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European Business and Technology Centre

The *EuroIndia* Centre

CII
Confederation of Indian Industry

The 6th *EuroIndia* Summit
On "Greening Cities"
21 – 22 October 2013 : Hotel Taj Krishna, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India

POST EVENT REPORT

RAPPORTEURS' REPORT

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along with **Swastika Das and Ramya**

The 6th Euro-India Summit focussing on 'Greening Cities' held today at Hotel Taj Krishna, Hyderabad during 21-22 October 2013. About 300 delegates from European countries and India participated in the summit. The summit is organised by Confederation of Indian Industry in collaboration with EuroIndia Centre and European Business Technology Centre (EBTC) in partnership with Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Session Summaries in Brief

Inaugural Session

 ➢ In the inaugural session while taking note of inevitable rapid pace urbanisation, the need for making solutions of ever growing urban challenges.
 ➢ The discussion focussed on the technological side and emphasised the need for technological solutions for urban challenges such as energy demands and infrastructure needs.
 ➢ On the other there was also discussion on the governance. There is a need for local governance and reform in the governance structure.
 ➢ Need for building lateral networks and exchanging experiences of developed countries such as European Countries.
 ➢ Problem of land acquisition for urban development projects and thereby delay in implementation.
 ➢ Need for Time Management in implementation process.
 ➢ Need to develop a PPP model in developing modern urban India to overcome hurdles in resource mobilisation.

Plenary Session

 ➢ In the plenary session, discussion was on how technologies that can help in building smart cities and improving quality of life of city dwellers.
 ➢ ICT provides solutions in building various networks and monitoring urban services.
 ➢ Better Outdoor lighting system improves the quality of life of city dwellers by reducing crime rate and accidents with improving visibility in driving.
 ➢ How stakeholders approaches can be used to develop smart cities.
 ➢ Need to look at vulnerability of cities to different natural hazards.

Parallel Session

➢ **Waste Management**

- o Challenge – water, ground and air pollution, generating hazardous waste, bio-medical waste.
- o Policy for environment infrastructure development – tax incentives, subsidies, soft loans and technical assistance for waste management, capacity development, and safety guidance.
- o PPP models and NGOs involvement, proven technologies, partnership approach in waste management.
- o Community Zero Waste Management - Source Reduction: source segregation, composting, recycling and zero transportation cost.
- o Community based solutions.
- o Evolving waste management system – Improvements over time in the waste management.
- o Technological solution converting waste into energy.
- o International partnership.
- o Virtues of behavioural change
- o Waste as a communication business not just a logistical business.

➢ **Sustainable Urban Mobility**

- o Sustainable Urban Mobility Framework – involves technology, financial viability, inclusive transport and governance.
- o Financial viability involves PPP models, pricing and tariffs, social costs and social responsibilities.
- o Need to shift parking policy - Free or cheap parking is a subsidy for private vehicle.
- o Smart cities - Parking as a commodity must come with price.
- o Need for enhancing public transport while using resources raised out of user fee on parking and reducing private vehicle use.
- o Real time system monitoring leakages in parking.
- o Need for Pedestrian Infrastructure: encroachment of footpaths and multiple uses – reduced space for actual purpose.
- o Deadly statistics – on average one in every two deaths is pedestrian, Pedestrian crossings in Indian cities have become risking lives.
- o Tram as a lever of urban renewal.

Energy Efficiency and Security

- Green Buildings Initiative of CII in energy conservation.
- Expanding markets and competitiveness improves energy efficiency and security
- Critical role of private enterprises
- Digital technology - a strategy and solution for improving and monitoring system of energy efficiency in smart urban development
- Foundations of smart urban development – sustainability, governance involving public initiatives and support, and accumulation of knowledge and participation.
- Need for paradigm shift in transition perspective on energy efficiency and security – from current thinking of eco-system as a resource and dump yard of waste to sustainability of the system.
- Cities are opportunities for environmental leverages – increased human density leads to lower environmental impact (Urban sustainability multiplier).

Human Resources and Capacity Building

- Green jobs for green cities – green jobs that reduce energy consumption and raw material, limit greenhouse gas emission, minimise waste and pollution, and protect and restore eco-system.
- Skills needed for building green and smart cities in India are not enough.
- Need for capacity creation of Skilled Manpower for green jobs – needs Training partners.
- In India, JNNURM funds crowded out private investment.
- Key deficit area – urban planning, roll-out of long-term PPP arrangement and long project involved with water and sanitation, poverty alleviation programme, and sustainable development.
- Capacity building for urban planning. – engage professional for training, through partnership, access market based solutions, technology use, building knowledge centres.
- Cross-disciplinary and cross-institutional collaboration and education for green innovation in cities.
- Contribution of European collaboration in setting up Academic Centres for civic training in India – The Centre for Heritage Management at Ahmadabad University.

- **Greening Cities in Heritage Context: Challenges and Opportunities**

    - Mushrooming of insensitive new constructions next to Heritage sites and buildings.
    - Loss in stock of Heritage Buildings.
    - Development pressures and lack of maintenance lead to demolition of Heritage buildings.
    - Conservation initiatives of Asia Urbs Programme in Pondichery, Indo-Spanish Project proposal under EuropeAid.
    - Heritage building lighting - currently high energy consumption and thus needs Lighting Master Plan following green approach.
    - Green urban lighting is a process not an activity – it has to bring together government, clients and industry, and involves architects, consultants and lighting designers.
    - LED lighting in general and for illuminating Heritage sites in particular, is the future.
    - Research and Development in Renovation and Conservation – Educational Programmes

- **Water Management**

    - Four pillars of water management – Conserve, Generate, Regulate and Communicate.
    - CII initiative - CII Water Council and CII- Triveni Water Institute which is first of its kind in the world in bringing together government, industry and civil society.
    - Construction of new network is often required but it is not enough to achieve distribution achievement – it needs network modelling and equitable distribution, in built advanced methods of invisible leak detection.
    - Smart metering solutions and online network management facilitates monitoring network performance, online information to the customer, leak and fraud detection, leak alerts, and billing accuracy.
    - Need for sanitary initiatives which save water and money, and ensure more hygiene.

