

WORLD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT

PARTNERSHIPS FOR A RESILIENT PLANET

FEBRUARY 15-17, 2018 INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI



#Act4Earth

SUMMIT BULLETIN | DAY 3

SPECIAL SESSION

Breathing Clean Air: Institutional Frameworks

Chair: Mr Suman Bery, Non-Resident Fellow, Bruegel

Ms Frances Beinecke, Trustee NRDC Action Fund; NRDC Immediate past President, McCluskey Fellow at Yale School of Forestry; Ms Karin Kemper, Senior Director, Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice, World Bank Group; Mr C K Mishra, Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India; Mr Yasuo Takahashi, Vice Minister, Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Government of Japan; Dr Rodolfo Lacy Tamayo, Under Secretary of Planning and Environmental Policy, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Mexico (via video)

ir pollution, which has been increasing at an alarming rate, has become a formidable global concern. Indispensable to our existence, this fundamental right bars many from leading a healthy, holistic life. On Day 3 of the WSDS 2018, the institutional frameworks required for breathing clean air was deliberated upon by experts. Ranging from the

Left to Right: Mr Yasuo Takahashi, Ms Karin Kemper, Mr Suman Bery, Ms Frances Beinecke, and Mr C K Mishra

international best practices, to steps being taken to curb this, along with India's participation in the same, the session dedicatedly worked at understanding this challenge in all its nuances. Given the complexity and shape-shifting nature of the problem, it was emphasized

that each city will have to develop its own unique solution to the problem. Furthermore, having said this, it will also need many players and actors, undoubtedly at the grassroots level as well; thereby making the solution(s) as personal and exclusive as the problem.

15-17 February 2018 | India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, India

Farming and Eating the Smart Way

Chair: Dr Vibha Dhawan, Distinguished Fellow & Senior Director, TERI

Dr Arvind Kapur, Managing Director, Acsen HyVeg (P) Ltd.; Dr Purvi Mehta, Head of Asia, Agriculture, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; Mr Nitin Puri, Senior President and Country Head- FASAR, YES Bank; Dr S R Rao, Adviser, Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Minister of Science & Technology, Government of India

r Vibha Dhawan set the pace of this session by putting into perspective the nuances of doubling the farmers' incomes, and the inevitable magnification of the role of the private sector. Agreeing with this, Dr Arvind Kapur, MD, Acsen HyVeg (P) Ltd., said that in order to improve the farmers' income, the areas of focus should be private participation, land aggregation, and efficient marketing. It was also discussed that while it is necessary to make farming profitable for the farmers, it is equally important to provide consumers nutritious



Left to Right: Mr Nitin Puri, Dr Purvi Mehta, Dr Vibha Dhawan, Dr Arvind Kapur, and Dr SR Rao, launching the report on *FEWLing the Growth: Food, Energy and Water Nexus for Livelihood Security in India*

food. Citing data from the ICRIER, Dr S R Rao, Adviser, Department of Biotechnology, said the compound annual growth rate of agriculture last year was the lowest in many years, just 2%, and doubling farm income means this figure has to be taken to 10.5%, which is by no means a minor feat 0

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Effective South-South Cooperation under FIPIC

Chair: Dr Ajay Mathur, Director General, TERI

Panelists

Mr Yvo de Boer, Founder, Responsibility and Former Executive Secretary, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); Mr Francois Martel, Secretary General, Pacific Island Development Forum (PIDF); Prof Ambuj Sagar, Head of the School of Public Policy, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi; Colonel Sanjiv Sethi, Director, Southern Division of The Ministry of External Affairs; Mr Joshua Wycliffe, Permanent Secretary for Local Government, Housing and Environment, Government of Republic of Fiji

peaking during the session, Mr Ambuj Sagar said, "The NDCs that the developing countries have undertaken to achieve are very ambitious. The level of ambition is only going to ratchet up over time. While developing countries think and plan to achieve

these NDCs, they need to worry about a range of other development challenges. And what that leads to is a very complex landscape where developing countries' policymakers and other actors must think about how they will achieve these very ambitious commitments with the limited resources they have at hand, while at the same time taking care of other development objectives."

Mr Yvo de Boer, believes that a great deal of risk that stands in the way of achieving the Paris goals, and certainly in the case of engaging the private sector are non-financial policy-related risks. To understand that policy related risks at a national level is something one can do best by engaging with counterparts from their own region who have explored similar challenges and have found solutions that are relevant to their setting, rather than adopting the approaches of an industrialized country. He believes that "the relevance to the risk agenda can best be compressed by deploying local knowledge".





Energy Efficiency: Focus on Upscaling

Chair: Mr Ajay Shankar, Distinguished Fellow, TERI and Former Secretary, Department of Industrial Trade and Promotion (DIPP), Government of India

Panelist

Dr Rene Van Berkel, India Representative, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); Mr M Hari Prasad Hedge, Senior Vice President and Global Head- Operations, Wipro Limited; Mr Ajay Jain, Principal Secretary, Andhra Pradesh, Government of India; Ms Rachel Kyte, CEO - Sustainable Energy for All (SeforALL) & Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All (via video); Mr Prakash Kumar Singh, Chairman, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL); Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, President, Institute of Global Environment Strategies (IGES)

world should galvanize itself to pursue energy efficiency (EE) more comprehensively and consistently, to bring about a 'revolution', reiterated Ms Rachel Kyte. "It must be the first order of business for all economies," she said, adding that India's energy efficiency experiments are being looked upon by the world. According to Mr Berkel, he spoke in detail about pathways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by bringing down EE transaction costs, creating incentives for energy efficiency, and achieving greater energy savings. Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi spoke about the 'Top Runner



Program' introduced in Japan in 1998 that provided mandatory measures to achieve energy efficiency.

