





### PROCEEDINGS



#### \_VISION

Be a global leader, in thought and action, to drive transformation, towards sustainable development.

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To catalyse innovative ideas and solutions in India, and globally, to enable business, and its stakeholders, in sustainable value creation.

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## Programme

9:30 am (IS	T)	10-11 a	am	11-12 noon	В	12:05 -1:05 pm	1:05-2:05 pm	В	2:10-3:10 pm		3:10-3:55 pm		В	4-5 pm	в	5:30-6:30 pm
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### **Executive Summary**

The year 2020 is a landmark year as it will set the direction for much of our planet's future. As parts of the world emerge from the Covid-19 pandemic, it is important to understand the complex interrelation between people, planet, and climate change. Technology, systems thinking, and innovative methods can enable decision makers to act in a holistic way and chart a sustainable course for the next decade.

The 15th Sustainability Summit, with the theme of **Action Agenda for the Next Decade**, was designed to bring to fore deliberations and thought leadership on shaping the coming decade by incorporating learnings from Covid-19 and reflecting on our past actions.

Encompassing conversations around how technology and innovative methods can enable actions and change in the next decade, the 3-day flagship event hosted eminent national and international speakers who shared their diverse perspectives and domain knowledge at this platform. **HE. Dr. Abdullah Belhaif Al Nuaimi, Minister of Climate Change and Environment, UAE; Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Railways & Commerce and Industry; Shri Prakash Javadekar, Union Minister of Environment, Forest, Climate Change; Shri Suresh Prabhu, India's Sherpa to the G20; Ms. Shoko Noda, UNDP Resident Representative India; Ms. Jan Thompson, Acting High Commissioner, The British High Commission in India; Mr S J Haider, IAS, Principal Secretary, Climate Change Department, Government of Gujarat; Prof K. VijayRaghavan, Principal Scientific Advisor, Government of India; Mr Durga Shanker Mishra, Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs were among the several other dignitaries at the Summit.** 

With around 700 participants from diverse sectors, almost 35% of them were female participants. Due to the remote nature of the conference, out of about 100 speakers, 28% were international speakers and 21% female speakers. The Summit also saw 30 Indian innovators making their pitches around climate change and circular economy in the Climate LaunchPad India finals, which the Summit hosted on 8th September. This year 26 different organisations came together to partner the Summit.

Two reports were released during the Summit. The report, Integrating Sustainability in Indian Supply Chains, in collaboration with Sedex, demonstrates, through concrete evidence, the macro and microlevel challenges faced by organisations in pursuit of making supply chains responsible and sustainable. The Report on Impacts and Learning from the Crop Residue Management Program launched by CII's Cleaner Air-Better Life (CABL) initiative presents the findings of impact assessment conducted to assess the overall impacts and learnings of Crop Residue Management (CRM) Programme in 2019-20 with an objective to scale cost-effective and actionable solutions with farming communities. Following were the key takeaways from the dynamic and diverse discussions:

- The Summit has underscored the importance of understanding the interdependence of social, economic and environmental aspects. Large participation of CEOs and stakeholders at the summit reflects that it is not optional but necessary to build back better.
- Addressing climate risks and promoting resilience come with significant co-benefits for business creation and innovation, economic growth and job security, a healthy and life-enhancing environment for communities and an opportunity for community renewal.
- Different stakeholders are increasing their actions, voices and concerns around the agenda of sustainable development. Institutional investors in India are slowly realising the importance of ESG parameters and green finance, although they started later as compared to their counterparts in Europe, Indian investors are increasingly looking at ESG parameters. The pandemic has strengthened the voice of responsible consumption.
- With an increasing focus of our government on Atma Nirbhar Bharat, Self-Reliant India, the concept of Circular Economy, if adopted can benefit society and make industry competitive due to reduced consumption translating into reduced expense.
- It is important to look beyond the lens of risk mitigation and incorporate multi-stakeholder collaborations that promote systems thinking and inclusive workplaces.

The deliberations at the Summit are summarised as the proceedings of the Summit. It highlights the challenges and solutions discussed in all the sessions. This document is a compendium of perspectives from the different stakeholders on driving innovation in the 'Decade of Action.'

### **Ministers Speak**



"In addition to being partners in the International Solar Alliance, India & UAE are firm advocates of climate action & sustainability" **H.E. Dr. Abdullah Belhaif Al Nuaimi**, Minister of Climate Change & Environment, UAE



"With climate change becoming more real, it is imperative to develop efficient technology in utilization of scarce resources to target zero emissions" **Mr. Piyush Goyal**, Minister of Railways & Commerce & Industry



"India is walking the talk on climate change. Our efforts on research innovation & visionary policies pave way for Self-reliant India."

**Mr. Prakash Javadekar**, Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Heavy Industries



## Key Speaker Comments



"Sustainable & Inclusive solutions necessitate imagination & engineering beyond conventional ways by putting people & their empowerment at the core of what we do" **Ms. Shoko Noda**, UNDP Resident Representative India



"Ensuring sustainability in market economy demands sensitization of all players & intermediaries against unsustainable practices"

**Mr. Suresh Prabhu**, India's Sherpa to the G20 & G7, Member of Parliament



"We need to encourage & incentivize the use of sustainable sources of transport, virtual conferences & transit-oriented development"

Mr. Durga Shanker Mishra, Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs



"Business & industry as large organs of society need to be compassionate to the cause of Climate Change. The pandemic today accentuates the need for sound policy and action" **Mr. Sanjiv Puri**, Chairman & MD, ITC Ltd



"Economic growth must be inclusive and sustainable. Both sustenance and sustainability have to be the very base of economic recovery to drive India towards an Atma Nirbhar Bharat"

**Mr Chandrajit Banerjee**, Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry



"The crisis has shown us that we are capable of rising to the opportunity. It is time to use data & technology in the feedback loop to boost affordability of healthcare"

Ms. Kiran Mazumdar Shaw, Founder & Chairperson, Biocon Limited



"Addressing fluctuations in air pollution data calls for recalibration, portability & empowerment of low cost sensors & distributors across the country"

**Prof. K.VijayRaghavan**, Principal Scientific Advisor, Government of India



"If businesses are not going to be sustainable & carbon positive over the decade, it will significantly deteriorate the global warming situation & contribute to other consequential problems impacting lives"

Mr. Jamshyd Godrej, Chairman, Cll Climate Change Council and Chairman & MD Godrej and Boyce



*"It is encouraging to see private sector leveraging the role of 2030 Agenda. We are proud to partner with India on addressing climate resilience by enhancing resource infrastructure"* **Ms. Jan Thompson**, Acting High Commissioner, British High Commission



### Summit Overview

- 97 Speakers were a part of the Summit
- 3 Ministers, 2 secretaries and one principal advisor
- 29 CEOs & MDs at the Summit
- 21% Female speakers
- 667 number of participants attended the Summit
- Out of which there were 33% females and 67.16% males
- 26 partners
- 25 Thought provoking sessions
- Two reports were launched-
- 30 Innovators on Climate Change and Circular Economy





### Participants Overview

- 667 number of participants attended the Summit
- Out of which there were 33% females and 67.16% males



### Press Release Imagery



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Environmental Protection Should Be At The Core of Post-Covid Planning' says H.E. Dr. Abdullah Belhaif Al Nuaimi, Cabinet Member and Minister of Climate Change and Environment, UAE

By India Education Diary Bureau Admin - September 8, 2020



H.E. Dr. Abdullah Belhaif Al Nuaimi, Cabinet Member and Minister of Climate Change and Environment, UAE said that Covid-19 has triggered an economic downturn on a global scale and that all recovery plans must have environmental protection as a priority because climate change remains the most important existential threat to humanity. He was speaking at the virtual inaugural session of the 15th Sustainability Summit of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) on 8 September 2020.





# DAY 1 8 September 2020



### **Inaugural Session**

H.E. Dr. Abdullah Belhaif Al Nuaimi, Cabinet Member and Minister of Climate Change and Environment, UAE said that Covid-19 has triggered an economic downturn on a global scale and that all recovery plans must have environmental protection as a priority because climate change remains the most important existential threat to humanity. He was speaking at the virtual inaugural session of the 15th Sustainability Summit of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) on 8 September 2020.

Dr Abdullah said that the pandemic has exposed weaknesses in the global supply chains, especially food supply, posing a risk to global food security. The UAE is, therefore, developing an integrated and sustainable food safety and security system using technology. In fact, the UAE Government is focusing on innovation and technological advancements to address environmental, societal and economic challenges, he added, specifically mentioning initiatives such as Energy Strategy 2050, which aims to increase the contribution of clean energy in the total energy mix from 25% to 50%, among other goals. He said India's renewable energy journey has been truly impressive with the country pledging to generate 40% of its power from carbon-free sources by 2030 as part of its commitment to the Paris Agreement.

Recalling Prime Minister Narendra Modi's last visit to the UAE, he highlighted that UAE-India bilateral trade in 2018-19 stood at around US\$ 60 billion and that there is increasing interest in investing in India in sectors such as renewable energy and food, even as more Indian companies look to invest in the UAE. Elaborating further, he said that at the 13th Session of the India-UAE joint commission meeting on trade, economic and technical cooperation held virtually, sectors such as infrastructure, logistics, food parks and renewable energy were identified and the UAE is keen to further strengthen linkages, especially in energy and food security, so that India and the UAE can build a sustainable future for the two countries as well as the world.

Bringing to light the importance of understanding the complex inter-relation between people, planet, and climate change, **Mr Sanjiv Puri, Chairman and Managing Director, ITC Limited, and Chairman, Advisory Council of CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development**, stated that there is a pressing need for governments, business and all sections of society to come together to address issues related to environmental degradation and social inequities to build a sustainable future for all.

**Mr Chandrajit Banerjee, Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry** said there is a need to deepen our work and attention to sustainability in all economic activities to create a sustainable and resilient economy and promote inclusive growth.





H.E. Dr. Abdullah Belhaif Al Nuaimi, Cabinet Member and Minister of Climate Change and Environment, UAE



Mr Sanjiv Puri, Chairman and Managing Director, ITC Limited, and Chairman, Advisory Council of CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development

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	15th SUSTAINABILITY SUMMIT Action Agenda for the Next Decade (:0) September 2020	
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Mr Chandrajit Banerjee, Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry

### **Responsible Consumption**

#### Session Chairman & Moderator

Dr Ashok Khosla, Founder & Chairman, Development Alternatives

#### Panellists

- Mr Naresh Tyagi, Chief Sustainability Officer, Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail
- Ms Victoria Anderson, Regional Lead for Sustainability and Brand Innovation, HP Graphic Solutions
- Mr Hem Pande, Former Secretary, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

The current global consumption patterns continue to have destructive impacts across the globe. The challenge of sustainable consumption and production is how to de-link economic development from environmental degradation, in order to operate within the limits of the planet's ecosystems. It is apparent that efficiency gains and technological advances will not be sufficient to bring global consumption to a sustainable level; changes will also be required to consumer lifestyles, including the ways in which consumers choose and use products and services.

The emergence of the pandemic has emphasized the relationship between people and nature and revealed that the planet has a limited capacity to satisfy people. It is important to focus on creating resource efficient production systems for sustainable goods and services and responsible consumption of the same. There is a significant opportunity for businesses to create sustainable value for consumers by supplying products and services within the ecological limits. On the other hand, Governments and policy-makers at all levels should play a vital role in creating the legal, fiscal and cultural environment for sustainable businesses to thrive.

#### Challenges

- Consumption patterns are creating major threats to the lives of people and planet in terms of climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification, growing natural disasters, mountains of waste dumps, growth of invasive alien species, pollution, increasing eco-refugees, etc.
- Almost 30% of the earth's terrestrial area, comprising 2 billion hectares of forest and 1.5 billion hectares of grassland, has been converted to urban areas or cropland. The rates of extinction of species are increasing.
- If global population reaches 9.6 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets could be required to provide natural resources needed to sustain current lifestyles.
- Global income is very inequitably shared between different sections of the society, which leads to over-consumption in the upper strata and under-consumption in the lower strata.