Valedictory Session

- Need to develop affordable technologies and promote energy efficient building
- Need to create Centres of Excellence – CII initiatives are needed.
- Collaborative effort in Heritage protection.
- Heritage buildings to be conserved to develop heritage tourism industry.
- Need to develop new business models and new delivery models.

- ➢ Capacity building and training workshop.
- ➢ Need to overcome barriers of technological solutions, financial requirement and institutional mechanism.
- ➢ Prioritisation.

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Key Takeaways for the Country & Government

- ➢ Policy attention for Urban development – Inclusive and Sustainable.
- ➢ Developing better Architectures of Governance – Decentralisation is most appropriate.
- ➢ Urban Planning with a vision of Future Cities.
- ➢ Building Lateral Networks - Learning from each Other, Exchange programmes.
- ➢ Initiatives for International collaborations and partnerships.
- ➢ Technological solutions in improving and for monitoring urban services
- ➢ Involving Business and Industry in developing technological solutions in meeting urban challenges and developing smart cities.
- ➢ PPP models helps in overcoming barriers such as technological solutions and financial requirement, in building urban infrastructure and services.
- ➢ Renovation and Conservation of Heritage buildings and development of Heritage Tourism.

Key Takeaways for Industry & CII

- ➢ Urban Challenges provide opportunities to learn and develop solutions.
- ➢ Work with Governments and Local Bodies towards making inclusive and sustainable urban development.
- ➢ Developing new Business and new Delivery Models.
- ➢ Application of ICT in improving Urban service delivery.
- ➢ Learning from each other and working together - building Lateral Business Networks, International Collaborations and Partnerships, developing joint ventures.
- ➢ CII initiatives required in building/developing Centre of Excellence in respect of building Smart Cities.
- ➢ CII initiatives required for developing PPP models in respect of building urban infrastructure and smart cities.

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Session Summaries in Detail

Inaugural session

In his introductory remarks, **Mr. Ashok Reddy**, Chairman CII Andhra Pradesh, he said the focus on green cities is in the context of rapid urbanisation leaving a strain in urban infrastructure. Growth triggers and centres on urban economy. Unlike that past, the modern service-based industry is integrated and globalised. Herein globalisation has become a key determinant of sustainable economic activity. Urbanisation while contributing economic growth it resulted in strain on physical infrastructure of the cities. As a result problems like power cuts, water shortages, high cost of living and unaffordable real estate. These problems again resulting in urban sprawl and slums, high volume of traffic resulting in pollution and delays. Inequity in access to services is endemic. In most of the cities in India, critical infrastructure is inadequate and increasingly fragile. Herein there is a need for improvement. In this connection CII while associated with different partners is working for Inclusive and Sustainable Urban Development. In this respect CII is organising workshop and bringing implementing authorities and experts on single platform while sharing best practices and global experiences.

As demand for urban services is increasingly growing, Indian cities need to make substantial investments in physical infrastructure to meet the basic needs of people. Infrastructure deficit is apparent in all aspect of urban services (housing, power, water, security, health education etc.,). However, he said, merely investing in enhancing urban infrastructure is not sufficient. Increasing infrastructure may result in environmental problems. In this context the present summit would lay down a framework for sustainable and inclusive urban development in India.

While giving Summit Overview, **Mrs. Colette Mathur, President, The EuroIndia Centre**, mentioned about centre and said it is meant to exchanging the experiences of India and European countries. India is facing difficulty in meeting urban challenges. Along with increasing population, rural migration to urban cities is increasing as land, in rural areas, no longer support them. Old and Ancient cities were not planned and hence not able to provide required amenities. They are not prepared to accommodate large rural migrants. Herein there is a need for building new cities which are to be smart in nature to bring new solutions to problems such as housing, transport and waste management. For developing modern urban cities, it needs political will and business determination.

In his address to summit, **Mr. Poul V. Jensen, Director, European Business Technology (EBTC)**, said the EBTC in collaboration with EuroIndia Centre is to bring

forth and exchange best practices in city management and heritage consideration. The centre works on bring forth solution, idea and knowledge in this respect. The centre interacts with the Indian system on urban issues and implementation process. In his address talked about the importance of collaborations in the area of infrastructure development. He said we collaborated with the State Government, CII and other stakeholders to dynamise the relation between Europe and India. It's an EBTC mandate to collaborate and devise better solutions and strategies, providing a support system to the business intent and political will to fuel economic growth of cities across Europe and India.

In another address to the Summit, **H. E. Joao Cravinho, Ambassador, Delegation of the European Union to India**, as key thing of summit is greening cities, it needs exchange of experiences of different parts of the world particularly Europe. He shared his perspective on global approach towards sustainable urbanization. He said 21st Century cities must be attractive, liveable, healthy and competitive. There are increasing local and global concerns about the growing cities especially in the context of climate change. Herein it needs energy solutions. He said, local concerns and Global concerns are two faces of the same coin which needs to be combated. Cities being places of connection which function as centre of services, constantly under the pressure of economic growth should be equipped to provide healthy mobility of people and business. This gathering today opens doors and paves way to enhance cooperation and knowledge sharing and create fruitful partnership between Europe and Hyderabad to make cities more capable and resourceful.

There are important problems of urban growth such as employment and poverty, congestion. Herein urban eco-system is under pressure. There is a problem of water scarcity. In this respect it needs to focus on the process of urban growth. It gives an opportunity to betterment.

