



The Energy and Resources Institute

## **Post-2015 Development Agenda Bulletin and launch of TERI Energy & Environment Data Directory and Yearbook**

**New Delhi, July 9, 2014:** The bulletin on the **post-2015 Development Agenda** was presented at The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). The event also witnessed the launch of TERI's annual flagship publication, "**TERI Energy & Environment Data Directory and Yearbook (TEDDY)**".

A panel discussion on energy and environment goals in the context of the post-2015 development agenda also followed. TEDDY is a state-of-the-art compilation of energy and environmental data. Since its inception in 1986, the publication has become a reference document and a source of extensive information on energy and environment in India. It is envisaged that TEDDY in future could become a periodic source for a discussion on energy and environment goals after the post-2015 outcome.

**Speaking at the launch, Dr R.K.Pachauri, Director General, TERI said** "*TEDDY contains a substantial amount of information which will be of immense help to policy makers and experts. The data will be very useful for charting policies to lead India to the path of sustainable development. It is important that energy and environment are explicitly integrated into the new development agenda*".

The key highlights are as follows:

- 1- It was agreed that consistent reporting of data and proper inventorisation of the same helps in understanding the existing scenario and contributes in framing of sound future policies. This has been crucial in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) process and will be crucial in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the post-2015 development processes.
- 2- The TERI bulletin highlighted the need to align the post-2015 development goals with existing Rio conventions and environmental agreements. Goals and means of implementation related to air pollution will be crucial for global sustainable development.
- 3- The gap in 'means of implementation' which was there in the MDG process will be important to fill.

The launch was followed by a panel discussion on energy and environment goals in the context of the post-2015 development agenda.

**Shri. Tanmay Lal Joint Secretary, UN Economic & Social Division, Ministry of External Affairs** said “On means of implementation, while leveraging and mobilizing financial resources from private sources are important, official development assistance (ODA) commitments must not be lost sight of in the Post-2015 development agenda process”

**Dr. Prodipto Ghosh, Distinguished Fellow, TERI** emphasized that “Moving to sustainable energy will eventually become necessary for all countries. Technology development including nuclear energy will be important”.

**Mr Ajai Malhotra, Distinguished Fellow, TERI** emphasized, “Post-2015 development agenda targets that are being negotiated must be both achievable and aspirational. An indicative timetable to meet ODA targets is important in the Post-2015 development agenda process”

**Ms Narayani Ganesh, Associate Editor, Times of India** emphasized “The quality of consumption with respect to better human development is important. Also, regional cooperation is essential in the sustainable development debate along with building indigenous knowledge and technological capabilities”.

### **About TEDDY**

TEDDY (TERI Energy & Environment Data Directory and Yearbook) is an annual publication brought out by TERI since 1986 which provides latest information on the energy supply sectors (coal and lignite, oil and gas, power and renewable energy sources) as well as the energy-consuming sectors (agriculture, industry, transport, residential and commercial sectors). TEDDY features a dedicated section on local environment and climate change.

### **About TERI**

From global climate change to microbiology, from smoke-filled rural kitchens to plush corporate boardrooms, from schoolchildren to heads of state—no sphere of human endeavor is unfamiliar to TERI. Headed by world-renowned economist and Nobel Prize winning climate scientist, Dr R K Pachauri, TERI is best described as an independent, not-for-profit research institute focused on energy, environment, and sustainable development and devoted to efficient and sustainable use of natural resources.

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**VIEWPOINTS**  
**ON**  
**POST-2015**  
**DEVELOPMENT**  
**AGENDA**

Reaction on Proposed Goals and Targets on Sustainable Development for the Post 2015 Development Agenda (ZERO DRAFT)



# OVERALL REACTIONS ON PROPOSED TARGETS (1/2)

(ZERO DRAFT)

**Principles** on which the proposed goals are made can be discussed as the process evolves.

**Global environment goals** can be aligned more closely with the Rio conventions and other multilateral agreements.

**Air pollution related goals are weak** and the proposed goals are silent on concrete outdoor air pollution targets. The proposed targets mention air pollution in context of health.



# OVERALL REACTIONS ON PROPOSED TARGETS (2/2)

(ZERO DRAFT)

Resource efficient technologies related goals seem to focus more on technology transfer from developed to developing countries and **not so much on building indigenous technological capacity.**

The much needed **investments for adaptation are absent.**

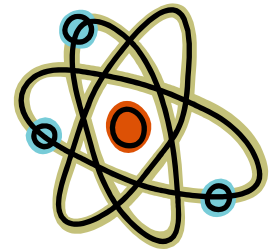
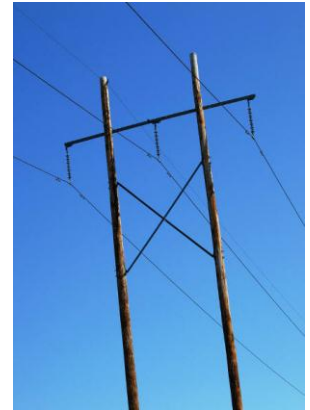
The **gap in means of implementation** which was there in the MDG process will be important to fill.