- Poorer people who are responsible for emitting the lowest levels of greenhouse gases are disproportionately vulnerable to the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. They suffer far more from the impacts of climate change, environmental and social problems.
- There is a lack of a regulatory framework to encourage responsible production and consumption. India, like most other countries of the world, does not have laws to address sustainability on the demand side.
- India is a key manufacture of textiles and apparel globally but 80% of the textile waste generated is not recycled and often ends up in landfills or incinerated

#### Solutions

- It is important to bring down the resource use of the rich and bring up the resource use of the poor by the contraction and convergence model of industrial and developing countries
- The need of the hour is to shift from a linear economy to a circular economy where the raw materials by design are manufactured in such a way that they can be reused and brought back into the economy.
- It is important to have resource efficiency within the system followed by a closer look at the value systems and supply chains. Holistic transformation in sustainability through expanding scope, enhancing maturity and augmenting disclosures is critical to create efficiency in a company.
- Enhance value creation through conscious consumption of natural resources and energy; avoidance and prevention of pollution; promoting waste management and recycling measures; actively communicate and disclose sustainability approach and performance
- Embed product stewardship across the lifecycle of the product; enable responsible communication and transparency across the supply chain.
- Commitments to create sustainable innovative products like water-based print solutions by HP. The company has committed to developing water-based ink technologies for printing digitally on corrugated packaging and textiles. It has beneficial effects along the entire product lifecycle, for people who operate printing systems, end users of the printed product, and ultimately for final reuse, recycling, or disposal of that product.
- It is essential to understand and appreciate the limits to which humans can push nature, before the impact becomes negative. Those limits must be reflected in consumption and production patterns of humans.



Dr Ashok Khosla, Founder & Chairman, Development Alternatives



Mr Naresh Tyagi, Chief Sustainability Officer, Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail



Ms Victoria Anderson, Regional Lead for Sustainability and Brand Innovation, HP Graphic Solutions



Mr Hem Pande, Former Secretary, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution



### Health Systems

#### Session Chairman & Moderator

Mr. Siddhartha Bhattacharya, Secretary General at NATHEALTH, Healthcare Federation of India

#### Panellists

- Ms Kiran Mazumdar Shaw, Founder & Chairperson, Biocon Ltd
- Dr Randeep Guleria, Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences
- Ms Preetha Reddy, Vice Chairperson, Apollo Hospital Group
- Mr Nachiket Mor, Visiting Scientist, The Banyan Academy of Leadership in Mental Health; Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Information Technology & Public Policy (CITAPP), IIIT Bangalore
- Mr. Anindit Roy Chowdhury, Director: Programmes and Policy, Save the Children

COVID 19 has shown how a pandemic can shave off 5% of GDP growth in a matter of months. When India becomes a 5 trillion-dollar economy, healthcare would have a multiplier effect on the economy where it underpins other sectoral performances. There is a clear need to invest in the healthcare system that can lead to economic resilience apart from generating a cadre of high paying and stable jobs. The intent is there in NHP 2017 which commits 2.5 percent of GDP for health by 2025. Apart from financing, important elements are – how the healthcare delivery is organised, embracing digital technology and setting a data centred, evidence driven culture to overcome supply side constraints.

#### Challenges

#### Regulatory

• India has policies with respect to providing accessible and affordable, quality healthcare but implementation is an area which needs to be strengthened

#### Financial

- There is gross underinvestment in the public healthcare system in India. There is infrastructure such as hospital buildings, operational theatres, wellness centres but maintenance and quality of services need attention.
- Allocation of funds is inefficient. 2-3% of funds with the states should be used for research and innovation.

#### Social

• Infrastructure in the public healthcare sector needs improvement and investments need to be made to improve the delivery mechanisms

• There is deficiency in terms of manpower, especially in rural India. There is a need for quality doctors. There should be an equal number of post graduate and graduate seats in medical studies.

#### Technological

• Technology can improve the quality of healthcare for everyone in India. However, there are multiple challenges such as budget allocation and data privacy that need to be addressed.

#### **Present / Proposed Solutions**

- Funds for healthcare should be used efficiently. There is a need for a comprehensive healthcare plan in terms of infrastructure and medical staff
- Healthcare should be looked upon as an investment rather than a cost and health should be looked at holistically including delivery and research
- Technology has made healthcare accessible and cost effective and will play a huge role in providing accessible and quality healthcare services in India.
- Health is a state subject and 5-6% of the healthcare budget needs to be allocated for research and development
- Quality of healthcare is about diagnostics, treatment and medical services. The right to health should become a fundamental right. Every citizen should have a right to good promotive and preventive health
- Preventive health care assumes important in case of non-communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, diabetes, hypertension etc. Control of these diseases is required to prevent organ damage, else, burden of healthcare becomes immense for secondary and tertiary healthcare hospitals
- There is a need for a comprehensive health insurance scheme and to expand Ayushman Bharat to include people who are currently outside the ambit of this scheme.
- The electronic medical record system should be pursed aggressively. A huge amount of data is available, post COVID 19 that can be used for research.
- Cross subsidizing healthcare models, an incentive-based structure in the healthcare delivery system can be looked at.
- India's share of the global pharma value chain is 3%. There is need to capture a bigger share, which can be accomplished by investing in research and innovation.





Ms Kiran Mazumdar Shaw, Founder & Chairperson, Biocon Ltd



Dr Randeep Guleria, Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences





Mr. Siddhartha Bhattacharya, Secretary General at NATHEALTH, Healthcare Federation of India



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Mr. Anindit Roy Chowdhury, Director: Programmes and Policy; Save the Children

### Agriculture and Climate Change

#### Session Chairman & Moderator

Mr S. Sivakumar, Group Head - Agri & IT Businesses, ITC

#### Panellists

- Mr Simon Buckle, Head of the Climate, Biodiversity and Water Division within the Environment Directorate, OECD
- Dr S. Naresh Kumar, Professor and Principal Scientist, ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute
- Mr Sanjay Chhabra, President & Business Head, Shriram Farm Solutions, Unit of DCM Shriram Limited, India

The impacts of climate change on agriculture are being witnessed all over the world, but countries like India are particularly vulnerable in view of the huge population dependent on agriculture and excessive pressure on natural resources and poor coping mechanisms. The projected impacts are likely to further aggravate field fluctuations of many crops thus impacting food security.

Agriculture makes up roughly 15% of India's GDP, a 4.5 to 9.0% negative impact on production implies cost of climate change to be roughly at 1.5% of GDP per year. Concerns about mitigating and adapting to climate change are renewing the impetus for investments in agricultural research and are emerging as additional innovation priorities. In the coming decades, the development and effective diffusion of new agricultural practices and technologies will largely shape how well farmers mitigate and adapt to climate change.

#### Challenges

- Agriculture is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Higher temperatures eventually reduce yields
  of desirable crops while encouraging weed and pest proliferation. Pest management becomes
  less effective, which means that higher rates of pesticides will be necessary to achieve the same
  levels of control.
- Climate change is increasing the risk of food insecurity for vulnerable groups, such as the poor.
   For example, South America may lose 1–21% of its arable land area, Africa 1–18%, Europe 11–17%, and India 20–40%.
- The changes in climate and the impacts on water availability affects the water needs for farming.

- Climate, food security and biodiversity issues are all becoming tightly linked and the trade-offs have become more intense if we take less action to address climate change.
- The Sustainable Development Goals, from poverty eradication and ending hunger to conserving biodiversity, will be unattainable if climate change is not urgently addressed.
- There is lack of a consistent national vision on agriculture. The current regulations/subsidy policies are outdated and do not address the present and future challenges of the sector.
- The impact of climate change is much more in the tropical areas of the world compared to the temperate zones. Without adaptation, climate change is projected to affect agricultural productivity of crops like wheat, irrigated rice, rainfed rice, mustard, rainfed sorghum and irrigated kharif maize in India.

#### Solutions

- Innovations in agriculture have always been important and will be even more vital in the context of climate change. Sustainability in agriculture does not mean "going back to age-old practices" but actually moving ahead with the new solutions offered by science.
- Enhancing agricultural productivity is critical for ensuring food and nutritional security for all, particularly the small and marginal farmers who would be affected most.
- Tackling of GHGs is possible by better practices, upscaling of farmers and technologies that are now becoming available. Technological interventions need to understand the vulnerability of the system, its components and develop alternative farming systems.
- Sustainable and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) will help in agricultural productivity and income generation, building resilience to climate change, and reducing GHGs emissions.
- The technological solutions for climate smart agriculture includes:
  - o Climate resilient varieties like drought tolerant and genetically engineered crops
  - o Conservation tillage like minimum tillage, direct seeded rice, crop reside management
  - o Water saving technologies like hydro-gels, micro irrigation, breeding for water use, efficient varieties and genetic engineering
  - o Protected cultivation like hydroponics, nutrient film techniques, soil-less farming, and seawater farming
  - o Cross industry technology like AI, image recognition, data analytics, UAV/drones and bio sensors
  - o Improved nutrient management like liquid suspensions, nano fertilisers, bio stimulants and mycorrhizae
- Agricultural policy packages need to be more coherent to support in making the sector more productive, sustainable and resilient to the change in variability of climate
- Policy support to new resilient technology is important. It is required to have a consistent national vision on agriculture for the next 50 years. The subsidies need to flow into newer technologies for better implementation and cost benefits.



Mr S. Sivakumar, Group Head - Agri & IT Businesses, ITC



Mr Simon Buckle, Head of the Climate, Biodiversity and Water Division within the Environment Directorate, OECD



Dr S. Naresh Kumar, Professor and Principal Scientist, ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute



Mr Sanjay Chhabra, President & Business Head, Shriram Farm Solutions, Unit of DCM Shriram Limited



### **Inclusive Workplaces**

#### Session Chairman & Moderator

Prof. Surya Deva, UN Working Group on Business & Human Rights

#### Panellists

- Mr Parmesh Shahani, Head of the Godrej India Culture Lab
- Ms Sreela Das Gupta, Lead -- Disability and Neurodiversity, Tata Consultancy Services Limited
- Mr Daniel Neale, Lead Social Transformation, World Benchmarking Alliance
- Ms Ritu Bhati, Managing Director, Human Resources and Responsible for Global Service Delivery Excellence across HR, Accenture

The approach to inclusive workplaces has changed and is constantly progressing. From talks about greater representation of women and particular races in an organisation, today inclusivity is around inclusion of the differently abled and LGBTQI community. Organisations are appreciating the cost of exclusion that they may be facing. Inclusion can thus be considered a win-win scenario for all. Companies benefit by accessing a large diverse talent pool while individuals benefit by being able to project themselves regardless of their inherent differences.

Though we are at a nascent stage of diversity and inclusion, the cultural change required for the same has been triggered in many ways. Organisations witness better decision-making when they focus on greater inclusivity. A diverse workforce which is inclusive in decision making is leading to innovative solutions to regular problems, thus giving organisations much needed competitive advantage.

#### Challenges

#### Regulatory

• Organisations do not have industry benchmarks or adequate regulatory mechanisms for maintaining diversity within a workplace. This leads to no quantitative data or guidance available for organisations to place themselves as achievers or laggards in pursuit of making their workplaces inclusive.

#### Financial

• There are financial implications of excluding certain sections from a workplace known as 'Cost of Exclusion'. As quoted by one of the panellists, it is expected to be around US\$ 32b for Indian companies.

#### Social

• Inclusivity faces a strong cultural challenge from being accepted within organisations. At different levels, challenges rising out of social stigma inhibit many from accepting inclusivity.

