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Disaster Management Centre (IU)

India

Climate Risk Management in a Changing Environment

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- This is a work in progress presentation.
- NDMA doesn't take any responsibility for any inaccuracies in the same.
- The data and information presented are taken from various sources and not verified, as of now.
- The sources are mentioned on the slides.

Progress made in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

State of International (Global) Commitments

- To reduce emission intensity of GDP by 33 to 35% by the year 2030 (below 2005 levels);
- To achieve 40% of cumulative electric power installed capacity would be from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030;
- To create an **additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO_2** equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.
- India's **mitigation strategies** have emphasized on clean and efficient energy system, enhanced energy efficiency, resilient urban infrastructure, safe, smart and sustainable green transportation network, planned afforestation, as well as holistic participation across all sectors.
- India announced schemes to align with its NDC - Swachh Bharat Mission, National Smart Grid Mission and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation.
- Significant leap for renewable energy - one of the world's largest renewable energy expansion programs. India had announced 175 GW targets for renewable by 2022 and has already achieved 89 GW by September 2020.

Source: MoEFCC, 2021-22

Progress made in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Contd..

State of International (Global) Commitments

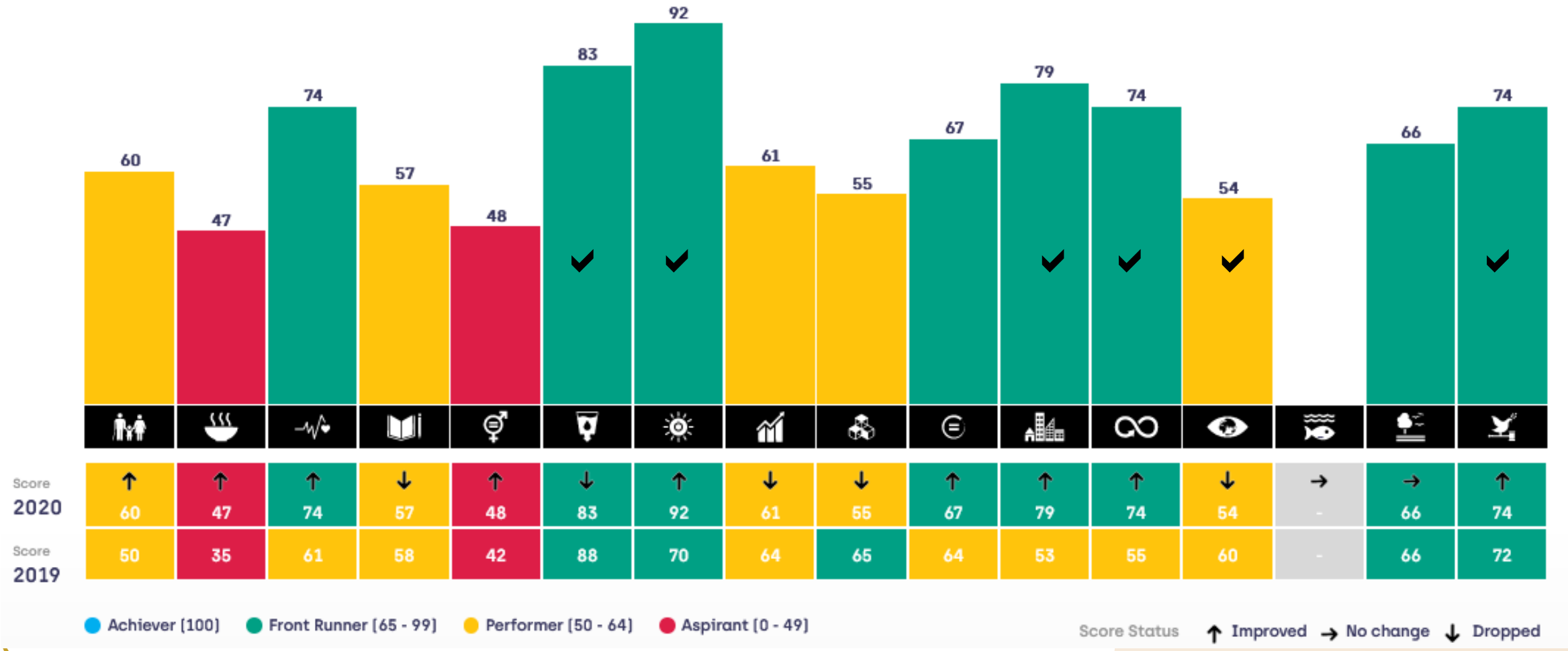
- As per Biennial Update Report-2, the emission intensity of India's GDP has reduced by 21% over the period of 2005-2014 which is the result of India's proactive and sustained actions on climate change. India is on track to achieve its NDCs.
- First multi petaflop supercomputer 'Pratyush' was established as a national facility for improving weather and climate forecasts and services (more than 4.0 PF (petaFlops) computing power) – contribution to IPCC AR6.
- India announced **International Solar Alliance** in COP 25. It currently has 81 member Nations and 102 signatories.
- India has decided to revise the NAPCC in line with the NDCs under the Paris Agreement to make it more comprehensive in terms of priority areas.