Mr. Arun Maira, Member, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, has given the key note address for the Summit. In this address, he mentioned that urbanisation is way of future. There are benefits of urbanisation along with associated problems. India has not done its job enough to cope up with rapid urbanisation. The country has so far focussed on rural issues and could not spent enough on urban problems. However, JNNURM is a flagship programme first of its kind for urban development. It facilitated investment in urban infrastructure, reforms in urban governance, and made implementation at the state level. It has provided an opportunity to learn. JNNURM is ready for the Phase II implementation.

For better u**rban development we have to build Architecture of the Governance**, such an architecture must be based local resource and people. **To pursue sustainability, we have to empower people to manage their affairs.** He said, the

solutions developed based on local environment or people are more appropriate. A normative condition is that when people are in-charge of local things, they are sustainable. We need to empower local people to manage their resources. Centralisation doesn't work, rather localisation is needed. Because of diversity, solution must be locally developed. 74th Amendment of Constitution of India related to local bodies is yet to be implemented fully.

Besides, there is a need to create lateral network to learn from each other. Herein the role of centre (central Govt.) is enabling the learning to happen. In this respect, as the present summit focus, we can learn from European countries.

The Guest of Honour for the Summit is **Mrs. Deepa Dasmunsi, Minister of State for Urban Development, Government of India**. In her address she highlighted the current pace of urbanisation in the country. As urbanisation is a state subject, it is difficult to control urban administration centrally. Again, different states and cities have variations in the pattern of urban development. She mentioned that green cities is not planting tree. Rather it is appropriate use of resources and urban eco-system. There is growing pressure on urban services through migration from rural areas. She said, urban migration is not because rural areas have a problem but migration is in search better job opportunities. Thus, they (the migrants) have to be provided with shelter and other amenities. As a result of crowing cities, there is a pressure on urban infrastructure. There arises the issue of sustainability and asset management. **In order to meet challenges of urban infrastructure, Honourable Minister has asked CII's help in developing PPP model as the state and central governments are not able raise funds for such a huge investment requirements**. She said there is a need to reforming governance. Enhancing investment and infrastructure is not enough. Herein she highlighted the success of JNNURM which is going to end its first phase of implementation by 2014 and is planned to begin its second phase since then. She also mentioned about need of city planning and technological innovations for urban development.

The Honourable Minister stressed on the problem of land acquisition in the process of improving urban infrastructure and urban development. Most of the plans have become waste due to delay in implementation. She highlighted the need for time waste management in implementing the plans.

Another guest of Honour for the Summit is **Mr. M. Maheedhar Reddy, Minister for Municipal Administration and Urban Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh**. In his address to the summit, he said the theme of the summit is appropriate in the context of rapid urban expansion. It indicates that now the time for policy makers to focus on growth of cities on sustainable manner. Trends of urbanisation, climate change, globalisation and demographic changes are constantly shaping the future of cities. In order to improve the quality of life and economic

competitiveness, **cities have to be more resource efficient and environment friendly**. For sustainable city development, technologies play key role. An efficient infrastructure contributes to economic prosperity and improves quality of life. Urban resident need clean air, potable water, security, efficient buildings, a reliable power grid and capable mobility solutions. However, said, **we need a holistic view and sustainable solutions for urban problems**.

Then Mr. Reddy highlighted Andhra Pradesh state initiative in respect of urban development. Indicatives such as Service Level Benchmarking of Urban Services, Preparation of City Sanitation Plan and State Sanitation Strategy, implementation of JNNURM, Common Building Rules for entire State of Andhra Pradesh, HMDA and Master Plan, Integrated Township Policy, Outer Ring Road (ORR) in Hyderabad and Hyderabad Metro Rail Project.

Mr. Suresh Chitturi, Vice Chairman, CII Andhra Pradesh, and Vice Chairman and Managing Director, Srinivasa Hatcheries Limited (Hyderabad, India) presented the vote of thanks with his closing remarks for the inaugural session. He summarized the insights and vision of various eminent speakers of the inaugural session.

- ➢ In coming sectors, urbanisation will play a key role.
- ➢ It is clear that these problems have solutions which are based on our ability.
- ➢ India needs an intelligent urbanisation, we need fresh ideas.

Plenary Session: Smart and Inclusive Cities

The Inaugural session was followed by Plenary Session on **Smart and Inclusive Cities** which highlighted the opportunities to advance the transformation of the cities to become smarter and more inclusive. The discussions focused on the differential strategies for towns and cities in different tiers of development across the country. The session deliberated on the solutions devised by the European and Indian case studies to come up with differential pathways of mutual collaboration.

The plenary session is chaired by **Mr. Anil Kumar V. Epur**, Chairman, Green Landscape Committee of CII – GBC and Past Chairman, CII Southern Region. The session began with Session Chairman's remarks. This session is on theme of 'Smart and Inclusive Cities'. In his remarks session chairman mentioned that India's urbanisation is fastest in the world. There is a need for building smart cities which are energy efficient.

In the plenary session first presentation was made by **Mr. Aamer Azeemi**, Managing Director, Emerging Solutions Advisory CISCO (Asia Pacific & Japan), on the theme

'ICT in Smart Cities'. He spoke on leveraging technology for building smart cities. In the expanding networking systems through industrialisation of internet technology it is possible. It enables productivity, creates new cloud services and it is environment friendly. Many cities are already on networked information, connecting and monetisation of citizen services. In a connected and networked system multiple services can be delivered on a single platform. He has shown examples of how smart healthcare and education can be developed. In case of urban services he provided example of Barcelona and Skolkova (Russian city). In this respect, he said timing of ICT Master Plan is critical for developing smart cities.

Mr. Indranil Goswami, Director, Philips Lighting (India) made a presentation on 'Smart and Inclusive City Lighting'. His presentation was cornered around importance of outdoor lighting (street lighting) and technological solutions to improve better, attractive and technically efficient system of outdoor lighting. Herein he highlighted the Phillips' City Touch system which web-based intelligent outdoor lighting system. In the context of urbanisation and resulting surging demand for energy and resources, increasing need for urban centre to create unique identities of themselves and growing connectivity one of the biggest challenge is sustainability which needs for energy solutions. Such solutions involves energy and CO2 savings and smart grids and budgets. The new technology for outdoor lighting has to improve the safety in terms of crime reduction and driving safely. In this context City Touch is one of the technological solution meeting such challenges.