• Such challenges lead to organisations missing out on the talent pool belonging to sections which are usually not included in the workforce like LGBTQ, differently abled, etc.

#### Technological

There is an immense lack of adequate technological facilities to bring inclusivity of the differently abled.
 Organisations do not have adequate facilities to include people with disabilities like hearing, vision or motor disabilities.

#### **Present/Proposed Solutions**

- Workplaces need to be inclusive by leveraging upon the principle of intersectionality. It must start with broader acceptance of diverse people around and acceptance of the same by one and all. Upon reaching a particular maturity in terms of acceptance, principle of intersectionality can be made use of, for enhanced inclusivity.
- Organisations need to focus on the opportunity that a diverse workforce tends to bring in terms
  of innovation and output. The book 'Queeristan' written by Mr. Parmesh Shahani, one of the
  panellists claims there can be an increase in output of up to 8x if there is greater inclusion of
  LGBTQ in workplaces. Organisations can benefit from the innovative mindset that inclusivity
  can bring. It is the feeling of representing one's own ideas that leads to greater inclusivity and
  eventually enhanced innovation. Organisations can look at binging diversity through a combination
  of bringing diversity to both blue collar as well as white collar positions.
- Leadership commitment would certainly be the most important force in pushing diversity and inclusion throughout an organisation. The culture change required to drive this inclusivity needs to be fundamentally built around 'feeling included, feeling equal'. Non-discriminatory benchmarks may be helpful in identifying the opportunities to be more inclusive.
- Organisations must look deeply at SDG 08 which mentions promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth. For the unversed, UNGP for Human Rights can be a starting point from where organisations can find ways to promote respect for human rights by including a diverse workforce. Such benchmarks may help in incentivizing the good performers while identifying the laggards which can then look for handholding in their journey towards being more inclusive.



Prof. Surya Deva, UN Working Group on Business & Human Rights



Ms Sreela Das Gupta, Lead -- Disability and Neurodiversity, Tata Consultancy Services Limited



Mr Parmesh Shahani, Head of the Godrej India Culture Lab





Mr Daniel Neale, Lead Social Transformation, World Benchmarking Alliance



Ms Ritu Bhati, Managing Director, Human Resources and Responsible for Global Service Delivery Excellence across HR, Accenture


### Leading with Resilience

#### Session Chairman & Moderator

Mr. Joe Phelan, Director, WBCSD India

#### Panellists

- Mr. R Mukundan, Managing Director, Tata Chemicals Ltd.
- Mr. Arun Misra, CEO, Hindustan Zinc Limited
- Mr. Piruz Khambatta, CEO, Rasna International

Businesses are trying to create a balance between managing operations and livelihoods in a safe and secure environment. There are companies in India, led by leaders who are faring well in these areas. Companies with robust supply chains and strong contingency planning are able to rebuild and also prepare for future challenges. Companies that are diverse and modular in nature are able to disassemble and reassemble their systems and processes to lead through difficult operating circumstances. Growing trends towards digitization, inclusivity, understanding of customer behaviour and sustainability are visible in cohesive and adaptable leadership companies. There is a need for building resilience within the corporate fence and also look beyond i.e. its supply chain. All this has to be layered with regulatory reforms to achieve long term resilience.

#### Challenges

- Regulatory reforms are required in order to support the overall resilience of organisations. As companies begin to emerge from the worst effects of the pandemic, a clear picture of those that have been successful in adapting and formulating mitigation strategies are clear winners. Government providing economic support to rebuild industries needs proper outreach and implementation which has been a challenge so far.
- Understanding customer behaviour across B2B/ B2C and supply chains is an important focus during the pandemic in order to build long-term resilience.
- Sustainability should be addressed as a challenge even after the pandemic abates and requires greater attention. Companies are still not including sustainability as part of their long-term strategy and core business ethics.
- Advancement in a technological shift through digitalization is growing slowly across industries. Companies need to invest in technology to have access to talent from across locations. Imbalanced gender diversity across sectors has been observed as there is lack of technological investment such as systems and processes that need to be put in place to enable women to work.

• Inflexible management architecture through hierarchy which cannot be adjusted or upgraded in difficult operating circumstances like the pandemic can prove detrimental to achieve resilience.

#### **Present/Proposed Solutions**

- Disclosures through reporting frameworks/formats is an important tool for the organisations to communicate their long-term resilience with shareholders, stakeholders, institutional investors, and financial institutions.
- SDGs need to be localized in order to achieve global goals. Once local and regional governments
  are identified as important partners, they can then work towards contributing to the development
  and accessibility of indicators and tools to localize the SDGs and to measure their progress in
  regions.
- Government policy and incentives need to be framed in order to support the impacted industries. Currently the government focuses on setting up local manufacturing industries. Attracting foreign investments in various industries gives a boost to the Indian markets.
- Increased consumer awareness on sustainability and setting up regional supply chains will reduce the risks of disruption of business activities. It is equally crucial for organisations to highlight their sustainability initiatives/products/services with appropriate communication activities in order to motivate consumers to engage in more responsible consumption.







Mr. Joe Phelan, Director, WBCSD India



Mr. R Mukundan, Managing Director, Tata Chemicals Ltd



Mr. Piruz Khambatta, CEO, Rasna International



Mr. Arun Misra, CEO, Hindustan Zinc Limited

# Special Session: Circular Economy for Self-Reliant India

Speaking at a special session on Circular Economy for Self-Reliant India at the 15th CII Sustainability Summit 2020, **Mr Piyush Goyal, Minister of Railways, Commerce and Industry** stressed on the importance of incorporating sustainable practices to create a Circular Economy, which he defined as a "profit economy".

Spotlighting the 3Rs of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle and the Zero Effect and Zero Defect idea enunciated by the Prime Minister of India, Mr Goyal talked about the importance of adopting sustainability as a way of life and focussing on sustainability for all endeavours. These, he emphasised, will not only help the environment but make India more globally competitive as well. He cited many examples where efficient waste management and the 3Rs have led to significant savings of resources such as water, while also curbing pollution and other deleterious effects of economic activity.

There is a strong need to educate the common man to get the best benefits out of a Circular Economy, he said, and urged the Confederation of Indian Industry to prepare a Compendium of 101 ideas to spread the message of sustainability and Circular Economy since "small changes can lead to spectacular transformation".

A holistic approach and incentivising people, the Minister said, can play a significant role in creating a Circular Economy. As we look at reviving economic growth against the backdrop of the pandemic, a circular model of growth is best suited to revive sustainable growth and could also create 1.4 crore jobs in the next 5-7 years as estimated by NITI Aayog, he elaborated.

Appreciating the Minister's emphasis on sustainability and Circular Economy, **Mr Sanjiv Puri, Chairman, Advisory Council of CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development Chairman and Managing Director, ITC Limited** said that a Circular Economy is good for business and society and is critical for India's competitiveness.

**Mr R Mukundan, Managing Director and CEO, TATA Chemicals** spoke about the need for everyone to promote sustainability and implement the 3Rs to create inclusive, sustainable growth

**Mr Chandrajit Banerjee, Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry**, said that a Circular Economy calls for deep and widespread collaboration among all stakeholders such as industry, government and consumers. Today the global economy is only 8.6% circular. A transition towards Circular Economy is a prerequisite for fulfilling India's economic growth ambitions and competitiveness of Indian businesses, he said, adding that adopting the principles of Circular Economy can cushion enterprises from shocks like the present one due to the pandemic.



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Mr Piyush Goyal, Minister of Railways, Commerce and Industry





Mr Sanjiv Puri, Chairman, Advisory Council of CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development Chairman and Managing Director, ITC Limited



Mr R Mukundan, Managing Director and CEO, TATA Chemicals



Mr Chandrajit Banerjee, Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry



## **Business and Nature**

#### Session Chairman & Moderator

Mr Kavinder Singh, Chairman IBBI, Managing Director & CEO, Mahindra Holidays & Resorts, India

#### Panellists

- Dr Markus Lehmann, Senior Programme Management Officer, Head Policy, CBD, UN Environment
- Mr Nitin Desai, Former Under-Secretary General, United Nations
- Mr Ravi Singh, Secretary General & Chairman, WWF, India
- Mr Ranganath N.K, Grundfos Water Ambassador, Grundfos

Businesses are critical stakeholders of nature as sustainable operations of businesses are heavily dependent on health of nature and quality ecosystem services. Recent studies show that nature contributes towards half of the world GDP and businesses are highly exposed to the risk of nature degradation. According to the World Economic Forum's 2020 Global Risks Report, biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse has been ranked as one of the top five threats which humanity will face in the next 10 years. The value of nature has become more prominent in the present pandemic situation and businesses need to integrate biodiversity beyond the regulatory requirements. The concept of integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in risk management frameworks is critical and, in the past few years there has been some progress but now there is a need to speeding this up, taking into consideration the process of halting further nature loss.

Post 2020 global biodiversity framework is an opportunity for businesses to reduce risk and contribute in halting biodiversity loss and drive towards operating in Harmony with Nature.

#### Challenges

- Risk of biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystem services is not an integral part of government and business' decision making
- Impacts of urbanization on the terrestrial and marine ecosystem is not recognized resulting in biodiversity loss
- Present global and national biodiversity targets are more focused on government responsibilities
- Limited recognition of nature friendly projects and investments by the finance sector
- Marine footprint of cities is huge due to waste disposal resulting in loss of marine biodiversity

#### **Proposed solutions**

• Integration of nature as a part of materiality aspects of businesses, taking into consideration the value chain's impacts and dependencies is an important way to work on nature conservation.

- Green and blue bonds would be a way forward for investing in nature friendly projects and initiatives which will further reduce pressure on nature
- Businesses need to think beyond compliance as the sustainable operation of a business is dependent on the quality of ecosystem services that is critical to operations
- Changing the business perspective from nature for business, to business for nature is a way forward for nature protection
- Planned urbanization is required through promoting smart transport, conserving & restoring city forests as well as managing waste, that will help in strengthening health of the city and minimize pressure on terrestrial and marine ecosystems.





Mr Kavinder Singh, Chairman IBBI, Managing Director & CEO, Mahindra Holidays & Resorts, Ind





Mr Nitin Desai, Former Under-Secretary General, United Nations



Mr Ravi Singh, Secretary General & Chairman, WWF, India



Dr Markus Lehmann, Senior Programme Management Officer, Head Policy, CBD, UN Environment



Mr Ranganath N.K, Grundfos Water Ambassador, Grundfos

# Special Session: The Business Case for Deforestation Free Supply Chains

#### **Session Moderator**

Ms Christianne Close, Markets Practice Leader, WWF International

#### Panellists

- Mr Martin Huxtable, Director-Sustainable Sourcing, Unilever
- Mr Sumit Jugran, Sustainability Manager- South Asia Markets, Tetrapak
- Mr Arindom Datta, Executive Director, Rural & Development Banking/Advisory, Rabobank
- Ms Eleanor Spencer, Technical Advisor, ZSL-SPOTT

Forests are one of the largest, most cost-effective climate solutions available today. On an average, 13 million hectares of forest disappears every year, often with devastating impacts on communities and indigenous peoples, biodiversity, and climate change-making deforestation one of the most significant global environmental challenges today. Expanding agriculture and unsustainable logging, due to an increasing global demand is responsible for most of the world's deforestation and degradation. India's consumption footprint across key soft commodities like palm oil, soybean oil, timber, pulp & paper, and natural rubber is among the highest in the world, fuelled by an expansion in population, along with a rising middle class and the changing consumption patterns that come with it. With constraints to domestic supply, India's consumption currently outstrips its domestic production across most commodity categories, leading to a significant reliance on imports. Recognising the business risks associated with this, there is a growing movement towards 'deforestation-free' supply chains in the private sector.

