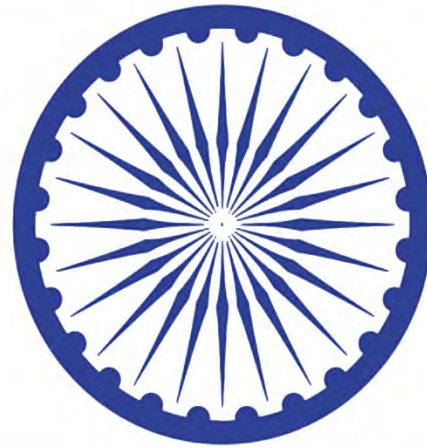


IMPLEMENTING INDIA'S NDC: CHALLENGES



Towards Climate Justice...

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SUCCESS OF PARIS AGREEMENT

- ❖ The agreement is based on voluntary commitments to climate change actions made by each country, based on its respective national circumstances.
- ❖ Success of the Paris Agreement will depend on how countries carry forward their aspirational goals, targets, binding obligations of conduct in relation to mitigation and adaptation.

INDIA: A SERIOUS PLAYER

- ❖ By becoming one of the early ratifiers, India has shown that it is a serious global player in climate negotiations.
- ❖ The targets set under India's NDC are particularly challenging considering that India has around 300 million people without access to electricity and is home to 30 % of the global poor. India needs to simultaneously address its development needs and adopt low carbon growth.

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

❖ **Climate Change Finance Requirement**

- A preliminary estimate suggests that at least USD 2.5 trillion (at 2014-15 prices) will be required for meeting India's climate change actions between now and 2030.

❖ **Technology Transfer & Support**

- In its pursuit of low carbon growth, India would be focusing on technologies that need to be moved from lab to field and those that require targeted global research along

❖ **Capacity Building Need**

- Substantial resources will be required to implement capacity building programs both nationally and across the states to address climate change challenges.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

1. ADEQUATE FUNDING

- ❖ The price tag for implementation of India's NDC has been estimated by the Government of India as at least US\$ 2.5 trillion at 2014-15 prices. This includes at least US\$ 206 billion for adaptation actions by 2030.
- ❖ In India a large portion of the population remains dependent on agriculture and/or resides in low lying coastal areas. It has been estimated that India will need to spend USD 206 billion between 2015 and 2030 on adaptation measures for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, water resources and ecosystems.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

1. ADEQUATE FUNDING

- ❖ Environment Minister said that India would start preparing for Paris Agreement implementation from 2017, but the budget did not see a boost for climate change.
- ❖ If the developed countries may not provide adequate funding to implement mitigation and adaptation activities for ensuring climate-resilient development. This would pose a serious challenge for the developing countries to pursue domestic mitigation and adaptation activities to address adverse impacts of climate change.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

2. FEDERALISM

❖ Under India's Constitution, climate action is the mandate of states and union territories. Around 29 states have developed State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs) under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. With new national goals on climate change as per NDC, the SAPCCs would need to refit to address the new commitments.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

3. DOMESTIC TRANSPARENCY

❖ For effective implementation and successful achievement of India's NDC, it is pertinent to systematically track progress of actions, plans and policies. In doing so, first step will be to collect and monitor data on GHG emissions or other progress indicators from various sectors and at different levels. There is a network comprising of 127 research institutions (INCCA), tasked with compiling a GHG inventory for the country at National level as part of the submission of the Biennial Update Report and the National Communications to UNFCCC. Many a times the network faces the challenges of availability of reliable and accurate data in timely manner.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

4. TECHNOLOGY

- ❖ In its pursuit of low carbon growth, India would be focusing on technologies that need to be moved from lab to field and those that require targeted global research along
- ❖ Need for Clean Technologies and need for more investment in developing new technologies for attaining the objectives of Paris Agreement.
- ❖ Transfer of Technology – Private Investments – IPR issues

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

5. IMPROVED CAPACITY

- ❖ India needs to strongly push for Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) in order to have improved capacity that would help in generating good adaptation action plans and proposals.
- ❖ India's NDC lacks clarity on emissions intensity in the base year (2005) and target year (2030), as well as the scope and coverage of the intensity target and the methodologies for measuring it. This information is crucial for monitoring progress towards India's target and for understanding how it contributes to the global goal of limiting temperature rise to 2 degrees C. Needs Capacity Building to effectively monitor and implement NDCs.



IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES: OTHERS

6. Population

7. Poverty

8. Good Governance Issues

9. Corruption

10. Lack of Political Will



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