Mr. Bala Mahendra, Chief Executive Officer, Basildon Borough Council (UK) presented the Case Study of Basildon City for European City Experience. Basildon is a New Town, built in 1948 to accommodate the London population overspill. Basildon is now the commercial centre of South Essex - 6,500 existing firms. It is the second largest economy in Thames Gateway. He said Basildon Council is a **thriving organisation** which has developed its post war New Town into a vibrant community of approximately 175,000 people. The people who created Basildon as a New Town **believed they were creating a Smart and Inclusive city** – focus on pedestrian access, green spaces, building town centres as focal points for social activity, centres of neighbourhoods, etc. As a successful new town of the 1950's and 60's Basildon attracted huge investment in infrastructure, industry and homes.

Ms. Francesca De Filippi, Architect Politecnco Instituto di Torino (Italy) made a presentation on 'Smart Sustainable Cities and Communities Initiative in India: The results of the Bangalore Scenario Workshop'. This presentation summed up the outcomes of the Bangalore workshop on smart and sustainable cities in India. She presented the stakeholders perspective of the smart city. She said top three scenarios emerged from the stakeholder discussion at Bagalore workshop were self-sufficient city, balanced master planning, energy infrastructure. Wherein all nodes of transport are connected, in good city all needs of people are planned and technological solutions for improving quality of life are sought.

After the four presentations, three lead discussants led the discussion.

At the end of plenary session Mr. Anil Kumar, Chairman of the session has given his closing remarks.

Special Session: Municipal Governance in India and Europe

A special discussion on "Municipal Governance in India and Europe", is organised immediately after lunch. Speakers of this session were, Rakesh Ranjan, Adviser, Planning Commission, Government of India; Sanjit Rodrigues, Commissioner, City of Panji (Goa); Francisco Javier Leon de la Riva, Mayor, Valladolid (Spain), and European Delegation Leader; Bala Mahendra, CEO, Basildon Borough Council (UK).

In the opening remarks of the session **H. E. Cravinho**, Ambassador, Delegation of the EU to India, said that urban local governance attains importance in the context of managing the local resources. Even though local governance in India is 300 years old, the actual strengthening of urban local governance started in the year 1993. However, he pointed out that the present urban local bodies became successful in decentralisation of power but they are suffering from lack of financial resources.

Mr. Rakesh Ranjan, pointed out that the people migrating to urban areas is an inevitable in present times. At the same time the people migrating to urban areas are poor. He also said that over the years Government was focussing more on rural areas rather than urban areas. The 74th Constitutional Amendment has transferred eighteen functions to municipalities, but they are increasingly dependent on the state and central governments. Speaking from the Government perspective he held that more and more expert bodies are being created to cater to the increasing needs of urban population. With the introduction of JNNURM, Government of India is playing as strategic partner for fulfilling infrastructure needs of various cities. He equally stressed the need for ensuring the community based participation for developing the smart cities.

Mr. Sanjit Rodrigues spoke on how typical city Panaji is in Inida. He talked about various aspects of cities in Goa. While talking about the Panaji city he pointed out that it was having first Muncipal Council in India. Since 1961 Mayor has been elected through direct election. The funds were spent through the elected council.

Mr. Francisco Javier Leon de la Riva, Mayor, Vallodolid (Spain) and European Delegation Leader spoke about the need for smart cities. He said intelligent public administration and energy efficiency policies and having a proper communication networks with its citizens would be leading to smart cities.

Mr. Bala Mahendran spoke about the urban governance in UK. While talking about the Basildon Council he said that it is a non-political organisation. He personally favoured for the participatory democracy rather than representative democracy in UK. He equally emphasised about the importance of skills and capacities for organisations to deliver better services to the citizens.

The session was moderated by **Mr. Michel Sabatier**, Secretary General, The EuroIndia Centre.

Parallel Sessions

Parallel Session A1: Waste Management

Session on 'Waste Management' began with the remarks of the session chairman **Mr. Ram N. Agnihotri, Chairman**, CII-GBC Waste Management Summit and National Head, Hazardous Waste Management, Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd. (Hyderabad, India).

➢ 50 years back we never had this issue of waste management.
➢ We never used plastic at that time.
➢ Nowadays we can find a lot of rivers are polluted. If we consider Hyderabad then it is the Hussain Sagar Lake.
➢ Who is responsible for all this pollution?
➢ Good governance is needed.
➢ There are different kinds of waste that are to be disposed and few of them are not renewable like the electronic wastes.

First presentation of the session was made by **Mr. Sudhakar on behalf of Mr. M. T. Krishna Babu, Commissioner, GHMC, Hyderabad**. Presentation was made on 'Waste Management in Industrial Cities – Case of Hyderabad'.

➢ Hyderabad was found in 1591, which and has a population of about 8.5 million.
➢ 45% of population lives in urban areas which creates slums in various urban cities.
➢ There are a lot if challenges which are faced like increase in water, ground, and air pollutions.
➢ Generation of hazardous wastes due to more industries.
➢ GHMC implementation frame work :
  • The water act
  • Initiation of project in PPP model, which is the first and biggest in country- integrated municipal solid waste.
  • Ban on plastics of more than 40 microns.

- Mechanization of animal slaughter houses.
- E-waste processing facilities.
➢ State policy on IMSWM focuses on 3R`s principle i.e., reduce, reuse, recycle.

Major Shiva Kiran, President Suzuki Exnora (Hyderabad) made a presentation on 'Local Waste Segregation, Biodegradation, Conversion and Reuse'.