#### Challenges

- The COVID crisis has made it very clear that risks of novel viruses have entered the system.
- Deforestation creates risks which travel along the entire value chain, thereby affecting downstream buyers.
- Chain Reaction Research reports predicts 'value gaps' of up to 70% between FMCGs due to reputation impacts related to deforestation.
- No single business or financial institution can draw desirable changes by working in silos. Collaborative efforts are required to forge desired results.

• In most of the Asian and African countries, consumers are neither aware not adaptive to ecolabels. However, in past 3-4 years, this awareness rate has been increased and consumers are now willing to adopt eco-labels.

#### **Present/Proposed Solutions**

- Industries dependent on various eco-system services must incorporate learnings from the spread of Coronavirus into their mainstream business planning. Businesses need to work closely with supply chains to help them improve their footprints in terms of sustainability.
- Indian businesses need to partner more with suppliers that are following sustainable business practices. For example, to source responsibly, Tetrapak has stringent checks and balances through which it ensures that all suppliers commit to a certain code of conduct based on UN Global Sustainability principles.
- Policy reforms and support from other relevant stakeholders can encourage Indian businesses to adopt the idea of deforestation free supply chains. Focused & regular engagements with upstream actors is key for ensuring zero deforestation. Shared responsibility to tackle deforestation for all actors in the value chain, including downstream & financiers needs to be emphasised and urged.
- It is important for businesses to look into sustainability commitments. Form a financial perspective, analysis starts right at the origin of the portfolio. A collaboration w.r.t SDG 17 is also needed between sectors. Recently, a fund called "Agrigreen" has been created with an objective to encourage deforestation free supply chains.
- A call to action for businesses to increase transparency in supply chains through real time interventions, localised sourcing & stronger standards in use for forest commodities.
- Effective actions for nature can be initiated through following steps:
  - a. Value & Supply Chain Mapping
  - b. Risk & Impact assessment
  - c. Response, Planning & Implementation



# R

Ms Cristianne Close Markets Practice Leader WWF International



Ms Eleanor Spencer Palm Oil Technical Advisor, Business and Biodiversity Programme Zoological Society of London (ZSL)



Mr Martin Huxtable Director, Sustainable Sourcing Unilever



Mr Anindom Datta Executive Director Rural & Development Banking/Advisory Rabobank



Mr Sumit Jugran Sustainability Manager South Asia Markez Tetrapak



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## DAY 2 9 September 2020

## Special Session: Action Agenda for Sustainable and Self-Reliant India

Shri Prakash Javadekar, Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Information & Broadcasting and Heavy Industries, expressed that only sustainability will save mankind from the worst of nature's furies. He was addressing an exclusive session on 'Action Agenda for Sustainable and Self-Reliant India' on 9th September at Confederation of Indian Industry's 15th Sustainability Summit.

He said that it is important to achieve a green earth and blue skies, post Covid-19 despite the odds and that it is possible to do so, alongside industrial activity. He stated that India has only 2.5 % of world's land, 4% of freshwater resources and around 20% of world population but still has 8% of the world's biodiversity because in the Indian culture, flora and fauna are part of life.

He highlighted, "India is walking the talk on climate change. Our work on Ujjwala, E Vehicles, BS-VI Engines, Biofuels, Clean air, and Disaster resilience pave the way for a sustainable and resilient India. Targeting 35% emission reduction, we have reached 21% and in 10 years, we will achieve the required 220 GW renewable power targets, of which a total of 87 GW including solar and wind has been achieved", he said. He further elaborated that our energy mix in the installed capacity now includes 37% of renewable energy sources.

On the PM's clarion call of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Mr Javadekar said, "It means more proactive engagement with the world, less imports and more exports. Innovation and research become the most important development tools for self-reliance. Atmanirbhar is not cutting away from the world, it is more about engaging with the world. Innovation and research become the key".

Highlighting the importance of compassionate capitalism for an Atmanirbhar Bharat, **Mr. Sanjiv Puri**, **Chairman, Advisory Council, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development and Chairman and Managing Director, ITC Limited**, said that sustainability strategies are integral to the business and when we bring this to core of corporate strategy and create business models that synergistically pursue creation of economic, environmental and social capitals, we unleash powerful forces of innovation and strengthen competitive advantage.

**Mr. Chandrajit Banerjee, Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry**, emphasised on the role of inclusive recovery for a self-reliant and sustainable India. He said that, 'The economic recovery path should consider investing in interventions that can 'reduce risks' from pandemics in the future rather than just aiming at creating higher growth."





Shri Prakash Javadekar, Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Information & Broadcasting and Heavy Industries



Mr. Sanjiv Puri, Chairman, Advisory Council, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development and Chairman and Managing Director, ITC Limited



Mr. Chandrajit Banerjee, Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry

## **Renewable Energy**

#### Session Chairman & Moderator

Mr. Vineet Mittal, Chairman, Avaada Group

#### Panellists

- Mr. Chintan Shah, Director, IREDA
- Dr. René VAN BERKEL, UNIDO Representative, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- Mr. Sanjeev Aggarwal, MD & CEO, Amplus Solar
- Mr Kamal Hingorani, Chief Customer Officer, SpiceJet

India has plans to reduce its emissions intensity by 33 - 35% between 2005 and 2030. However, Indian actions towards climate change mitigation have a strong development impact. To this effect, it is focusing on accelerating the use of clean and renewable energy by 40% by 2030, and on promoting efficient use of energy. This will be done with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance, including from Green Climate Fund.

India has emerged as a global leader in renewable energy (RE), where investments top those into fossil fuel. India remains on track to overachieve its "2°C compatible" rated Paris Agreement climate action targets. Even Gol (Government of India) has set their internal target of achieving renewable energy installation up to 47% of total installed capacity by 2027. As per 2027 Blueprint of India by CEA, India will install almost 275 GW from RE sources, 72 GW hydroelectric and 15 GW nuclear energy and 100 GW from conventional power.

The primary objective of deployment of renewable energy is to ensure advancement in economic development, energy security, energy access to all and mitigate climate change impacts. Off grid solar systems are now becoming affordable and making energy accessible even in remotest part of the country.

Renewable energy has become more and more competitive financially as compared to other conventional energy sources due to reduced manufacturing cost for equipment and machinery, low interest rate for funding and modularity of technology. Renewable energy has the capacity to provide accessibility to even remote areas using microgrids and provide employment and access of energy. The increased use of renewable energy is directly related to reduction poverty, carbon footprint, and pollution which would have been there due to fossil-based power.

An inclusive and conducive environment as well as transition towards RE and environment friendly solutions for power generation are the keys for a sustainable future. In order to look forward to a

sustainable tomorrow, there is a need to shift from coal-based power generation to RE based and the last three decades, a great leap has been observed in capacity installation from RE sources. The use of RE in recent years has become highly affordable and competitive as compare to conventional power.

#### Challenges

#### Regulatory

- To make the RE sector economically more viable
- Increase in demand of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) and policy for bio jet-fuel

#### Financial

- Financial stress on RE companies during present scenario of COVID 19
- Availability of funds for RE projects in the Banking system
- Poor funding of RE projects through "Green Bonds" market and its competition with corporate bonds.
- To provide financial solutions at a residential level for extensive usage of RE

#### Social

• To increase the contribution of community for sustainable development.

#### Technological

- To emphasize the use of RE for manufacturing in all the aspects of industrial production
- Industrialization for harnessing RE in its own systems
- Use of solar thermal applications is sparsely accepted at a residential level.

#### **Proposed / Present Solutions**

- There is a need for increased privatization in utilities or discoms and this ensures higher efficiencies and better viable operations of energy business.
- The demand of SAF in India is always expected to be on the higher side considering the doubledigit growth of the aviation sector. This demands the growth of SAF production and to further boost up jet biofuel production using either agro waste or MSW. Drafting of the Civil Aviation Bio-Jetfuel Policy and zero tax on usage of SAF will be a better solution to scale up the production of SAF.
- To de-stress the economy and the project owners and renewable energy, EPC organizations IREDA have offered moratorium to all borrowers, a top up loan policy. All possible measures and restructuring have been undertaken to destress the borrowers in the present situation.

- Credit demands were not picking up in the initial quarter, but now there are proposals for new project financing. As of now, huge amount of funds are available in banking systems, and for the right type of projects, getting funds at competitive rates is possible.
- The bond market in India is with a tenure in the range of 3-6 years, whereas renewable energy projects are of the tenure of 12-15-20 years and even more. Hence there is need to create a long-term bond market for renewable energy projects. By the next financial year, it is expected that IREDA will be launching long term bonds for investors markets. It is also expected that IREDA by the end of this year will launch a financial product to fund RE related activities at a residential level.
- The technology for solar power generation is the most democratized and versatile for power generation. Consumers and society can also contribute and participate in sustainable living by using RE and electric mobility which is the next futuristic thing. The integration of electric mobility with RE will make it more sustainable and environment friendly. Consumers travelling by air should demand sustainable services in almost every aspect of aviation service including the flight fuel.
- UNIDO is working with Gol for increasing the use of RE in thermal application, specifically solar thermal. Almost 1/3rd of the energy used in the industrial sector and almost 75% of that is consumed in thermal applications via various fuels' consumption for process heating at lower temperature ranges such as in textile, dairy, leather, tannery, food processing and metal fabrication etc. Hence for these low to medium grade heat and cooling applications, solar thermal is one of the best alternatives. Solar thermal requires integration of technology for its installation and usage
- Biofuels and bio gasification are yet to be fully optimized in Indian context to make them economically viable, there are many instances where MNRE has implemented projects integrated with smart designing, optimization and RE usage as a pilot study in various locations.
- Innovation with smart optimization and integration to solve basic problems will be required for better solutions for example portable solar power pumps for agriculture. RE can be combined and integrated with efficient processes and products to come up for better solutions to harness green and clean energy.
- Increasing awareness among customers for viability & benefits of solar thermal applications and the availability of good quality of products to harness this energy. This requires improved quality of integrated products and services by large players, start-ups or unorganised companies working in same sector. Government needs to motivate and target more solar thermal application installations and provide relevant financial incentives as well as policy support.





Dr. René VAN BERKEL, UNIDO Representative, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)



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Mr. Sanjeev Aggarwal, MD & CEO, Amplus Solar



Mr Kamal Hingorani, Chief Customer Officer, SpiceJet

# Sustainability and Climate Agenda for the Next Decade

#### Session Chairman & Moderator

Mr Jamshyd Godrej, Chairman, Cll Climate Change Council and Chairman & Managing Director, Godrej & Boyce Manufacturing Company Limited

#### **Panellists**

- Ms Jan Thompson, Acting High Commissioner, British High Commission
- Mr Navneet Munot, Executive Director & Chief Investment Officer, SBI Fund Management

Even though the last decade has seen accelerated uptake of renewable energy & its storage – which is a step in the right direction, there have been many climate related global disasters such as forest fires, forest & coastline degradation, severe weather conditions resulting in water stress on one hand and flooding and seawater rise on the other. The Arctic Circle has seen a temperature of 35 degrees Celsius which is not conducive for the environment.

The COVID-19 pandemic has shown the importance of human and animal interface and this must be kept this in mind as the decade progresses. The WHO has warned of future pandemics which could be accelerated because of global warming and climate change.

#### Challenges

#### Regulatory

o There are an insufficient number of financial instruments to encourage green financing in India

#### Financial & Technological

o Developing countries need technology and financial support due to historic circumstances to become climate resilient sooner than the developed world.

