

Challenges in implementing SDGs, *Paris Climate Agreement*

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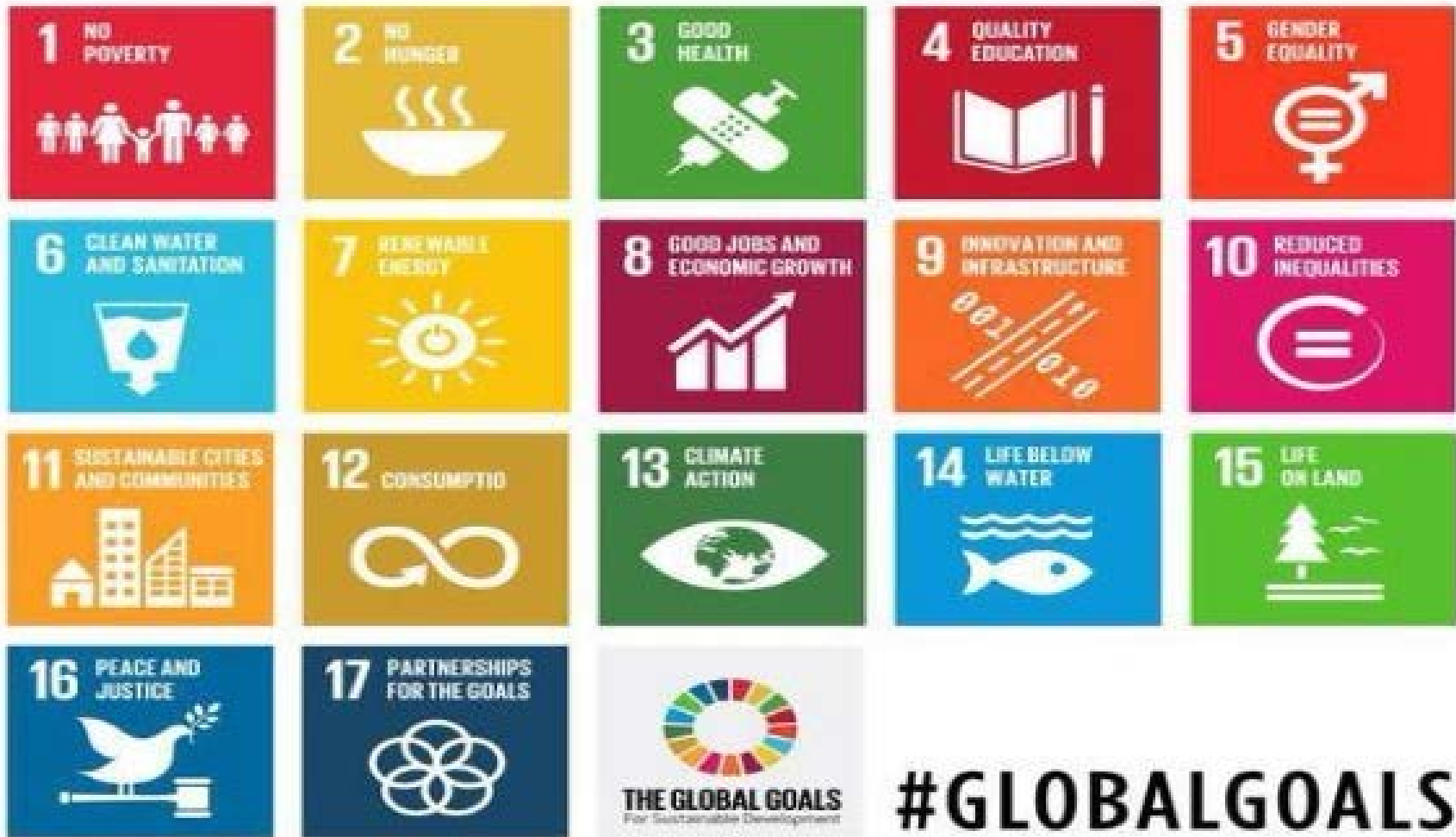
Paris Agreement

Background

The adoption of a new climate change agreement at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP 21) by **195 nations in Paris in December 2015** represents for all nations in the world to take actions against climate change in the post-2020 period by replacing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were in place from 2000 to 2015 by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with the aim of guiding the international community and national governments on a pathway towards sustainable development for the next fifteen years. A new set of **17 SDGs and 169 targets** were adopted by the world governments in 2015.

THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development



Key Provisions of the Paris Agreement

1 CBDR-RC: The principle of CBDR-RC has been maintained across all the important pillars of the agreement (mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building and transparency of action and support).

3 Mitigation: To achieve the long-term temperature goal of holding temperature increase to below 2°C, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, Parties in the Agreement aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible.

2 NDCs: The Paris Agreement invites Parties to submit their first **nationally determined contributions** prior to the submission of their instruments of ratification, accession, or approval of the Agreement. NDCs may also include quantifiable information, time frames for implementation, scope and coverage, planning processes, assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gases.

4 Finance: The agreement sets a binding obligation on developed countries to provide financial resources to developing countries for both mitigation and adaptation while encouraging other countries to provide support on a voluntary basis.

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5 Adaptation: Given the trends in global warming, even if the temperature rise is restricted to below 2°C, adaptation support would be required for developing countries like India. The agreement establishes the global goal on adaptation – of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change – with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the 2°C goal.

6 Technology Development and Transfer: The Paris Agreement contains strengthened provision on technology development and transfer with a new technology framework being established.

7 R&D and innovation: This is a critical step in furthering the implementation of the provisions of the Convention. Similarly, the technology framework providing guidance to the Technology Mechanism in promoting and facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer is a step forward.

8 Transparency: The transparency framework will enhance the arrangements under the UNFCCC, and the information provided by all countries will be subject to technical expert review, which will provide due consideration to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing countries.

9 Global stocktake: Establishes a framework for global stocktake to assess the collective action toward achieving the long-term goals.

Challenges in implementing SDGs in India



***GOAL-1 End poverty
in all its forms
everywhere***

Multi-dimensional extreme **poverty** requires action on all fronts of water, energy, food security, livelihoods creation, securing the health of natural resources on which the livelihoods of people depend, reducing vulnerabilities, ensuring equity and a just governance framework. Therefore financial assessments for “ending poverty” arrive from the 16 subsequent Goals.



***GOAL-2 End hunger,
achieve food security
and improved
nutrition and
promote sustainable
agriculture***

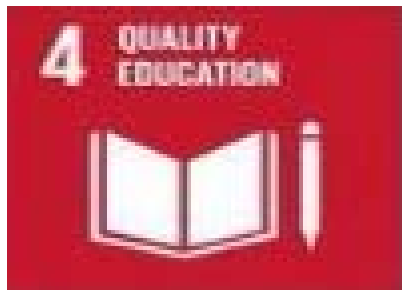
Food security includes those that determine food availability—domestic food production, capacity to import food, determinants of food access, including the distribution of food among various segments of the population. The financial requirement for India to meet its costs for food security is around **INR 46 lakh crores (USD 729 billion)** from 2015-24. It also includes investments in irrigation, soil and water conservation, wasteland regeneration and rain-fed farming. Of the finances required for ensuring food security, the financial gap that India is estimated to face is of the order of **INR 18.5 lakh crores (USD 293 billion)** for access and distribution costs of food and for financing sustainable agricultural production systems.

Challenges in implementing SDGs in India



GOAL-3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

India should reach the value of around 0.9 for its Health Index, which includes health status of population, quality of healthcare institutions and financial instruments for access to healthcare (insurance, etc.). India will require around INR 55 lakh crores (USD 880 billion) till 2030 to achieve this value of the Index. A gap of around INR 19 lakh crores (USD 305 billion) is projected with respect to availability of finances for public health in India. There is a need to enhance public expenditures considerably to meet the total gap of INR 19 lakh crores (USD 305 billion).



