

# INDC session

## Discussion on INDC in India

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# Features of India's INDC

- **Mitigation target:** Not decided, Government not in favor of peaking year commitment, **Government of India has followed Missions Approach (8 old + 4 New Missions)**
  - Mitigation Missions
    - ✓ Solar (2030) – Announced 100 GW
    - ✓ Wind (2022) – Expected 50 to 60 GW
    - ✓ Energy Efficiency (no new target)
    - ✓ Waste-to –energy (No target)
  - Adaptation Missions
    - ✓ Himalayan Ecology
    - ✓ Coastal (7000km coastline)
    - ✓ Human Health
    - ✓ Water
  - Other Missions
    - ✓ Green India
    - ✓ Sustainable Agriculture
    - ✓ Sustainable Habitat
    - ✓ Capacity Building
- **Final Expected Coverage:**
  - 1) Mitigation, 2) Adaptation, 3) Finance, 4) Technology and 5) Capacity building
- **Conditions:** Voluntary commitments (no MRV esp. for sectors like forestry, agriculture)
- **How is the target decided?** In consultation with relevant ministries, no direct modeling inputs
- **What is the public opinion to the target?** Varies across stakeholders; but there is a general support for strong and purposive action

# Role of Integrated Assessment Model during the domestic discussion

- How does the model contribute to decide the target?
  - Government ministries and organizations are sponsoring modeling exercises for receiving inputs
  - Formal channels of using modeling results for policymaking are lacking
  - Regional climate model outputs are used by Government organizations to examine long-term impacts on agriculture, forestry coastal areas, ecology, health etc. But there is little evidence of the use of these model outputs in sector policies which are short-term.
  - Government's modeling activities are used for preparing the national communications. India is in the process of preparing the Third National Communication
  - We are providing the results of our IAM work (e.g. from AIM and GCAM exercises) to policymakers

# Others

## **Government of India proposition:**

- The contributions (i.e. INDCs) will factor in India's domestic obligations of addressing the basic development needs in terms of achieving minimum standards of living for its entire population.
- The contributions will take in to account the imperatives for addressing the challenges of poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, universal access to education and health, gender equality and women empowerment, water and sanitation, energy, employment, sustainable cities and human settlement and last but not the least, the means of implementation for enhanced action for achieving among others sustainable development goals.

## **My Observations**

- 1) The Government approach is to align development and climate actions
- 2) India's per capita emissions are low and therefore the INDCs will not be mitigation-centric and will also include adaptation /finance / technology/ capacity building
- 3) India is on the course for 20-25% reduction of CO2 intensity of GDP between 2005 to 2020. For 2030, Government may not go for intensity target but may follow the missions related numerical targets (e.g. solar, wind, EE, waste to energy)
- 4) CO2 trading pilots could happen following the PAT and REC trading platforms