#### Social

o Climate change can cause 34 million job losses in India, mostly in the agriculture and construction sector

#### Environmental

- o It is estimated that losses due to climate change could be 37 billion dollars or 2.8 lakh crores which is almost the amount of India's defence budget
- o Currently, socio-enviro risks and issues are not taken into consideration while funding projects, including some un-sustainable ones

#### **Present/Proposed Solutions**

- Prime Ministers of India and the UK are both very active when it comes to climate action. Both countries have policy frameworks & are signatories to global agreements such as International Solar Alliance, COP, Paris Agreement etc.
- In the last year, the UK has reduced emissions by 42% while growing the economy by 72%. This is due to a significant rise of wind, and renewable energy generation & boost to electric mobility. The country ran coal-free electricity for three months. 95 Green Bonds are listed on the London Stock Exchange. These initiatives give an impetus to low carbon growth.
- India has caught the world's attention due to its commitment of 150 GW solar installations by 2050.
- Indian multinationals are supporting the government and global actions by committing to Science Based Targets, RE100 and other mechanisms to lower emissions and achieve net zero emissions in a limited time frame.
- India is a recipient to funding from various UK governmental initiatives such as the Green Technology Fund. Other green funding initiatives include support for Centre of Energy Regulation, climate projects in Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. A 10-millionpound climate resilience project is ongoing related to innovation in India. Similarly, the electric mobility project as part of the Innovation Challenge Fund is leading to electric vehicle charging points in Maharashtra.
- The upcoming COP26 scheduled to take place in Glasgow, UK is setting a higher bar for climate change in the next decade by considering more ambitious global targets and calling upon support from government, private industry, civil society. COP26 has 4 key themes namely Clean Energy, Clean Transport, Adaptation & Resilience & Biodiversity. Alongside this, financial support to developing countries as well as the need to integrate sub-national, sub-state and private players in COP26 is on their agenda.
- Reserve Bank of India's latest Annual Report makes reference to climate change and its impacts on assets, a step in the right direction.
- Institutional investors in India are slowly realising the importance of ESG parameters and green finance. Although they started later as compared to their counterparts in Europe, Indian investors have done significantly well so far. There is need to build capacities of the investor community, including those of the credit rating agencies. Deepened engagement and capacity building of banking and investor community, including the credit rating agencies are crucial to help them understand ESG parameters and avoid greenwash.
- There should be renewed momentum, post COVID-19 to have global solutions to global problems. For example, every country does not need to develop its own vaccine.
- Carbon tax proposition needs to be looked closely as it is much nuanced but could be a good accelerator on climate action. It aims to penalize climate actions locally rather than rich countries outsourcing manufacturing activities to developing countries, thereby contributing to the local carbon emissions in the developing countries.
- It is estimated that approximately 50t CO2 have been saved by holding this virtual Summit.





Mr Jamshyd Godrej, Chairman, Cll Climate Change Council and Chairman & Managing Director, Godrej & Boyce Manufacturing Company Limited





Ms Jan Thompson, Acting High Commissioner, British High Commission



Mr Navneet Munot, Executive Director & Chief Investment Officer, SBI Fund Management

## Systemic Transformation for Accelerated Climate Action

#### Session Chairman & Moderator

Mr. Saravanan Panneer Selvam, General Manager, INDO Region, Grundfos

#### Panellists

- Mr. Oliver Johnson, Head of Unit Climate, Energy and Society, Stockholm Environment Institute
- Mr. Alexander Farsan, Global Lead, Science Based Targets Initiative, WWF International
- Mr. Prabodha Acharya, Chief Sustainability Officer, JSW Steel

Addressing climate risks and promoting resilience come with significant co-benefits for business creation and innovation, economic growth and job security, a healthy and life-enhancing environment for communities and an opportunity for community renewal and positively refreshed state-society relationships. Preventing catastrophic climate change and achieving the 'well below 2°C' Paris Agreement target will require a greater speed of decarbonization on the industrial front.

#### Challenges

#### Regulatory

- o Iron and steel industries face a lack of global and national clarity with respect to policies and strategies in this field.
- o Policies should be designed to address the issues related to investments in technologies which would be commercially and economically feasible.

#### Financial

- Current COVID-19 stimulus packages are five times bigger than climate funding on an annualized basis and three times bigger than average GFC stimulus as a percentage of GDP. There is a big opportunity in the future for green economy, investing appropriately in the development and enhancement of green technologies.
- o Steel and cement production is highly competitive with minimal profit margins, thereby, requirement of adaptation for low carbon technologies require upfront capital investments.

#### Social

o Extended collaboration between the government and the private sector is required for systematic transformation towards climate action.

o Lack of awareness among industries and the MSMEs towards transitional and physical climate change risks.

#### Environmental

o According to UNEP data, globally, we are far off the track on reaching the Paris agreement goals and should invest in energy efficient infrastructure and collaborate on a global level to make a systemic transformation in meeting the 1.5-degree celsius target.

#### Technological

At present there are no techno-ecologically feasible methodologies to achieve de-carbonization.
 But there are technologies in the developing stage such as hydrogen reduction, carbon capture storage and utilization etc., which will facilitate in emission reduction in the upcoming years.

#### **Present/Proposed Solutions**

- India and Sweden together with other countries have announced a new 'Leadership Group for Industry Transition' that will drive transformation in hard-to-decarbonize and energy-intensive sectors. This global initiative will be supported by the World Economic Forum, the Energy Transitions Commission, Mission Innovation, Stockholm Environment Institute, and the European Climate Foundation among many others in an ambitious, public-private effort, to ensure heavy industries and mobility companies can find a workable pathway to deliver on the Paris Agreement.
- Partnership between the public and private sector with effective collaboration is the key to achieving industry transition. Along with the partnership, stakeholder roadmaps can be generated for reducing emissions from the industry on a global level.
- A joint ministerial statement was announced in July 2020, signed by 9 ministers from leading countries including India, calling for continuous momentum and ambitious actions on policy technology and finance to ensure industry transitions to tackle climate crisis, create decent jobs and deliver prosperity for all. The statement recorded that low carbon transition require rapid scaling up of clean technology and associate necessary infrastructure.
- Green packages directly address what the government requires in the process of recovery. The WWF's 3-4-5 formula for a climate positive COVID-19 recovery sets the course for a prosperous future by investing in energy efficient infrastructure and fiscal support to sustainable transport infrastructure. This formula is planned on supporting the MSME sector, on promoting disclosures related to climate and financial risks, integrates climate considerations in asset purchase programmes, subsidizes loans and further collaboration with the finance ministers.
- Industries should adopt long-term strategies to embed sustainability in the core of operations which includes formulation of a singular, specific climate change policy and focus on the best available energy efficient technologies, waste heat recoveries, emission reduction roadmaps and align the work with TCFD recommendations.
- Investors need to support the management plans of industries and their carbon reduction strategies which in the long term can be extremely beneficial for both shareholders and stakeholders as well as the company itself.





Mr. Saravanan Panneer Selvam, General Manager, INDO Region, Grundfos





Mr. Alexander Farsan, Global Lead, Science Based Targets Initiative, WWF International



Mr. Oliver Johnson, Head of Unit Climate, Energy and Society, Stockholm Environment Institute



Mr. Prabodha Acharya, Chief Sustainability Officer, JSW Steel



## Food Systems

#### Session Chairman & Moderator

Mr Suresh Narayanan, Chairman & Managing Director, Nestle India Ltd

#### Panellists

- Dr Sally Uren OBE, Chief Executive, Forum for Future
- Mr B Rajagopal, President, DSM
- Mr Ravichandran Purushothaman, President, Danfoss India

The food system encompasses various activities production, processing, distribution, consumption and disposal of food products. In the post Covid, world, if an impact has to be made on the food system there are there are three important C's- to define the **Challenges**; define the **Conviction** and build **Consensus** for action. According to the UN, there are 690 million hungry people and about 2 billion are overweight or obese, contributing to a growing incidence of food related diseases. The triad of economic, social and environmental well-being, needs to be a part of the food systems for it to be sustainable.

It is important to put a systems lens to understand why change does or does not happen. The lens is important, as only surface level events are looked at, and not the underlying systemic structures and power relations. With respect to food systems, it is important to delve into how equitable access to food and sustainable protein can be provided and ensured for everyone. It is also important to look at the underlying business models in food system so as to reconfigure them to be of help to the small holders. Never has the transformation in food systems been more important and possible than now, in the post Covid world.

Within the food system sustainable transformation and the role different stakeholders have to play specifically on refrigeration, are important. Refrigeration and food have a very symbiotic relationship - food system has the ability to achieve SDG 1,2,3,7,9,11,13, reducing the post-harvest loss and for vaccines for animals as it is very important to refrigerate the vaccines.

#### Challenges

- The regulatory framework in India within the food systems are still not aligned.
- To deliver food security, which is economic, socially contextual and environmentally friendly, financing is a major challenge in India as farmers are not able to access technology due to lack of financial access.
- One of the key issues that needs to be looked at is the low nutritional value and contaminants in food.

- It is important to build resilient food systems to withstand and recover from disruptions to ensure sufficient food supply.
- In India there is lack of infrastructure specially for post-harvest storage because of which there is high percentage of food loss. Cold storage can be a solution towards it but the electricity consumption is high.
- There is low market penetration of refrigeration (6-7 per cent). 34 per cent of households anticipate spending on fresh food than they did before the pandemic. Hence, refrigeration is important to ensure that, as India loses around 18 per cent of total food produced.
- Malnutrition has formed a new dimension in the post Covid world. Consequences of the pandemic on the vulnerable section of society has been high with the worst hunger crisis being faced

#### **Present/Proposed Solutions**

- There is a need to look into the concept of regenerative agriculture- an agricultural system which puts more back in environment. This will shift the food system from being extractive to restoring the ecosystem. There is a need to create a connection between producers and consumers and ensure equitable value.
- Identify leverage points in food system, one of the keys being, influencing policies so as to increase government buy in and build climate adaptation.
- It is important to increase the number of cold chains and refrigeration. For this there is a need to look into solar power generation to overcome the hurdle of not having continuous electricity.
- A multi stakeholder approach needs to be taken into consideration and empower farmers and FPOs.
- It is very important to capture value throughout the value chain.
- Technology needs to be explored- climate neutral technology, blockchains etc. and a need for an ecosystem approach to adopting food systems and rapid adoption of technology.
- There should be a target and benchmark to reduce food loss.
- There needs to be push for mandatory fortification of food.







Mr Suresh Narayanan, Chairman & Managing Director, Nestle India Ltd



Dr Sally Uren OBE, Chief Executive, Forum for Future





Mr Ravichandran Purushothaman, President, Danfoss India



Mr B Rajagopal, President, DSM



## Circular Economy

#### **Session Moderator**

Dr Nandini Kumar, Consultant, Confederation of Indian Industry

#### Panellists

- Prof Bhavik Bakshi, Morrow Professor of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Professor of Civil, Environmental and Geodetic Engineering, The Ohio State University
- Dr Rachna Arora, GIZ, Deputy Team Leader, EU-Resource Efficiency Initiative Project
- Mr Gaetan Ducroux, International Relations Officer for South Asia and Africa, Directorate General for Environment of the European Commission
- Captain Mohan Ram, Former Advisor, TVS Motor Company
- Mr Freek van Eijk, Managing Director, Holland Circular Hotspot

The COVID-19 pandemic has had enormous economic impacts world-over. The IMF estimates that the global economy will shrink by 3% in 2020 and India's factory output contracted a record 16.7% in March. In April, 122 million Indians became unemployed; over 27 million of these were in the age group of 20-29.

As India eases restrictions and attempts to open up the economy, there is a need to acknowledge the "new normal" and prepare for the future. The pandemic has called for a renewed focus on securing resources and supply chains, all of which were significantly affected by lockdowns. Adoption of circular economy principles would also help buffer against risks and improve resilience of businesses, at the same time, enhancing competitiveness and providing new job opportunities.

#### Challenges

- Circular economy principles have not yet seen widespread adoption. In India, there is no policy directive, unlike in the Netherlands where the government has set targets to be achieved within a specified timeframe.
- At this point in the pandemic, there is a perception in some quarters that sustainability issues are not a priority. It is also true that many segments of manufacturing industry are reeling under the impact of the lockdown and struggling just to stay afloat.
- Significant challenges with respect to the availability and condition of workers/labourers in factories in enterprises of all sizes, led to a shift in the channeling of resources. A redirection in finances towards Covid relief measures have also moved sustainability issues to a lower priority than earlier.

