobility Unit, UN Habitat; Mr Sohinder Gill, CEO Global Business, HERO eco and Director – Corporate Affairs, SMEV (Society of Manufacturers of Electric Vehicles); Mr Kai Fuchs, VP Industry, Volvo Buses India Pvt. Ltd; Dr Tapan Shapoo, Chairman- Frontier Technology Group, Society of Indian Automobile Manufactures (SAIM) and Sr. Vice President (R&D), Maruti Suzuki India Ltd

The session addressed the concerns regarding e-mobility and barriers in penetration of electric vehicles. The importance of electric mobility for improvement in air quality was emphasised. Unprecedented

growth of vehicles in India and need of initiatives for shift to electric vehicles as well as barriers in their penetration were discussed.

Brands such as BMW are exploring electric vehicles. Use of electric two wheelers and three



wheelers for intra-city travel will substantially improve air quality and reduce carbon emissions. Plying of electric taxi was also advocated.

Certain percentage of business, such as e-commerce, should convert to electric mobility for logistics. The 'Six Es' to overcome barriers of e-mobility are energy & enthusiasm, education, effectiveness, enablers, environment, and energy security.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> India–EU Water Forum

**Welcome Remarks:** Dr Ajay Mathur, Director General, TERI

**Speakers:** Mr Karmenu Vella, Commissioner for the Environment; Dr Amarjit Singh, OSD, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation; Dr S K Sarkar, Director, Water Resources & Forestry Division, TERI; Ms Astrid Schomaker, Director Global Sustainable Development, DG Environment, European Commission; Ms Martina Burkard, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH; Mr Anshuman, Associate Director, Water Resources & Forestry Division, TERI; Mr Stef Koop, KWR Watercycle Research Institute; Mr Kees Bons, Deltares; Mr Bastiaan Mohrmann, Co-Head Asia and Middle East, 2030 Water Resources Group

The discussion focussed on exchange and cooperation between EU and India to better manage the water situation in India.

EU is one of the leaders in water management, and their best case studies could be leading lessons for India. Dr Amarjit Singh highlighted



key water issues and areas of cooperation. Over-exploitation of water has put immense stress on the surface water bodies and groundwater and also degraded their quality. It was highlighted during the forum that partnership between India and EU will help in exchange of knowledge over water and river basin management. The EU speakers shared their experiences and expertise from implementation of various projects in India. There is need of multidimensional approach, taking rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharging, and water use efficiency into account with cooperation of all stakeholders.

### Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Challenges and Opportunities for Urban India

**Chair:** Dr Panagiotos Karamanos, Team Leader, Technical Cooperation for Environment in India

**Speakers:** Mr Ashok Chawla, Chairman, TERI; Ms Astrid Schomaker, Director Global Sustainable Development, DG Environment, European Commission; Ms Raina Singh, Fellow, Sustainable Habitat Division, TERI

**Panellists:** Mr K K Joadder, Chief Town Planner, Town and Country Planning Organization, Government of India; Mr Tikendar Singh Panwar, Deputy Mayor, Municipal Corporation, Shimla; Mr Hitesh Vaidya, Country Manager – India, UN Habitat; Mr Pedro Ortiz, International Metropolitan Expert

Sustainable development needs sustainable urbanisation. Aspirational similarities of Indian and European cities in promoting urban growth were discussed. The rapid growth of Indian cities requires planning approach for sustainable development.

The SDG 11 for sustainable cities opens up scope for global partnerships. In Indian context, the extent of incorporation of SDG 11 for smart cities was discussed. While most Indian cities have incorporated the hard infrastructure assets, only few tried to include soft assets.



The biggest challenge to attain the SDGs is the governance framework. The government has taken various initiatives through centralised missions to take care of the SDGs. There is a need for empowerment of local bodies to attain sustainability.

### Role of Forests in India's INDC

**Chair:** Dr Prodipto Ghosh, Distinguished Fellow, TERI

**Introduction to the theme:** Dr Ashish Aggarwal, Fellow, TERI

**Panellists:** Dr J V Sharma, Senior Fellow, TERI; Dr A K Bhattacharya, MD, National Highways Authority of India; Dr Rajesh Gopal, Secretary General, Global Tiger Forum; Dr Rekha Pai, IG Forests, MoEFCC, India; Dr Hafiz Syed, Dean, Aligarh University; Mr Suresh Sharma, Seva Mandir, Udaipur

The theme was set by discussions on the role of the forestry sector in India's INDCs. It was highlighted that the central and state governments need to coordinate for reducing deforestation and poverty alleviation, and the possible ways of achieving the mandate by creating national-level markets for carbon sequestration. It was mentioned that transport sector contributes 5.5% of the GDP and how green highways and green corridors will contribute in achieving India's INDC targets. It was also discussed that forestry has not been given the due attention it needs. Factors which are outside the forest but which impact it immensely should also be considered.