GOAL-4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Total financial requirement for India is of INR 142 lakhs crores (USD 2258 billion). There are significant gaps in case of early childhood development and tertiary and higher education. There is a gap of INR 27 lakh crores (USD 429 billion) out of the total of INR 35 lakh crores (USD 555 billion) required for ensuring access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education. Further, India will require an additional INR 19 lakh crores (USD 301 billion) for ensuring quality technical, vocational and tertiary education.

Challenges in implementing SDGs in India



Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The Gender Gap Index of India includes indicator for economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival and political empowerment of women. India requires a sum of INR 89 lakh crores (USD 1408 billion) to ensure gender equality by 2030. The current trend in gender budgets of the country shows a gap of INR 69 lakh crores (USD 1091 billion) under this component.



Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

For access to and availability of water and sanitation for all, India is estimated to require a sum of INR 13 lakh crores (USD 199 billion) till 2030. An additional sum of INR 8 lakh crores (USD 123 billion) is needed for universal sanitation coverage in the country and cleaning of the Ganga River.

Challenges in implementing SDGs in India



Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

For ensuring access to energy, India would require finances of the order of INR 28 lakh crores for enhancing production capacity alone, and not including other related costs. India may opt for two other scenarios. If India moderately increases the share of renewable energy and reduces the fossil fuel component from the current 60 per cent to 50 per cent, the financial requirement increases to INR 34 lakh crores. India may also opt for an energy mix with net-zero emissions by 2050, for which by 2030 it must reduce the fossil fuel energy component further from 50 per cent to 27 per cent, which entails a financial requirement of INR 42.5 lakh crores (USD 675 billion).



Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

India will require to enhance its MSME sector and other labour intensive sectors. It would require growth strategies that generate employment opportunities for its youth. In addition to this, for India to ensure sustainable economic growth it needs to look at costs of resource efficiency and promoting sustainable production systems. The finances required by MSMEs for such contribution is about INR 148 lakh crores (USD 2360 billion).

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Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

In order to attain a 9 per cent real GDP growth rate, infrastructure investment should be on average almost 10 per cent of GDP during the XII Five Year Plan (2012- 2017). It is estimated for a financial requirement of INR 119 lakh crores (USD 1900 billion). Assuming 50 per cent of the investment will be met by budgetary resources, INR 59.5 lakh crores (USD 950 billion) would need to be met through debt and equity.



Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

The targets under this goal are not separately assessed financially because of the close link of the targets with other goals. Inequality is multi-faceted in nature. There is inequality in income; but there is also inequality in educational attainment, health status, employment, access to food, access to water, access to social security and in general access to opportunities and choices.

Challenges in implementing SDGs in India



Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

In order to achieve this goal, India will require a sum of INR 131 lakh crores (USD 2067 billion). This includes housing for all, development and planning of cities, efficient transport systems, public spaces and other components of urban infrastructure costs. Of the INR 131 lakh crores required for such urban development, India at present faces a financial gap of INR 76 lakh crore (USD 1202 billion). The costs for disaster management are not included in this estimate at present.



Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The cumulative costs of low carbon strategies have been estimated to be around INR 62.5 lakh crores (USD 992 billion), between 2011 and 2030. If these costs were borne entirely by domestic resources, the cumulative loss in output (GDP) between 2011 and 2030 would be USD 1,344 billion, at 2011 prices. The estimates do not yet take into consideration costs for waste management in a comprehensive manner or for financial requirements for new technology development and research and development for cleaner resource efficient production systems.

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The total finance required for climate adaptation including National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC) alone from 2015 to 2030 is INR 17 lakh crores or USD 267 billion from 2015-17. The costs of mitigation and resilience have been included.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Goals 14 and 15: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.



For India to achieve this target of Biodiversity Conservation as well as corresponding SDG goals, there are 2 kinds of costs: direct administrative costs and opportunity costs of protection. The total finance required is estimated at INR 31 lakh crores (USD 489 billion), while the finance gap is around INR 30 lakh crores (USD 481 billion).

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Thank you