Awareness levels are also low at present, which hampers uptake of circular economy principles along the value chain and product life cycle.

#### **Present/Proposed Solutions**

- There is a need to make policy decisions while explicitly accounting for the role of ecosystems and their carrying capacity
- A clear policy focus, beginning with certain sectors; the automotive sector has great potential for transition to circularity. The industry should focus on recycling end-of-life vehicles since it requires simple, easily available technologies with modest investments, leading to high payoffs. A strong policy directive will allow attracting a critical mass of stakeholders needed to scale-up towards a circular economy.
- Increased collaboration between all actors government, industry and society both nationally and internationally, is key.





Dr Nandini Kumar, Consultant, Confederation of Indian Industry






Prof Bhavik Bakshi, Morrow Professor of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Professor of Civil, Environmental and Geodetic Engineering, The Ohio State University



Mr Freek van Eijk, Managing Director, Holland Circular Hotspot





Mr Gaetan Ducroux, International Relations Officer for South Asia and Africa, Directorate General for Environment of the European Commission



Captain Mohan Ram, Former Advisor, TVS Motor Company



# **Business Case for Human Rights**

# Session Chairman & Moderator

Mr Phil Bloomer, Executive Director, Business and Human Rights Resource Center

### Panellists

- Mr Andrey Sawchenko, Regional Vice President, Forced Labor Programs, Asia Pacific, IJM
- Ms Madhulika Sharma, Chief, Corporate Sustainability, TATA Steel
- Ms Shubha Sekhar, Regional Director Human Rights & Sustainability, Coca Cola
- Ms. Anbinh Phan, Director, Global Government Affairs, Walmart

Businesses are increasingly recognizing human rights risks as one of the critical risks for continued operations. The business along with its supply chain remain exposed to such risks. Increasing awareness and expectation of stakeholders pose greater challenges to businesses in upholding human rights in their own operations as well as their supply chains. From being the 'right' thing to do, respecting human rights is transitioning to be the 'must' thing to be done.

Large companies usually tend to have large suppliers in terms of both gradation and geographic reach. The different ways and means to engage with such suppliers on matters of human rights make the subject more complex. Considering most human right violations occur in the supply chains, companies need to engage with their suppliers in setting performance benchmarks in order to do away with risks such violation tend to bring to the business. Due diligence in selecting suppliers while a thorough assessment of existing suppliers is a means to ensure the business is shielded from human rights risks.

The business case for human rights, therefore, is the brand reputation that can be earned by showing compassion towards human rights in own business as well as along the supply chain. Right disclosures on human rights lead to greater transparency towards stakeholders. With India developing the National Action Plan on Business & Human Rights, consideration of MSME suppliers and multi stakeholder initiatives is a must for addressing wide range of concerns of businesses with respect to human rights.

### Challenges

Some of the challenges highlighted are as follows:

### Regulatory

 India, as well as many other developing nations lack adequate legislative support in promoting respect for human rights in businesses. Companies who are sourcing partners to the developed economies, thus find it challenging to meet the stringent legislative requirements to be met in order to continue business. o Access to remedy in case of human rights violation is still over reliant on civil societies and NGOs as companies lack strong grievance mechanisms to remediate violations.

#### Financial

o Human rights violations bring in reputational risks translating into loss of brand value and in turn, financial losses. Companies tied up in litigation in such matters are also affected by a certain loss of investor trust.

#### Social

- o Human rights violations are prominent in supply chains of companies operating in multiple geographies. With limited control of companies over their supply chains, companies are unable to check issues of forced labour, child labour and other forms of exploitation.
- o There is a large informal sector working in India without adequate social protection measures. They are at a high risk because of lack of mechanisms through which they can seek remedy against exploitation.

### Technological

o Companies lack adequate technological interventions in managing supply chain human rights violations. Without technological support, human rights cases are not identified beforehand and thus companies lack proactiveness in this area.

# **Present/Proposed Solutions**

- Human rights frameworks need to be in place to identify issues beforehand and proactively act on any act of violation of human rights in own operations or along the supply chain. Such frameworks should include all kinds of suppliers in order to have a wide coverage on human rights issues. In addition to that, due diligence on matters relating to human rights risks should be carried out for selecting suppliers. At Coca Cola, the governance structure at a leading beverage company addresses the human rights issues within their complex and deep supply chains. They undertake due diligence for selecting all suppliers and perform third party audits in over 200 countries.
- There is a rising awareness among stakeholders that supply chains of companies are most susceptible to human rights violations. There is an expectation of stakeholders from businesses, that they must engage with their suppliers in order to uphold commitment towards respecting human rights. Companies are thus engaging with their critical suppliers in order to build capacity towards compliances for human rights. This leads to avoidance of human rights issues like forced or child labour, unsafe working conditions, wage exploitation, etc. Tata Steel engages with over 6000 of their suppliers through their Responsible Supply Chain Policy.
- With a large Indian workforce working as informal labour, they are not guaranteed even minimum levels of social protection. In such a scenario, they become highly susceptible to exploitation of

various kinds. Effective remedy and justice systems are thus the need of the hour. Enforcement of worker protection laws can be considered a subset of having an effective remediation system.

Commitment towards respecting human rights needs be a top driven exercise. Human rights approach needs the top management buy-in for it to be extrapolated across the organization and the supply chains. The organisation must identify salient human rights issues and work towards those aspects.





Mr Phil Bloomer, Executive Director, Business and Human Rights Resource Center





Ms Shubha Sekhar, Regional Director Human Rights & Sustainability, Coca Cola



Ms Madhulika Sharma, Chief Corporate Sustainability, TATA Steel



Mr Andrey Sawchenko, Regional Vice President, Forced Labor Programs, Asia Pacific, IJM



Ms. Anbinh Phan, Director, Global Government Affairs, Walmart

# Integrating Sustainability in Supply Chains

The CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development (CESD) launched the report, 'Integrating Sustainability in Indian Supply Chains' in collaboration with Sedex, today, at the flagship event of CII, 15th Sustainability Summit: Action Agenda for the Next Decade. The report demonstrates, through concrete evidence, the macro and micro-level challenges faced by organisations in pursuit of making supply chains responsible and sustainable.

Against the backdrop of black swan events like the COVID-19 pandemic and the visionary narrative of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the assessment studies undertaken by Sedex and CESD examine key sustainability risks in India which include informal working contracts, lack of health & safety measures, overtime, unfair wages, forced labour, water crisis, waste and pollution.

Presenting the report, **Mr Vishal Londhe, Head of Office -Sedex India** said, "I am thrilled to share Sedex's joint report with the CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development. With India's growing reputation as an industrial superpower, it is crucial that Indian businesses use their influence on supply chains to support improved working conditions and environmentally responsible sourcing practices. It is hugely encouraging to see a high level of interest in responsible sourcing among Indian business, and Sedex is proud to support the Indian industry in achieving it"

**Ms. Swati Pandey, Counsellor, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development** expressed that "The CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development is happy to partner with Sedex on this report. Through this we wish to bring to fore the business case for investing in sustainable supply chains by analysing the key risks and challenges faced by Indian businesses in their supply chains and the drivers for action. The report also provides actionable guidance to companies on integrating sustainability in their supply chains. The guidance is based on existing Indian legislation landscape and guidance around responsible business conduct, as well as international laws and legislation applicable to Indian companies as sourcing partners "

The report also highlights the wide-ranging scope for India for building export capacities, drawing focus on the nation's role in global value chains as a favourable sourcing destination, through the *Atma Nirbhar Abhiyan*.

As the world evolves from the pandemic, tighter regulations around social and environment disclosures in supply chains both at international and local levels are expected to come up. This report is an attempt to support companies towards establishing clear management systems which involve leadership commitment and resource deployment along with other management controls.





The report can be now accessed at:

https://sustainabledevelopment.in/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Integrating-Sustainability-Into-Indian-Supply-Chains-CII-and-Sedex-FINAL.pdf



Ms. Swati Pandey, Counsellor, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development



Mr Vishal Londhe, Head of Office -Sedex India

# Air Pollution Plenary

# Session Chairman & Moderator

Mr Nitin Prasad, Chairman, CII 'Cleaner Air - Better Life' & Chairman, Shell India

### Panellists

- Ms Reecha Upadhyay, Portfolio and Communication Manager, Clean Air Fund
- Dr Michael Benjamin, Chief, Air Quality Planning & Science, California Air Resources Board
- Mr Marcelo Mena, Director, Centro de Acción Climática PUCV, Chile
- Ms Priya Shankar, India Director, Environment Program, Bloomberg Philanthropies

Air pollution is a major environmental challenge which is responsible for 7 million premature deaths and 4.4% of global Gross Domestic Product annually in terms of economic impacts. Latest studies have established a direct and clear link between air pollution with public health, productivity, and economy. Success stories from California, USA (-78% ground-level Ozone) and Santiago, Chile (-72% PM2.5) discussed by the panel showed that massive change, seen otherwise during lockdowns, is possible along with significant economic growth if environmental externalities are internalized within the economy with the right set of policy levers such as incentive-disincentive structures, targeted and stringent regulation which are informed by science and are less arbitrary. Also, the role of cross-cutting partnerships and public information is crucial in driving forward the agenda for a clean future. Only through proper recognition of economic, health and climate benefits, can action be aligned to meet the true societal burden of air pollution. It is important as to how combined multi-lateral capacity of existing institutions for clean air action, can be organised and leveraged. The CII report, Impacts and Learning from the Crop Residue Management Program presenting key evidence and learnings from its crop residue management programme in 102 villages of Punjab and Haryana in 2019, was released by the Chairman of the CII Cleaner Air Better Life Initiative at this session.

### **Challenges:**

- *Regulatory:* Like India, most countries started with arbitrary regulation for pollution control, but with time there is a need to shift towards targeted regulation e.g. based on densities, pollution level etc. to make more effective use of available resources to achieve significant improvement in air quality
- *Financial:* Advancing new technologies requires significant investment. India needs to hone command and control measures as pointed above, but at the same time, it needs to deploy and explore financial mechanism to improve adoption of clean technologies and fuels

- *Social:* Poor are more vulnerable to health impacts of air pollution as well as COVID-19, indicating environmental injustice
- *Environmental:* air pollution remains largely a Delhi-centric narrative in India and more awareness on air pollution as a public health emergency is needed for necessary policy emphasis and funds
- *Technological:* Real time data and emission inventories to lead towards surgical and precise interventions, regulation and control measures. Tools for tracking air pollution itself are evolving and emerging technologies such as senor-based monitors and remote sensing capabilities need to be harnessed for establish extent and regional flows of pollutants as well as driving citizen engagement

#### **Present/Proposed Solutions**

- Dramatic improvement in air quality is possible with rapid economic growth. With less arbitrary and science-based policies and regulation, California achieved 78% improvement in air quality while its economy grew 40 times, population nearly doubled, and number of vehicles went up by four times.
- Integration of air pollution and climate change co-benefits can lead to more cost-effective implementation. As part of Chile's new net zero emission NDCs, committed clean air action accounts for economic benefits worth 2.5% of GDP. Energy sector, especially the renewable energy and e-mobility sectors, played a crucial role in integration of action on climate change and air pollution in Chile.
- New York's collaborative clean heat initiative was crucial in addressing 70% SOx and 20% PM2.5 emissions in the city originating from space heating in buildings. This success highlights the need of scientifically identifying key sources as well as the important role of innovative financing mechanisms through public and private partnerships with involvement of bank, financing institutions etc.
- Government and Industry partnerships such as London's Anti-idling and greening campaigns, CII's Cleaner Air Better Life initiative. Industry CSR projects such as CII's Crop Residue Management Programme in North West India and platforms such as CII's 'India CEO Forum for Clean Air' are crucial for industry leadership and advocating the right set of priorities to government and society





Ms Reecha Upadhyay, Portfolio and Communication Manager, Clean Air Fund





Mr Marcelo Mena, Director, Centro de Acción Climática PUCV, Chile



Dr Michael Benjamin, Chief, Air Quality Planning & Science, California Air Resources Board



Ms Priya Shankar, India Director, Environment Program, Bloomberg Philanthropies



Ms. Seema Arora, Deputy Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry



# **DAY 3** 10 September 2020



# Gujarat State Session Leading the Way: Climate Change Mitigation

**Welcome Address:** Mr Piyush Tamboli, Chairman, Cll Gujarat State Council, Chairman, Investments & Precision Casting Limited

**Theme Address:** Mr Vinod Agarwal, Vice Chairman, CII Gujarat State Council, CMD, Arunaya Organics Pvt Ltd.

Address: Mr. S J Haider, IAS, Principal Secretary, Climate Change Department, Government of Gujarat

**Mr Piyush Tamboli, Chairman, CII Gujarat State Council, Chairman, Investments & Precision Casting Limited**, setting the context for Gujarat State Session with the theme Leading the Way: Climate Change Mitigation, quoted "Climate change is the biggest challenge faced by the world, this is the time to act and convert to save the future generations for its effect. This needs to begin at our doorstep. The impact of climate change may not be reversable, but to mitigate climate change action from every stakeholder is crucial".