➢ The things noticed in the summit so far was mainly based on words like sustainability, implementable, localised, simplicity.
➢ Gandhi stands as a symbol for these.
➢ Sukuki Exnora established in 1995 is a team of professionals drawn from various fields with an intent of making a positive contribution to the quality of life around us.
➢ Exnora Zero Waste management:
- Composting
- Recycling
- Source segregation
➢ There are a lot of challenges to be faced few of them are involvement of community, resource recovery.
➢ Resources:
- Land
- Tricycle
- Compose centre
➢ Dry waste is weighed and recovered by sukuki exnora.
➢ People should have an attitude that they are helping to save the environment by segregating.

Mr. Sanjit Rodrigues, Commisioner, City of Panaji (Goa, India) had made a presentation on 'Waste Management Practices: Panaji Experience'.

➢ Goa has started an initiative, "towards green trash".
➢ We have a population which is far less than tourists who visit our place.
➢ The wastes we have on our roads are more of disposed by other tourists than our people, so we have to clear wastes of others in our city.
➢ In earlier days we had snacks and food in reusable packets but food which we eat outside are packed in not reusable.
➢ Towards green trash:
- Started of waste management in wards then implemented throughout the city.
- Segregation of wastes- act was implemented.
- User charges have been brought up.
- 360rs per year for locals as property tax and for hotels/restraints- charges depends on the waste they dump.

A presentation on **'Case Study on Stimulating Behavioural Change across Population" was made by Mr. Stephen Bates**, Director, Envirocomms, Basildon (UK).

- ➢ EnviroComms is a full-service marketing communication agency working exclusively in the environmental sector, with organisations that operate in the following areas:
    - Waste and recycling
    - Energy
    - Air
    - Water
    - Community
- ➢ The problem can be solved if we have a change in attitude and behaviour for waste.
- ➢ The virtues of behavioural change:
    - Return on investment
    - Cost savings
- ➢ 4 commonalities of behavioural change:
    - People resist change
    - People are lazy
    - People do not like their government
    - Everybody wants to improve their lives
- ➢ Change – it's often a good thing!

Mr. Jan Beerman, Researcher, Freie Universitaet, Berlin (Germany), had made a presentation on **'A Euro-Indian Cooperation Case Study: The Waste to Energy Nasik Project'.**

- ➢ Waste to energy in nashik – big challenges in both Europe & India:
    - Innovative waste to energy.
    - Waste turned is used for electricity, effluent, sludge.
- ➢ Project – International climate initiative:
    - Reduction of green house gases
    - Use of renewable sources
- ➢ This project is beneficiary to both cities.

After the five presentation, the floor was opened for discussion.

After discussion, Mr. Ram N. Agnihotri, Chairman of the Session closed with his closing remarks.

Parallel Session A2: Sustainable Urban Mobility

Session on **Sustainable Urban Mobility** was chaired by **Mr. A. Venkateshwar, Executive Vice President & Chief –Corporate Affairs, Tata Projects Limited**. He welcomed all the dignitaries present for the session and put forward the agenda of the session. In his welcome remarks, he said lack of proper transportation; the single most cause that hampers mobility and accessibility in urban regions.

The session explored the strategies and approaches for urban transport
- urban planning strategies for sustainable mobility
- reduction automobile dependence
- policy strategies

Mr. Neerabh Kumar Prasad, Metropolitan Commissioner, HMDA, Hyderabad has addressed the session. In his address he spoke about the biggest challenge of tackling the magnitude of traffic in a city like Hyderabad. He puts forward that the current parking policies are extremely 'cheap' and this is the reason why consultants or people would still prefer private transport over public. Parking has become such a big issue that in a recent statistics done by the consultants, it is estimated that around 7000acres of land in Hyderabad to park all the vehicles. Fund and hardware requirement were also cited as prominent issues.

Major decisions taken in this regard are: a. Transit oriented development; b. the nodal dev around ORR and external areas of Hyderabad.

Population will double up from 10 to 20 million. So, conscious approach is being taken through land use master plan, transportation plan, to identify nodal dev. So far, 13 urban nodes and 46 urban centres outside the ORR which would be the growth engines to tackle both populations and economic activities. In addition wherever the metro line and MMTS lines intersects 13 growth sectors have been identified around the ORR. Total 26 urban nodes

Densities to be tackled through transit oriented system wherein people travel thru public transport. 21 TOD centres identified. Sustainable development, TOD's and Urban nodes are the main agenda so that people don't have to spend their time and energy due traffic jams. Transportation network has been fully integrated through land use master plan. Extensive research is being done. Master plan is to look after more population and economic issues. Efforts are being made to install an intelligent transport system on the ORR. Electronic toll management and the highway traffic management sys are in the advance stages. CITY INTELLIGENT TRANSPORT SYSTEM [CITS] will give information on highway traffic etc. HMDA is also making efforts in environmental sustainable plan will focus on conservation of water bodies, forest recourses, air quality, general noise levels..Trying to bring a city that will be

conducive for living is the next master plan. Achieving all their targets is the main task he said.

Mr. Christopher Kost, Technical Director, ITDP, Chennai, has made a first presentation of session. His presentation was on 'Parking Reform in European Cities and Learnings for Urban India'. He mentioned that over the course of time parking spaces in many cities of Europe (Stockholm, Copenhagen, Zurich) were converted to pedestrian friendly and cycle friendly. Park lanes were made from irrelevant parking spaces converted into a small restaurant space. "parking is like a magnet" more parking attracts more vehicles and it ultimately leads to a vicious cycle. More private transport will need more wider roads, fly over etc damaging the city. Unending demand if the parking is free. Parking comes with a price in Europe. Higher rates are charged in high parking density areas. The rate reduces in lower parking density areas.