1pF = 1000 teraFlops or 10^{15}Flops

Source: MoEFCC, 2021-22

Progress made in relevant SDGs

Examples of multi-sectoral action to ensure climate action



https://sdgindiaindex.niti.gov.in/#/ranking

✔ SDG related to Climate Action Source: NITI Aayog, 2021

Progress made in Policy to Support Climate Action

State of National / Provincial Policy / Plan

Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change announced the following 8 missions under The National Climate Action Plan for Climate Change (29 States/Uts have prepared SAPCCs)

- *Protection of poor and vulnerable sections of society through inclusive and sustainable development strategy, sensitive to climate change.*
- *Achievements of national growth through qualitative changes enhancing ecological sustainability.*
- *Deployment of appropriate technologies for both adaptation and mitigation of GreenHouse Gases emissions extensively and at an accelerated pace.*

- National Solar Mission
- National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
- National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
- National Water Mission
- National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem
- Green India Mission
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
- National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change

Progress made in Policy to Support Climate Action

Contd..

State of National / Provincial Policy / Plan

- **The National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)** is the flagship project dedicated to the building of climate resilience of the agricultural sector in the country.
- Due to COVID-19 pandemic, field activities in various sectors, as well as the implementation of the government schemes and projects relevant to climate action have been variously slowed down or even brought to a complete halt during last 2 years.
- National Forest Policy (draft) calls for a minimum of one-third of India's total geographical area to be under forest or tree cover and supports the NDC target of creating an additional (cumulative) ***carbon sink of 2.5–3 GtCO2e by 2030***. The policy is set to guide forest management in India for the next 25 to 30 years.
- Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles in India (FAME) scheme – transport
- Leadership Group for Industry Transition – Industry to engage in an ambitious public-private effort to ensure that heavy industries meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Progress made in mainstreaming Climate Action in Development

Good practices of climate change adaptation & mitigation

- An accelerated transition away from coal towards renewable energy
- **Transition in transport sector** - enhancing public transport, expanding non-motorised transport infrastructure, faster adoption of electric vehicle and making India an export hub of electric vehicle
- **Power sector** - major opportunities of green recovery, with improved electricity distribution, enabling renewables and distributed energy resources, local manufacturing of renewable energy, and energy storage technologies
- **National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy** to promote large grid-connected wind-solar photovoltaic (PV) hybrid systems as well as new technologies and methods for combining wind and solar
- In industry the ***Perform, Achieve and Trade*** (PAT) Mechanism, which is implemented under the '**National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency**'. PAT resembles an emissions trading scheme (ETS) and has been in place since 2012. PAT differs from traditional cap-and-trade systems as it sets intensity-based energy targets.

Thank you