**Mr. Vinod Agarwal, Vice Chairman, CII Gujarat State Council, CMD, Arunaya Organics Pvt Ltd.** gave his thematic address stating that Gujarat is pro-actively chartering the change leading its way as a frontrunner in presenting the classic example of establishing a department on climate change. It is also the first state in earning carbon credits under clean development and resilient growth. He expressed that "For long-term sustainability, industrial development must be based on optimal use of natural resources but not on their exploitation".

**Mr. S J Haider, IAS, Principal Secretary, Climate Change Department, Government of Gujarat** highlighted that the states climate targets have been aligned with centres commitments through NDCs and along with the UNSDGs. There are nine areas of focus including Agriculutre, water, health, forest and biodiversity, sea level rise, renewable energy, infrastructure and community education. He said that "The state government at its hightest order is committed to lay a sustainable and climate resilient future by enabling a low carbon pathway for Gujarat's economic growth that would meet people's aspirations with equity and inclusiveness."

Salient Points

- Gujarat is the first in Asia and fourth sub-national government in the world to set up a department for climate change. And climate change mitigation has been the core adaptation effort undertaken
- Incentivisation to encourage greater compliance with environmental standards and sustainable infrastructure to reduce air and water pollution, through policies for those complying with green and sustainable infrastructure development.



- Gujarat forest and environment department has formed 'Gujarat Forest Research Foundation' for managing and developing forestry and wildlife. Also it specialises in specific areas like tree genetics, tissue culture and application of biotechnology etc.
- Gujarat state is the frontrunner in the solar energy and promotes green energy across the state. There is a policy for MSMEs to set up roof top solar power and provision to purchase solar power.
- The Gujarat Climate Change department completes 11 years of its establishment on 17 September 2020 and has been continuously working towards lowering carbon emissions across the state through various initatives and programmes.



Mr Piyush Tamboli, Chairman, CII Gujarat State Council, Chairman, Investments & Precision Casting Limited



Mr. Vinod Agarwal, Vice Chairman, Cll Gujarat State Council



Mr. S J Haider, IAS, Principal Secretary, Climate Change Department, Government of Gujarat

# **Panel Discussion**

### Session Chairman & Moderator

Dr Arunabha Ghosh, Chief Executive Officer, Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW)

### Panellists

- Mr. Anand Desai, Chairman CII Southern Gujarat Zonal Council, Managing Director Anupam Rasayan India Ltd
- Mr. S K Srivastava, GGM-Chief Carbon Management & Sustainability Group, ONGC
- Dr. Hitesh Doshi, Chairman & Managing Director, Waaree Energies Ltd

The recent climate assessment specific to India shows that the rise in temperature in india will be 4.5 degree above the 1975-2005 period. The Council on Energy, Environment and Water has estimated that the there has been an increase in the weather events like the recent cyclone and floods-from

3 such events every year in the 1980s to 6 such events every year in the 2010s as the intensity and frequency of the incidents is increasing. As investments are done in the industrial sector, it is imperative to estimate the amount of risks as investors, promoters and policy makers and understand the risks the investments are likely to face. The report published by CEEW on *'Evaluation the Impact of Climate Change Mitigation Policies on the Manufacturing Sector in Gujarat'* showed how the robust policies of Gujarat helped in avoidance of emissions and contributed to climate change mitigation. While carbon intensity has gone up , the energy intensity in Gujarat in 2011 to 2015 period has gone down compared to the 2005 to 2011 period in the manufacturing sector, and a combination of this has resulted in a marginal reduction in emission. This shows that the policies have been helpful and more can be done in this manner to achieve the target.

### Challenges

- Bringing in tailored policies at state level that works successfully across different industrial sectors
- The cost implications and competitiveness linked to adaptation of climate change mitigation, is a challenge to SMEs
- Lack of markets for green decisions and other innovative modules/services makes them less attractive to adapt and implement
- No awareness on the inter-connectedness of the three social, environmental and economic aspects leads to huge gap in policy and implementation
- Availability of mechanisms for resilient and future proof technology make it difficult to achieve targets for sustainable development

#### **Present/Proposed Solutions**

- Promoting natural gas at lower costs is ideal but cannot be done at a single state level and should be sans economic inequality. Therefore a scheme like economic trading and economisation of the outflow will lead to a win-win across all stakeholders. It is mandated in Gujarat but should enable regular subsidies and build a long-term perspective towards positive outcomes.
- Innovation and technologies like geological sites for carbon storage and unit cost economies need to be made viable in the Indian context. ONGC is piloting a project in this context at its key sites and is working towards making it a commercially viable module.
- To reduce operational risks and encourage investments in green technology by companies at lower costs, policy clarity is important and mechanisms for securing the investments need to be created.
- Companies need to build resilience to enable them in aligning with changing policies and adapting to new technologies.







Dr Arunabha Ghosh, Chief Executive Officer, Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW)



Mr. S K Srivastava, GGM-Chief Carbon Management & Sustainability Group, ONGC





Mr. Anand Desai, Chairman - CII Southern Gujarat Zonal Council, Managing Director – Anupam Rasayan India Ltd



Dr. Hitesh Doshi, Chairman & Managing Director, Waaree Energies Ltd

# Redesigning Cities and Urban Mobility for Blue Skies

#### Session Chairman & Moderator

Mr Puneet Kaura, Managing Director & CEO, Samtel Group

#### **Keynote Address**

• Mr Durga Shanker Mishra, Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

#### Panellists

- Dr Thomas Becker, Head of Sustainability and Mobility, BMW Group
- Mr Prasad Chavare, Vice President and Country Leader, India Business, Cummins
- Dr Jennifer Gress, Chief, Sustainable Transportation and Communities Division, California Air Resources Board
- Mr Vamsi Krishna Gaddam, Joint Managing Director, Visaka Industries Ltd

The highest number of polluted cities across the world are located in India: 21 out of 30 most polluted cities. The Global Burden of Disease study states that air pollution is biggest environmental risk factor to public health around the world. Not only health but it also affects businesses and economy by costing Indian economy 8.53% of its Gross Domestic Product due to increased cost of welfare and lost labour. The Central Pollution Control Board stated that there are 122 urban areas in country which do not meet the national ambient air quality standards for protecting public health and all major cities fall under this list. Transportation is an important aspect of city design and it is estimated to contribute to one third of the PM2.5 emissions in India while its contribution to NOx emissions are positioned at even higher (approx. 40%) levels. The COVID-19 crisis shows us a glimpse of what a changed world looks like with far fewer cars and much cleaner air. Recently, the urban emissions study stated that in Delhi, a city which often has the worst air quality in the world, pollution caused by PM2.5 was reduced roughly by 75% as traffic congestion dropped by 59%.

The whole world being in the grip of COVID-19 pandemic, virtual platforms have been of great use and air quality indices have never been better. Urban mobility is different in cities around the globe and there is a need to understand and adapt the mobility ecosystem. While cleaner technology is available, the pragmatic implementation to make a business case for sustainability requires a collaborative approach between government, industry associations and corporates. It is the need of the hour to learn from the lockdown and move towards sustainable solutions w.r.t transportation.

# Challenges

- Along with urbanisation, climate change is the dominant factor for transforming industries. The share of public transport has been reducing and bus sales since the last 25 years have been flat while 2-wheeler sales have grown phenomenally, leading to increase in air pollution and consequently, the most polluted cities being in India.
- There is a need for different customer solutions for individual mobility, as this is dependent on local conditions. Infrastructure is a challenge for electrification as charging infrastructure and taxes map a different picture, depending on the city/location. Without additional measures, increasing electrification would lead to a strong rise in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the supply chain. For e.g., the footprint of each BMW car was 10 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> last year and with electrification it will go up to 40 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> which is higher than the conventional. Another challenge with electrification is battery disposal which requires a proper life cycle analysis and framework.
- Transit ridership has been falling around the globe. Sustainable communities' strategies are not fully implemented which is leading to insufficient affordable housing and legacy transportation projects in long range plans. Also, there are misalignments of state funding programmes and sustainable community goals as well as different local government priorities and actions.
- Presently, pedestrian pathway is a challenge in India and there is a need to make it conducive and safe for people. Cities need to incorporate infrastructure for cycling paths and pedestrian pathways.

### Solutions

- For policy alignment across government there is a need for strong leadership and funding mechanisms. Better alignments across funding programmes is needed to support sustainable community goals and incentives to better align the local and regional plans.
- The secure penetration of 5G and digital connectivity will lay a foundation for connected solutions, real time diagnosis and vehicles talking to each other.
- Scaling up suitable infrastructure for roads, energy, allied businesses and promoting cleaner technologies for seamless public transport with a business case can pave the way for sustainable transportation.
- Plug in hybrids can be the perfect solution for customers who want to drive emission free vehicles in cities and want to be at ease w.r.t longer trips. On the other hand, Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) are ideal for commuting as a second car or as fleet cars. Support for both technologies can reach a broader customer base that will enable a faster EV market growth.
- Non-motorised transportation (cycling is a very good option) can be promoted and the regional rapid mobility network can be strengthened so that people can choose to live in suburban areas and not live in cities. Good e-mobility, bus system and mass rapid transport system are important from the lens of building a good public transportation network.

- Consumption requirements need to be thought through, as the digital transformation of India will change the way people travel. Using technology to reduce travelling and promoting work from home can be one of the few solutions for a sustainable future.
- Promoting and sustaining behavioural change among citizens through low-emission zones and also backing the electric vehicle revolution by solar, as e-mobility and solar power revolution can be the way forward.
- Technology and digital communication can help in making the transport sector more sustainable. Sustainable and safe mobility for all. Coupled with a strategic collaboration between energy, automotive and infrastructure sectors, this is a way to sustainable development, a step towards 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'.