Multi-storey parking is not going to do anything about street parking. He put forward the following points.Impossible to cater to unending parking demands, restrict total supply of parking, introduction of paid parking. Performance parking: increase fees in areas with high demand. In India parking charges are very less. The parking revenues were used to provide benefits to the people. In London freedom passes for elderly and free ride for disabled. In Paris-Parking spaces made into cycle track, bus stops, street amenities. Public cycle sharing system with smart card facility. 95% of free spots were converted into paid parking zones. No minimum parking space zones. Conscious effort must be made by the people. Promotions should be done through hoardings, media to make people aware of the policies and initiatives.

Mrs. Kanthimathi Kannan, President, The Right to Walk Foundation, Hyderabad has made a presentation on 'Promoting 'Walk to Work' and Transit Oriented Development'. She argued for building **Pedestrian friendly cities and** Promoting **walk to work.** The roads in Hyderabad are getting choked with 2 wheelers. Allocate road space equitably. Plans should be made for people not for vehicles. Cycles have almost disappeared as a mode of transport. She said that pedestrian crossing is equal to risking lives. Points out at the faulty systems wherein piles of garbage are placed on the footpaths but still people are silent about this. Footpaths are being converted into either parking spaces or multi-storey buildings. No acts are there regarding pedestrian safety.

Why we need it? Better public and individual health less traffic chaos, occurrence of grid lock reduced, better use of public transport, tourism, reduction in accidents.

Proposals: on street walk through demos, involve IT for better management, link benefits to walking, marketing or branding walking, and use of technology in creating awareness. Decision makers must use public transport. She concluded by saying "those who walk cannot decide but those who decide don't walk". Stressed on public

and private partnership. The people with power can make a huge difference if initiatives are taken .

Mr. Bertrand Arnauld de Sartre, Engineer, Major Projects Division & Project Manager for the Requalification of the Docks, Communaute Urbaine de Bordeaux (France), has made a presentation on 'Case Study on Requalification of the Bordeaux Docks: Implementation of a Tramway as a Lever of Urban Renewal'. He showed how Bordeaux was before and after. Efforts were taken to establish a tram network interconnected with rail network, protection of the historic centres from cars, protection of Garonne River, reduced spaces available for cars and parking.

Objectives were: developing unused spaces from ports, implementation of tram that would connect the major parts of the cities so that people will not have to depend on their own transport, implementation underground parking, consultations with public and cleaning up of old docks. The entire city was renovated to create recreational services for the public. Water mirror is one such example. Planted trees serves as a principal traffic way that connects neighbourhood. Aesthetic value of the city was increased by planting trees/saplings where ever possible. The dependency on private transport was reduced considerably through interconnected tram way.

After the three presentations the session was opened for discussion with questions and answers.

Thereafter the session closed with closing remarks by session chairman. He concluded the session by thanking all the people present.

Parallel Session B1: Energy Efficiency and Security

This session on Energy Efficiency and Security was chaired by **Mr. G. M. Pillai**, Director General, WISE, India. The session began with his welcome remarks.

The first presentation of the session was made by **Mr. M. Anand**, Principal Counsellor – Green Building, CII-Sohrabji Godrej Green Business Centre, Hyderabad. It was on 'Energy Efficiency Trends in Building in India'.

- ➤ Hyderabad has become famous for Green building along with three other popular things – Biryani, Pearls, and Natural rocks.
- ➤ CII working with Government developed IGBC – Indian Green Building Council. Under the initiative it has developed many projects.
    - Solar hot water system in Chennai produces In situ wind of 5kw capacity
    - Renewable energy system

- On-site bio-gas
- Net zero energy buildings – often termed as mini power plants.
- Earth air tunnels and passive cooling
- Radiant cooling technology
- Hybrid-HVAC system works in effective usage of treated grey water.
- Light pipes – sunlight harvesting pipes.
- Urban agriculture – roof top agriculture, vertical farming.
- Green Buildings to Green Cities.

- ➢ This project has tremendous opportunities in India.
- ➢ Green building initiatives are energy conservative.

Another presentation was made by **Mr. Ramani Iyer,** President, Forbes Marshall (Pune, India). He spoke on private enterprises' role in improving services and energy efficiency and security. He said markets and competitiveness improves energy efficiency and security.

- ➢ Mumbai has three sources of power:
  - Tata power
  - Reliance power
  - Maharashtra state electricity company
- ➢ Competition should be there between the states in providing continuous power to people
- ➢ Eight years back Delhi had power problems but that city had took initiatives and now Delhi has better methods to avoid power problems
- ➢ In India, ministers decide the price of electricity which doesn't happen in developed countries.

Ms. Olona Neolia, Deputy Director, Ecociudad Zaragoza-Valdespartera (Spain) along with **Mr. Luis Frauca**, Business Manager for Integrated Solutions, EPTISA (Spain) made presentation on '**IT Systems for Monitoring Energy Efficiency in Smart Urban Development: The Case of Zaragoza Valdespartera (Spain)**'.

- ➢ Eco-city: Valdespartera Zaragoza`s digital strategy:
  - Municipal network of wifi internet access
  - Citizen card
- ➢ Eco-city: Valdespartera: foundation:
  - Sustainability
  - Accumulation of knowledge
- ➢ Project began in 2002 and ended in 2010.
- ➢ Smart Cities need Smart Citizens

Mr. Luis Frauca spoke about EPTISA
- ➢ A smart city - energy efficiency and new technology.

- EPTISA is an international engineering, architecture and information technology with a clear customer service.
- Established in 1956 and has companies in Delhi, Kolkata
- Eptisa has two main challenges:
  - Traditional sector
  - New technology improvements

Mr. Yves De Weerdt, Research Coordinator, Urban Sustainability Unit Transition, Energy and Environment, VITO – Flemish Institute for Technological Research, Mol, Belgium, has made a presentation on '**Smartly Sustainable Cities: Acknowledging Urban Complexity from a Transition Perspective**'.

