



India-Pacific Islands Sustainable Development Conference

'Furthering the FIPIC Agenda through Sustainability Initiatives'

May 25 – 26, 2017 | Grand Pacific Hotel, Suva, Fiji

Concept Note: Plenary session 2- Addressing the NDC Implementation Challenge

The 2015 United Nations international climate change conference in Paris (COP21) agreed to limit global warming to well below 2°C and take steps to limit it to 1.5°C. Before the conference, the participating countries submitted plans to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions – the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) now the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Every five years, they will update these plans. It was the first time that countries have been asked to develop national plans that decouple economic growth from carbon emissions and increase growth as well as decrease emissions. Knowledge about how to lower the costs and increase the economic benefits of low-carbon growth is relatively new and unevenly shared across the world.

As INDCs have now become NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions), the implementation phase will be useful in setting a benchmark for national development indicators, as well as demonstrating the feasibility and achievability of the contributions submitted. Combined with regular reviews and the 'ratcheting up' of ambition, this practical experience of implementation will support progress towards a pathway that limits the world to warming of 2°C or less.

However, ambition is nothing without implementation and the fundamental challenge that still remains is that many developing countries lack the appropriate institutional frameworks to support implementation along with the lack of technical knowhow and access to finance i.e local capacities. Due to this many of the INDCs are not seen as robust.

Achieving NDC commitments will involve understanding & continuing the on-going effort, coordination and engagement across governments to implement specific activities. It is the need of the hour to support developing countries to find practical solutions to their NDC implementation challenges which will require technical expertise, practical application, understanding of the wider development challenges, understanding of financial requirements and innovative business models to enhance the participation of the corporate sector.

It is, thus the need of the hour to support such developing countries to find practical solutions to their NDC implementation challenges which will require technical expertise, practical application, understanding of the wider development challenges and donors and understanding of business, investors, marketing and finance.

Consequently, a discussion is being organised to discuss these cross-cutting issues that should be considered including the coordination of climate actions; capacity-building; stakeholder engagement; implementing the NDC; & monitoring and updating the NDCs.