According to Mr Ajay Jain, Andhra Pradesh has decided to make energy efficiency a people's 'movement', with the government playing the lead role. The state, in partnership with EESL, offered a two-pronged strategy of upfront investment and procurement tenders at the national level, driving down individual bulb prices. Today, the state has replaced 22 million incandescent bulbs with LED variants. India still has miles to go in its bid to maximize the full potential of energy efficiency, said Mr Hariprasad Hedge.



Energy efficiency up-scaling can be made easier by making it Accessible, Appropriate, and Affordable (AAA).

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Policy & Business in Action towards Closing the Loop Chair: Dr Prodipto Ghosh, Distinguished Fellow, TERI & Former Secretary, Government of India

Keynote Address: Shri Suresh Prabhu, Hon'ble Minister of

Commerce and Industry, Government of India

Panelists

Mr Chanakya Chaudhary, Group Director, Corporate Communications & Regulatory Affairs, TATA STEEL; Mr Anil Kumar Jain, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Government of India; Ms Astrid Schomaker, Director, Global Sustainable Development, Environment Directorate-General, European Commission, Brussels; Ms Namita Vikas, Group President & Global Head - Climate Strategy and Responsible Banking, YES Bank Ltd; Mr Ratan P Watal, Member Secretary, Economic Advisory

he discussion during the session recognized the need for a Bureau of Resource Efficiency similar to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), described by Dr Prodipto Ghosh as "an idea whose time has come".

Shri Suresh Prabhu said that the quantum of material available in the world today may not remain the same and so it is time to find out how we can design a product so that the material can be reused later. According to



Ms Namita Vikas, in order to move to the next stage in their evolution, businesses would have to move towards circular models and it is a market that fits into the sustainable targets of many financial institutions. Connecting resource efficiency to competitiveness, Mr Chanakya Chaudhary cited examples of resource efficient practices at TATA Steel as well as importance of behavioural change. Mentioning about the increasing resource costs,

Circular Economy: A Business Imperative for India

Ms Astrid Schomaker said that businesses in Europe want to become more circular. Mr Ratan P Watal mentioned that NITI Aayog, GIZ, and others had worked together to create a strategy paper on resource efficiency, which also mooted the idea of a Bureau of Resource Efficiency.

The session also witnessed the release of the report, Circular Economy: A Business Imperative for India by TERI and YES Bank. ②

Water Cooperation for a Resilient Planet

Chair: Dr David James Molden, Director General, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

Dr M Ariz Ahammed, Mission Director, National Water Mission & Member (Finance-CGWB). Government of India: Dr OP Agarwal. CEO, World Resources Institute (WRI) India; Dr Syamal Kumar Sarkar, Distinguished Fellow & Senior Director Water Resources Policy & Management, TERI; Dr Ravi Srivastava, First Secretary for Environment, Science and Technology, U S Embassy

nvoking a spirit of unity, this session unanimously agreed that the benefits of an alliance of water cooperation are far too many, thus leading to an enduring state of global sustainability. As per Dr David Molden, water cooperation can reduce the impact of disasters, such as floods and droughts. He added that the cost of non-cooperation could be too high in terms of environmental degradation, increased damages from disasters, and water conflicts amongst



others. He, however, added there were bright spots in terms of community-level water sharing that could be used as an example to learn from. Dr M Ariz Ahammed, presented the Indian scenario in water availability and consumption, wherein he said that the per capita availability of water has seen a steep decline over the years. Water being a state subject, state governments play a major role in water governance, which is distributed. Dr O P Agarwal highlighted the need for

inter-sectoral water cooperation. According to him, the annual water consumption by the energy sector is projected to grow from 0.6% to 9% in 2050 to 130 million cubic meters. Dr Ravi Srivastava, stressed upon the need for conversations to resolve water conflicts. Dr Syamal Kumar Sarkar, emphasized that while water is a highly politicized subject, water is a national asset and has to be conserved and treated accordingly.

VALEDICTORY SESSION

Opening Remarks

Mr Ashok Chawla, Chairman, TERI

Special Remarks

Mr Yuri Afanasiev, UN Representative in India & UNDP Resident Representative

Closing Remarks

Dr Ajay Mathur, Director General, TERI



he session reiterated the role of India in creating scalable solutions that can be adopted by the world. Mr Ashok Chawla highlighted there can be no sustinable development without sustainable partnerships. Identifying the way forward for the nation's hurdles in unleashing sustainability, Mr Yuri Afanasie said that the 'government approach' lies at the heart of sustainable development; one that combines cooperation between

that this summit is being held in India for the last 18 years or so is testimony to the fact that India matters," he said. He mentioned how the UN is watching India with a magnifying glass because the nation represents almost 50% of the entire SDG agenda and has the incredible potential to come up with solutions

Echoing the all-or-nothing nature of India's sustainability plans, Dr Ajay Mathur drew attention to the fact that vast amount of infrastructure that India will own in 2030 is yet to be built. TERI's role, he explained, includes the spirit of collaboration that is required by sustainable development.



India is not only the biggest democracy—it is also a laboratory for the development solutions of tomorrow.