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# Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations

1. The evidence that climate has changed and the change is anthropogenic is conclusive. The action to combat it through adaptation and mitigation strategies has to be prompt and practical.
2. Climate change provides an edge to a new frontier opening huge opportunities for businesses and making fortunes by cleaning up the planet. Evidence shows that early movers in climate change businesses like renewable and low carbon technologies are creating wealth for both shareholders and investors.
3. Developing countries like India cannot fulfill their burgeoning energy requirement from fossil fuel alone. They have to move aggressively into renewable sources of energy.
4. Research and development on wind, fuel oils, biodiesel, solar energy and hydrogen, as alternative fuel need to be given high priority.
5. Agricultural waste offers great opportunity. 65% of India's food crop turns into waste. 600 million tonnes of India's agricultural residue can be turned into 80,000 MW of electricity through lingo-cellulosic conversion. All efforts should be made to make the relevant technology accessible to rural areas.
6. A lot more work needs to be done in creating awareness on climate change and also conducting research, collation and analysis of data. Benchmarks need to be developed at national and international levels.
7. UNFCCC has particularly a challenging role in this . They need to do a lot more capacity building and undertake research in collaboration with national government and non governmental organisations to develop and implement holistic solutions to climate change.
8. No amount of reports and analysis will cut ice unless life style changes can be made and consumption patterns can be altered to develop a low carbon economy and redesign production processes to minimize waste, conserve resources, and reduce environmental impact.
9. The convention adopted PROACTIVATE, the eleven-point model that spells a holistic approach to upgrade the environment. PROACTIVATE calls upon companies to Price natural capital, Radically increase energy efficiency, Opt for minimalist design, Adopt zero waste systems, Capture CO2 by planting trees and embedding it below the earth. Turn to renewables, Invest in green issues, Vigorously pursue market mechanisms, Activate women and children to drive change, Train staff to eco-innovate and focus on Execution.
10. Experience shows that self regulation is inadequate to change behaviour. We need statutory measures to make change happen to combat climate change. Market mechanisms are good but we must recognize that "the market is a good servant but bad master". We need a combination of government regulation and market mechanisms to tackle the problem.
11. Development is an overriding priority for developing countries. The developing world has to go a long way to catch up with the North, to alleviate poverty and meet the basic needs of energy. The developing nations insist that the developed nations should contribute generously to the adaptation fund so that the developing countries can improve their technology and take other measures to reduce GHG emissions. At present the rich countries of the world have placed only 48 million dollars into the adaptation fund, whereas according to experts the requirements is for at least 50 billion dollars a year.
11. Apart from renewables i.e. Solar, Wind and Hydro electric, Nuclear energy and clean coal technologies that are seemingly promising alternatives, should be pursued vigorously.
12. Imposition of carbon cess can be considered on luxury items such as business class air travel , additional tax gas guzzling vehicles like SUVs This revenue can be used for subsidies to be given for zero waste technologies and recycling.
13. Media needs to play a proactive role in the climate change debate and create a national awareness of the urgency of action.



14. Climate change and preservation of the environment be made a compulsory subject in all syllabus of educational institutions, commencing right from primary school and through to technical, management institutes and higher education.
15. Each state should have an agency to deal with environment issues like the EPA (Environment Protection Agency) of United States, added to the role of its' step pollution control boards'.
16. "Carbon labeling" of products should be legally enforced to encourage companies disclose their carbon foot print.
17. Companies should be asked to disclose their carbon footprint in their annual accounts. They should specially emphasize the damage to environment in the process of procurement, production, delivery, usage & disposal.
18. Company balance sheets should reflect a triple bottom line approach giving impact not only of financial measures but also cover social & environmental impact of the business.
19. Energy audit should be made compulsory and reported in the company 'Annual Report'.
20. Adequate incentives should be provided for recycling of waste, solar heating and lighting & for rainwater harvesting.
21. Incentives should also be provided in the mountainous areas such as Leh for growing glaciers & water collection technologies.
22. Money collected from the cess be used for developing & adopting green technologies, blue sky research & for providing incentives for combating climate change.
23. Business should be encouraged to move to products & services that enhance experience & promote emotional satisfaction thus moving the economy consciously from an acquisitional to an experiential model of growth.
24. WCFCG should continue with capacity building programmes to create awareness amongst corporates that their enlightened self-interest dictates that they should adopt climate change agenda in driving their business.
25. We are entering an era of extreme climates and therefore disaster management planning, preparation and training should be made the foremost responsibility of the governments and corporations.
26. Sustainability reporting shall cover disclosure of climate change risks and in particular emissions of the six GHG gases.
27. There needs to be much greater awareness of market driven strategies to reduce carbon emission. Carbon particularly is important for the developing countries as

an instrument to transfer the cost of reducing GHG from west to east. Establishment of climate exchanges on the pattern of Chicago Climate Exchange would go a long way in promoting carbon trading through capacity building, removing asymmetry of information, encouraging transparency in trading, developing expertise in training, consultancy and validation of projects. The Convention noted that World Environment Foundation has already taken steps to launch India Climate Exchange on similar lines.

28. Palampur be declared a bio-diversity protected area, under UNESCO and also twin-town it with similar towns of Europe. ■

\*The Report is compiled by Dr Caleb wall, Director, Localis, Italy and Pradeep Chaturvedi, Advisor, FAO



The Tribal 'Gaddi' dance of Kangra Hills, presented on Friday 08th June 07