- VITO provides innovative technological solutions as well as scientifically based advice and support in order to stimulate sustainable development and reinforce the economic and social fabric of Flanders.
- VITO – Vision on Technology
- Learning is an important assert in sustainability.
- Cities are fit for paradigm shift because today they are:
  - Inevitable
  - Dependent

After the four presentations, the floor was opened for discussion. The lead discussants were **Mr. Saibal Kumar Kundu**, Associate Director – Energy & Utilities, Capgemini India (Kolkata, India), and **Mr. Olexiy Buyadgie**, CEO & Vice Chairman, Sustainable Refrigeration Technology Centre, Bulgaria/Ukraine.

With his closing remarks, the session Chairman Mr. G. M. Pillai closed the session.

Parallel Session B2: Human Resources and Capacity Building

This session on '**Human Resource and Capacity Building**' was chaired by **Mr. Michel Sabatier**. He said the agenda for the session is discussions on the needs of improving the process of "learning and change" especially with regard to building institutional and human capacities. Enhancing the quality of urbanization and urban living.

Mr. Dilip Chenoy, CEO & Managing Director, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), New Delhi, spoke on 'Skills for Green Cities'. Annual training capacity in India is only 5 million whereas requirement is 50 million people. Lack of man power.

The skill development ecosystem in the country is trying to make this possibility. It is held by a cabinet committee which is chaired by the Prime Minister, The National Skill

development committee etc. The essential elements of the skill development both in the government and the private sector is the PPP route where they encourage the private sector to deliver the government funded programes. To get the private sector focus on the whole ecosystem, sustainability rather than only focusing on skills and training. NSDC is a development cum venture capital company. Provide quality assurance, informational system and train the trainer.

6 initiatives were being taken: Sectoral approach skill building, Information assimilation, vertical skill cap studies, vocational programmes, vocational educations in schools. NSDC takes Indian teams to world skills competition. They are also making sure that some green skills are also included in this completion, international partnerships for education programmes. He discussed on the concept of green jobs that includes sectors of construction, agriculture, electronics and which of the jobs are green in nature and can we partner with European companies to develop national occupational standards in logistics, energy, waste management, transport etc and how do we create skilled manpower for green jobs.

Green jobs are decent jobs, that reduces consumptions of energy and raw materials, limit green house gas, minimize water pollution and restore ecosystem. Shortage of people is a big challenge. Sector based integrators for mapping the job roles and looking for competency frame work based on knowledge skill and attitude and green is an attitude. Right from class 9 to doctorates the skills are being implanted into the National skills quality framework where a person coming out of any class or degree would have an education degree plus a skill degree. By 31 march 2014 there should be 80% of the entry level job in all the 23 sectors like automobile etc. We need new curriculum and certification of job roles for green sustainability. There is a shortage of policy makers who understand green and administers who understand green. Planners citizens all have to be interested in these initiatives. STAR scheme objective wherein he addressed to take all the sectors and identify job roles that have greening perspectives.

Mr. Luise Noring, Senior Project Manager – CIEL, Department of Innovation and Organisational Economics, Copenhagen Business School (Denmark) has spoke about **International collaboration on education**. He mentioned about cross disciplinary and cross institutional project with a aim" green innovation in cities" the collaboration is between University of Copenhagen involving sociologists biologists, CBS business model socio political, MTU involving mech. Engineers environmental engineers. Courses offered at masters level with over 200 master students. Intends to undertake 2014 Delhi-Copenhagen Urban Challenges. Has many industrial collaborations Siemens , Unilever, IBM etc.

Opportunities: cross-cultural skills and abilities, creates future business for companies and students, valuable hands on experience for students.

Sustainable urbanization programme for people already working. aims to work on local issues and adapt solutions coming all over.

Mr. Debhashish Nayak, Director, Heritage Management Centre, Ahmadabad University, Ahmadabad, has made a presentation on '**Contribution of European Collaborations in setting up Academic Centres for civic training in India: The story of the Centre for Heritage Management at Ahmedabad University**'.

Ahmadabad capacity building. previously no municipal body registered a heritage management project as there was no individual to draft one. Spoke about Ahmadabad centre for Heritage Management. Started heritage walk in Ahmadabad under JNNURM. Now 30-35 cities are involved in the project with a condition of setting up a heritage dept and ownership in the municipality of the cities. These projects are being internationally funded. People owned the project initially in Ahmadabad. People were trained about this. Spoke about temple walk involving volunteers setting marvellous examples to others. Collaboration between Ahmadabad and Valladolid. Exchange programmes have been happening for past 8 years. Main aim conservation and protection of heritage. Capacity building by training the local people. First JNURM heritage plaza project to happen. Educating the industrialists and CEOS on sustainability..

After the presentation the session was opened for discussions with a lead discussant Mr. Gunilla Edwards.

The session was close with the closing remarks by session's manager Michel Sabatier.

Parallel Session C1: Greening Cities in Heritage Context – Challeges and Opportunities

This session on **Greening Cities in Heritage Context – Challeges and Opportunities** is chaired by **Mr. Debashish Nayak**. The session began with the chairman's welcome remarks.

- ➢ Identity and competitiveness very crucial for a city today.
- ➢ Up gradation of old city is very crucial as they contain the elements of the past

A **special Address** for the session is given by **Mr. Mayor Francisco Javier**, Mayor of Valladolid (Spain) and European Delegation Leader.

- ➢ Referred upon importance of tourism
- ➢ Tool for development and employment
- ➢ Spoke about a tourism programme that is based on geography, cultural events, and history of the past
- ➢ India should promote its rich culture and heritage and Indian administration can come together to learn how to conserve their heritage
- ➢ Training programme adds value to cultural heritage of India and Europe

Mrs. Anna Opalka, Head of External Relations, The School of Higher Vocational Education Nysa (Poland), has made a presentation on 'Cultural Heritage Protection Vs. Sustainable Development: The Polish Experience of Nysa'.