# ENERGY

**Energy Security** will remain a key issue of concern for countries like India.

Energy related targets will need to **consider aspects such as clean cooking fuels and technologies** in developing countries.



# AIR



Air pollution has **not received adequate mention in the overall goals**. While, it receives a mention under Proposed goal 3 - Attain healthy lives for all. It is not addressed under other goals despite the fact that ambient air quality is **a major concern in cities of developing and under developed countries**.



Following areas merit attention:

- ❑ To make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable, there could be a goal so that by 2030 cities **achieve the WHO guidelines or Nationally prescribed air quality standards**.
- ❑ **Enhance the air quality monitoring network in cities** of developing and under developed countries.
- ❑ **Encourage reduction of SLCPs** (short lived climate pollutants) in countries to provide immense local health benefits and global gains.
- ❑ **Enhance and encourage clean biomass based cook-stove technologies** in developing and under developed countries to reduce indoor air pollution and related health impacts.



# WATER



**Enhance the water quality monitoring network** in developing and under developed countries.



**Rational pricing of water** should be included in water management.



**Water Use Efficiency** is a very important aspect and **needs to be quantified.**





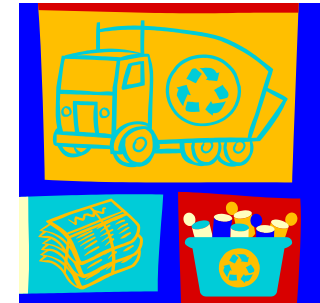
# WASTE MANAGEMENT



Waste related goals are **optimistic** but fast tracking of actions would happen only when we have such goals.



**Monitoring of waste** need to be strengthened in developed and under-developed countries.



# FORESTS



**Illegal exploitation of forest resources including timber** should be addressed to reduce the pressure on forests.



**Time bound targets are needed** for forest related goals especially for means of implementation.

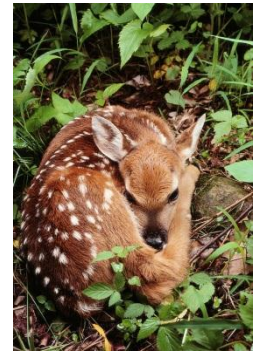


**Climate related issues can be considered** in future forest management.



# BIODIVERSITY

Post-2015 targets relevant to biodiversity are good, however, **Aichi Targets should form the basis** for biodiversity targets in the post-2015 agenda



# CLIMATE CHANGE (1 / 2)

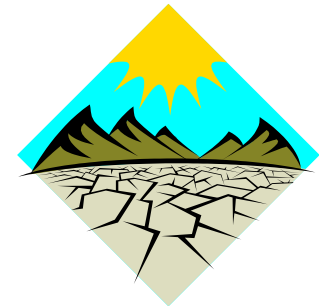


Climate change is a cross-cutting theme among various issues and therefore **synergies need to be built**. Goals that could have climate **co-benefits must also be looked** at.



The much needed **investments for adaptation are absent**.

There is a need to reiterate the **additional investments** which will be required to achieve the SDGs.



It is important to also address how future indicators/targets are measured in terms of **means of implementation**.



# CLIMATE CHANGE (2/2)



For most of the climate goals, the investments required is high and technology need will also be high. So a **focus on relaxed IPR** (intellectual property rights) will be good.

The proposed targets 13.a could imply that any form of **financial flow** from developed to developing countries **can be accounted for meeting the USD 100 billion target**. This USD 100 billion is to come from public finance provisions.

Integrating mitigation and adaptation is technically part of co-benefits approach. SDGs can integrate climate change commitments as listed under the **UNFCCC and subsequent COP decisions into national strategies and plans**.



# FINANCE



It is estimated that global investment needed to meet SDGs are in the order of **\$5 trillion to \$7 trillion per year.**

**Estimates for developing countries** alone range from **\$3.3 trillion to \$4.5 trillion per year**, mainly for basic infrastructure, food security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, health, and education.



Developing countries alone face an annual **gap of \$2.5 trillion.**



The **role of private sector finance along with public sector finance** will be crucial in terms of investment.

(Source: UNCTAD (2014). World Investment Report 2014)



# NOTES



# Thank you 😊

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