## MEDIA COLLOQUIUM

### CORPORATE SECTOR'S ROLE IN DEALING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE

Randal Newton, Vice President, Ingersoll Rand, said that the corporate sector should promote awareness of green technology and come up with products that can address climate change issues. About his own company, he said, 'Our biggest contribution to control global warming will be use of products which use less electricity in air conditioning'. The Biotechnology experts from TERI—Dr Vibha Dhawan and Dr Nutan Kaushik—said that genetically modified crops are the need of the hour to ensure food security. On gene editing, Dr Dhawan said, 'The method is providing a precise way to modify crops in the hope of making them yield more food, make them drought and disease resistant more effectively'. Dr Kaushik added, 'No technology is enough and final to ensure food security and safety. We have to keep finding new solutions'. They said that the global scientific community has to come up with suitable biological replacements for chemical pesticides and fertilisers. A senior journalist, Nitin Sethi, who has covered several global negotiations and agreements on climate change and environment, said that most of the negotiations are dominated by developed countries who do not consider the realities of the developing countries.



# THEMATIC TRACKS

## Pre-COP 22 Corporate Consultation: Role of Indian Industry in Meeting India's INDC Goals

**Speakers:** Mr Girish Sethi, Senior Director, Industrial Energy Efficiency, TERI; Mr R R Rashmi, Special Secretary, MoEFCC, India

**Moderator:** Amb. Ajai Malhotra, Distinguished Fellow & Senior Advisor (Climate Change), TERI

**Panellists:** Mr Desh Ratan Gupta, Executive Director, Environment Directorate, Ministry of Railways; Mr Shankar Venkateswaran, Chief - Tata Sustainability Group, Tata Sons Ltd; Ms Poonam Sandhu, Senior Technical Expert, GIZ; Mr Anirban Ghosh, Chief Sustainability Officer, Mahindra Group; Mr Surinder Makhija, Senior Vice President, Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd

Challenges in implementation of India's NDC goals were discussed. Stress was also made on need for measurement and management of GHG emissions in India. Role of Indian industries in achieving INDC goals was highlighted. Presently, emissions inventory for India is on voluntary basis. Post-2020, nature of international negotiations is expected to change towards legally binding regime.

Climate discourse is expected to change over the next few years. Industry representatives should think about the key challenges involved in mitigating climate change for sustainable development. Questions were raised regarding

potential of energy efficiency. Issue regarding technology upgrade, technology transfer, and collaboration were highlighted. Key initiatives of railways in the realm of environment were mentioned. The importance of the forestry sector was noted and applauded. Private and governments funding in implementing climate adaptation projects were stressed on.



## Challenges and Strategies to Mobilize Climate Finance for Low Carbon Development

**Moderator:** Dr Ritu Mathur, Director, TERI

**Panellists:** Mr Himanshu Shekhar, Associate Vice President, Responsible Banking, YES Bank; Ms Xueman Wang, Team Leader, International Energy Efficiency Finance Facility, The World Bank; Mr Siddharthan Balasubramania, Country Head – India, Global Green Growth Institute; Mr Koyel Kumar Mandal, Senior Advisor, GIZ

Climate finance has been a difficult issue all along. Often, the role of public and private finance to bring about low carbon transition is debated. The panellists confirmed the complexities involved in mobilising finance for climate action. Green bonds, first experimented

by the World Bank, were cited to show that if one can eliminate the perceived risks, it is not difficult to mobilise money for climate projects. Recognising the grant component of funding, it was identified that if efforts are directed at capacity building of project developers and financial institutions, debt financing can also be equally attractive and effective. The global trend shows how trade-offs are increasingly tilting in favour of climate-friendly projects, exhibited by the fact that despite low crude oil prices, investment in renewable energy continues to grow.



## Role of Smart Grid Technologies in Power Sector Reforms for promoting 24x7 Affordable & Environment-Friendly 'Power for All' in India

**Special Address:** Mr Erik Brandsma, Director General, Swedish Energy Agency; Ms Kumud Wadhwa, Deputy General Manager, Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd

**Moderator:** Mr K Ramanathan, Distinguished Fellow, TERI

**Panellists:** Ms Maria Sandqvist, Director Executive, Swedish Smart Grid Council; Mr Ludvig Lindstrom, Country Manager (India), Swedish Energy Agency; Er. Alekhya Datta, Associate Fellow, TERI; Mr Sandeep Pathak, General Manager (Advanced Utilities), Schneider Electric India; Mr Hiren Chandra Borah, Scientist-'C', Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; Mr A K Srivastava, Addl. General Manager, Power Finance Corporation; Mr Akshay Ahuja, Business Analyst, India Smart Grid Forum; Mr Debi Dash, Manager, Communications & Member Relations, India Energy Storage Alliance; Mr Ajay Gupta, Head of Strategy (India Region), Ericsson

The concept of smart grid is evolving worldwide with the progress in communication and data handling technologies. It provides business and development opportunities to stakeholders,

helps in achieving high penetration of distributed energy generation and energy storage, and also solves the challenges in demand-side management. The panellists explained the role of National Smart Grid Mission, GoI, in developing



policies and regulations for implementation of smart grids in India. The smart grid scenario in Sweden in terms of implementation strategies and achievements was also presented. A case study of smart grid pilot project in Panipat, Haryana, was also presented at the session. It was observed that the high capital investment in smart grid technologies is justified by its advantages, such as loss reduction, theft control, improved reliability, and demand-side management.

## GREENOVATION 2016: GLIMPSES



## CULTURAL EVENING: INDIAN OCEAN



## BMW: i8



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