- ➢ Spoke about a case study of Nysa in Poland
- ➢ Runs her institute The school Of higher Vocational education Nysa
- ➢ Nysa was completely destroyed after a war, completely demolishing their ancient historical structures.

So people especially the elderly took an initiative of reforming their city by renovating it. Skilled workforce, local development and innovation and technology were contributing factors for creating a new green Nysa. It has turned into a tourism friendly city. Her institutes is working religiously for the development and conservation of heritages. Spoke about her people should be passionate about her work. Looks forward to exchange programmes from India.

Mr. Ajit Koujalgi, Chief Architect and Co-Convenor, INTACH, Pondicherry, has made a presentation on '**Asia Urbs Programme Pondicherry 2002-04: Achieving Economic and Environmental Goals through Heritage Preservation Initiatives'**. He spoke about the political demarcation in Pondicherry (Tamil & French), and how each individual areas had its own distinct architecture. Over a period of time the old buildings had disappeared due to lack of proper maintenance. Many people considered them old fashioned also. INTACH works with the people government and building owners to restore the buildings in Pondicherry. The Asia Urbanisation project was funded majorly by the European commission. With this funding an extensive effort was used to renovate the destructed buildings. And this was done with the use of old materials. INTACH also simultaneously started doing heritage work and solid waste management. He also emphasized that government funds should be used for the restoration of private buildings. Pondicherry also has come up with battery charging station, non polluting public transport. He has also taken up waste management using segregation and composting.

Mr. Sudheshna Mukherjee, Director, Philips Lighting (India), has made a presentation on 'Heritage Lighting'.

- Sustainability can be achieved through latest production technology
- Comply to regulatory requirements
- Innovative design techniques. Constant effort is being made to come up with lights that are eco friendly and can have longevity
- Lights are needed in historical sites
- narrates the history through lights
- facilitate night time interaction , strengthen citizen engagement.

After the presentation the session was opened for discussion.

Closing remarks by Michel Sabatier who concluded the session by summing up the points.

Parallel Session C2: Water Management

This session on Water Management was chaired by **Mr. Ramani Iyer**. Session began with his welcome remarks on the theme.

Mr. Mahendra Anathula, Assistant vice President – Business Development, Suez Environment India, has presented a case study from European Union.

- Suez environment experience in water management – options in india:
  - Started in 1869 named so because this company has built suez canal.
  - One lakh core global company
  - PPP is not only about investments or development of large projects facilities.
  - Most Indian cities aim for -Service improvement: 24/7 water supply , equal distribution of water, increase revenue , local empowerment.
- Invisible waste detection:
  - Convention method
  - Advanced method.

Mr. Gary Moore, CEO, Propelair Lid., has addressed the session.

- Proplerair uses technology which saves water by using only 1.5 litres per full flush hence saving 84% water.
- More hygienic – eliminates aerosol, total waste removal.
- Tested by water research centre , UK

Mr. Ramani Iyer, he also made a presentation on 'Water Policy Challenges – Priority for Urban Water'.

- ➢ It is believed that , India would be 3rd largest economy by 2050 at the same time less water for everyone
- ➢ 4 pillar strategy
  - • Conserve
  - • generate
  - • regulate
  - • communicate
- ➢ CII water council aims:
  - • build awareness
  - • promote
  - • facilitate policy
- ➢ water is still available for everyone as along s we use it wisely, share it fairly.

Mr. Rajendra Y Joshi, has presented a case study of Indian City on the session theme – Water Management.

Spoke about case study of Ichalkaranji village in Maharashtra.

- ➢ Water supply issues :
  - • Distribution system
  - • Illegal connections
  - • Water production and treatment
- ➢ New approach:
  - • Change the city approach towards integrated water management.
  - • ICLET was invited to solve the issues.

After the presentation the session was opened for discussion.

This session closed with closing remarks made by Mr. Ramani Iyer, the session Chairman.

Valedictory Session

Mr. Suresh Chitturi, Vice Chairman**,** CII Andhra Pradesh, and Vice Chairman and Managing Director, Srinivasa Hatcheries Limited (Hyderabad, India) has given welcome remarks for the valedictory remarks

Colette Mathur, Chairman, The EuroIndia Centre has summarised the discussions during the technical sessions and presented key conclusions of the summit.

- There is not enough exchange between cities in India.
- Need to create Centre of Excellencies.
- There is need of skills.
- Equitable water supply in all areas of a city.
- Reuse grey water.
- Energy saving by building more green buildings.
- Preserving heritage in cities.

Poul V. Jensen, Director, EBTC, wrapped up on the outcome of queries and the B2B with respect to these of the summit.

- Spoke about the outcomes of queries and the B2B.
- EBTC has an online query system.
- If anyone has a query they can ask online and could get a response immediately.
- Relationships between India and Europe must grow.

Francisco Javier Leon de la Riv, Mayor, Valladolid, Spain and European Delegation leader, has given the valedictory address.

- Emphasized on preserving cities heritage.
- If one sector is developed then it will pay way to the development of the other sectors as well ultimately resulting in the development of the entire city.
- Exchange must be there between countries.
- People, political system and business should collaborate.
- Mayor also said that India should value its rich cultural heritage and he is ready to help.

Special address for the Valedictory Session is given by **Mr. S. K. Joshi**, Principal Secretary, Municipal Administration and Urban Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh. In his address Mr. Joshi mentioned about the diversity of urbanisation pattern in India. There are two ways of urbanisation taking place in India. One type urbanisation is taking place through urban migration from rural areas. Second type is large villages themselves becoming urban centre with improved amenities and business.

In order to meet urban challenges there is a need to prioritise urban needs and also prioritisation must be city-specific and activity-specific. He said, there are barriers to overcome such as technological solutions, financial requirements and Institutional as well. Prioritisation reduces the gap between expectations and reality. Also, he emphasised on the developing stakeholder responsibility in urban development.

Michel Sabtier, Secretary General, The EuroIndia Centre, made closing remarks and vote of thanks.

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