Mr Durga Shanker Mishra, Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

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Mr Puneet Kaura, Managing Director & CEO, Samtel Group



Dr Thomas Becker, Head of Sustainability and Mobility, BMW Group



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Mr Prasad Chavare, Vice President and Country Leader, India Business, Cummins
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Mr Vamsi Krishna Gaddam, Joint Managing Director, Visaka Industries Ltd



Dr Jennifer Gress, Chief, Sustainable Transportation and Communities Division, California Air Resources Board

# Sustainable Agriculture for Cleaner Air

# Session Chairman & Moderator

Dr. Pawan Singh, CEO, PTC Financial Services India

### Panellists

- Ms. Seema Arora, Deputy Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry
- Mr. Dharmender Kapoor, CEO & Managing Director, Birlasoft
- Dr. Priyesh Modi, Head Corporate Social Responsibility, CLP India
- Dr. Nguyen Van Hung, Scientist, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
- Mr. Anirban Ghosh, Chief Sustainability Officer, Mahindra Group

Climate-smart sustainable agriculture is an approach that guides actions needed to transform and reorient agricultural systems to effectively support development and ensure food security in a changing climate. Burning of surplus rice straw causes economic losses worth 350 million USD in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi NCR every year. Sustainable Agriculture is an important tool to curb emissions (particulate matter, volatile organic compounds, black carbon, secondary aerosols & greenhouse gases) from agriculture and at the same time, support the long-term transition to healthier soil and climate-resilient agriculture. A fundamental shift in farmers' behaviour on a large scale is possible provided, actionable and affordable solutions are made available to them in time.

### Challenges

### Regulatory

o The total generation capacity in India is about 3,70,000 MW and only 5,000 MW is through agriculture waste and biomass. According to government analysis, the generation capacity should be around 20,000 MW.

### Financial

 In a developing country like India, farmers lack access to modern instruments of risk management such as insurance, future contracts, and guarantee funds. One consequence of inadequate overall financial risk management is that farmers, in general, face constrained access to formal finance.

#### Social

o Integration between industry and energy value chain needs to increase in order to implement sustainable development strategies.



### Environmental

- o Although there may be some short-term benefits to burning crop residue, there is a slow and steady reduction in soil health that will eventually result in reduced productivity that cannot be overcome with increased additions of mineral fertilizers.
- Technological
  - o Availability/ accessibility of the cleaner and better technologies for systematic agricultural practices at affordable rates still remains a major challenge in India
  - o Baling, which is an ex-situ solution costs the farmers 67% higher as compared to cropresidue burning, therefore need for new technology is essential which is scalable and cost effective to minimize the residue burning activity.

#### **Present/Proposed Solutions**

- Strategies to be undertaken by the developing countries towards sustainable agriculture include
  - o Enhancing farmers' economic development through maintenance of crop yields and reduction in input costs
  - o Making agriculture more resilient to the impacts of climate change, thus enhancing food security at the local, national, and even global level
  - o Minimizing agriculture's future emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by adopting sustainable and best farming practices
- A corporative initiative should be taken towards biomass collection which will largely contribute to growth of sustainable cleaner air through energy generation.
- CII in its pilot intervention in September 2018, covered 16000 acres of farmland (targeted land) across 19 villages in Punjab. With active engagement with 3000 farmers, observing a significant decline in stubble burning incidents in the selected villages and as a result of these efforts, 12000 acres of farmland were made free from stubble burning. In 2019, CII worked with 102 villages in 6 districts of Punjab and Haryana to create a shared kind of model where farmers have access to different kind of tools at cost-effective rates. Also, three viable options have been identified to manage the crop residue: In-situ management, Ex-situ management, and Crop diversification. A combination of these options based on the crop type, variety, local factors such as soil quality, climatic conditions etc. can be effective to curb the problem of crop residue burning.
- Initiatives should be taken-up by the government and the private sector for providing agricultural machineries at a subsidized rate which will be extremely beneficial to corporate, small-medium and marginal farmers.
- Some potential solutions for agricultural sustainability include short/medium duration rice varieties to give a larger window for the succeeding crop, direct seeded rice for lower cost of operation

and increased profitability, timely mechanized harvesting of paddy and zero till wheat or usage of Happy Seeder for sowing of wheat.

- Best practices include usage of certified seeds, reduction in seed rates, fertilizers and pesticide usage and reduction in post harvesting losses, reduction or elimination of mechanical tillage and adoption of No-Till (NT) or minimum till; use of crop residues or synthetic materials as surface mulch in conjunction with incorporation of cover crops into the rotation cycle.
- Usage of crop-residue as a resource is a big opportunity, for example it can act as inputs to industries that are involved in construction, to build dry walls (extensively used in western countries). This initiative can raise the value of crop-residue and help the farmers economically, becoming a reasonable source of income.





Dr. Pawan Singh, CEO, PTC Financial Services India



Mr. Anirban Ghosh, Chief Sustainability Officer, Mahindra Group



Ms. Seema Arora, Deputy Director General, CII



Dr. Nguyen Van Hung, Scientist, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)





Dr. Priyesh Modi, Head - Corporate Social Responsibility, CLP India



Mr. Dharmender Kapoor, CEO & Managing Director, Birlasoft



# Air Pollution Data and Science

#### **Keynote Address**

Prof K. VijayRaghavan, Principal Scientific Advisor, Government of India

#### Session Chairman & Moderator

Mr. Tejpreet S Chopra, Founder & CEO, Bharat Light & Power Group

#### Panellists

- Prof Sachchida N. Tripathi, IIT, Kanpur
- Prof Sarath Guttikunda, Urban Emissions and Open AQ
- Prof Sagnik Dey, Professor, IIT Delhi

India has limited capabilities to monitor air quality and existing evidence is based on at least one monitoring station in 344 cities/towns which is merely 8% of all cities (4% if one also considers the census towns which are predominantly urban in characteristics but lack official or statutory status) (Census of India 2011 and National Clean Air Programme, 2019).

The distribution of monitoring infrastructure under National Air Monitoring Programme is heavily skewed, with only 3% of all monitoring stations deployed in rural geographies (ENVIS, CPCB). Besides air pollution monitoring data, scientific evidence linking pollutants to their sources (i.e. source apportionment studies) is very limited and there is an urgent need to expand these beyond the six major urban areas. There is a need to update some of the existing studies.

This session was designed to explore cost-effective models for generating actionable evidence on air pollution using a combination of methods for effective monitoring, enforcement and implementation on ground.

#### Challenges

Regulatory

- o Lack of scientifically sound and accurate data across the country for enforcing the existing rules and regulations
- o Existing data collection barrier between Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and other private entities

#### Financial

o The cost of equipment and manpower is a deterrent

o USD one billion is required to create an adequate network of reference-grade monitors in India Social

o Health burden depends on 1) exposure, 2) population & demographics, and 3) background disease rate. In India, increasing population and shift of age structure towards older age, will increase the health burden due to air pollution

# Environmental

o The cost of air pollution to society is not understood by stakeholders

### Technological

- o Standardized calibration of low-cost sensors should be the norm
- o There is technology available at all scales, the key is to design a hybrid system that can integrate all of these to meet a common goal accurately and in real-time,

# **Present/Proposed Solutions**

- With the availability of different types of monitoring equipment, the need of the hour is to design and adopt a hybrid approach by integrating alternative monitoring systems
- Transition from a penalty-based system to an incentive-based system for increasing collaboration among stakeholders
- Standardization of sensors, procedures and equipment to reduce barriers between central monitoring agencies (such as CPCB) and private entities on data collection
- Emission inventory for the 100+ identified non-attainment cities should be developed for understanding the pollution sources and placing relevant policy measures
- Key points for industry to take up
  - Industry should be accountable to all stakeholders and not only their shareholder
  - Innovation should mean inclusion of environmental costs into product cost to avoid future damages
  - Citizens are a key part of the air pollution discourse and need to be included in the dialogue
- Five-point agenda for the next decade
  - capacity building of all stakeholders
  - development of more institutions to deal with the issue in a holistic manner
  - infrastructure development across the country
  - increase legal teeth of monitoring institutions
  - initiate greater political will





Prof K. VijayRaghavan, Principal Scientific Advisor, Government of India



Mr. Tejpreet S Chopra, Founder & CEO, Bharat Light & Power Group





Prof Sachchida N. Tripathi, Chair & Associate Professor, Centre for Atmospheric Studies, IIT Delhi



Prof Sarath Guttikunda, Urban Emissions and Open AQ



Prof Sagnik Dey, Professor & Head of Department, Civil Engineering, IIT Kanpur



# Sustainable and Inclusive Solutions

### Panellists

- Ms Seema Arora, Deputy Director General, CII
- Keynote address by Shri Suresh Prabhu, India's Sherpa to the G20 & G7, Member of Parliament via video
- Ms Shoko Noda, Resident Representative, UNDP India

This Summit had around 100 speakers and nearly 700 participants from different sectors, both national & international, 35% of all attendees were women. 28% of all the speakers were international speakers and 21% of the speakers were women. Three Ministers came live to speak including H.E. Dr. Abdullah Belhaif Al Nuaimi, Minister of Climate Change and Environment, UAE, Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Railways, Commerce and Industry, Government of India & Shri Prakash Javadekar, Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. Besides this, there were 30 start-ups pitch innovative solutions on climate change and circular economy as part of the Climate Launch Pad sessions. Two publications, Integrating Sustainability in Indian Supply Chains, and Impacts and Learning from the Crop Residue Management Program were released at the Summit.

### **Salient Points**

- As per a study by Princeton University, the world has lost an estimated 3.6 trillion dollars due to the pandemic. This number could be ten times higher also. Women's employment has gone down by 40% in India during the lockdown
- Empowerment of women, migrant labour are a priority and the Indian government has recognised this and is taking steps to provide facilities to them & have an inclusive labour market. Human resources of our country are closely linked to the natural resources and there is need for radical thinking to tap new markets driven by sustainability.
- Radical re-thinking, re-imagining, re-engineering sustainable and long-term solutions is the way to move towards the future.
- Going forward, it is imperative to take into consideration interdependencies of humans with the natural environment i.e. the connect between water, forests, land, soil, biodiversity, agriculture, crops, natural resources, energy all of which are necessities of life on earth.
- Sustainability should be encouraged at national, sub-national; citizen levels & should eventually succeed in the marketplace. Markets should ensure and encourage sustainability as well as serve as a deterrent for unsustainable action.

- The previous decade has given us warnings which we have ignored. But the action taken in the next 10 years will decide if 'the world heads for doom or sustains the boom'. Time for action is now and the mantra for success and survival is sustainability.
- The Summit underscored the importance of the complex relations and inter-dependencies of People Profits Planet & the value of the triple bottom line of economy, society, and environment.
- The strong message from CEOs and managements is build back better with resilience, sustainability, and inclusivity.
- Addressing risks and promoting resilience comes with co-benefits to economy, society, health, community renewal
- Different stakeholders are talking about sustainability including investors who mention that India took up sustainability later than their counterparts in Europe but is catching up well.
- Linking to SDG Goal No 17, collaboration should come through a multi-stakeholder approach and as we make up for lost time / activities due to COVID. This must not happen at the cost of environment and society.
- The Summit has inspired a lot of ideas and solutions for Indian industry and CII will continue to work with governments, institutions, and its large industry members to build back better- inclusive & sustainable.




Ms Shoko Noda, Resident Representative, UNDP India



Shri Suresh Prabhu, India's Sherpa to the G20 & G7, Member of Parliament via video



Ms. Seema Arora, Deputy Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry





CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development is a not-for-profit, industry-led institution that helps business become sustainable organisations. It is on a mission to catalyse innovative ideas and solutions, in India, and globally, to enable business, and its stakeholders, in sustainable value creation. It's knowledge, action and recognition activities enable companies to be future ready, improve footprints profiles, and advocate policymakers and legislators to improve standards of sustainable business through domestic and global policy interventions.

CESD leverages its role of all-inclusive ecosystem player, partnering industry, government, and civil society. It has been a pioneer of environment management systems, biodiversity mapping, sustainability reporting, integrated reporting, and social & natural capital valuation in India, thus upgrading business in India to sustainable competitiveness.

With two locations in India, CESD operates across the country and has also been active in parts of South and South East Asia, Middle East, and Africa. It has held institutional partnerships and memberships of the United Nations Global Compact, Global Reporting Initiative, International Integrated Reporting Council, Carbon Disclosure Project, development agencies of Canada, the USA, the UK, and Germany.

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