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National Action Plan on Climate Change

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Introduction

- ❑ Launched in 2008 by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change.
- ❑ Creates awareness among public, agencies of government, scientists, industry & the communities on climate change threat & its counter measures.
- ❑ 8 national missions representing multi-pronged, long term & integrated strategies.

Salient Features

- ❑ Directionally shifts development path & enhances programmes & technologies.
- ❑ Identifies measures promoting developmental goals & addressing climate change.
- ❑ The guiding principles of NAPCC are:
 - Protection of poor & vulnerable - inclusive and sustainable development strategy.
 - Achievements of national growth - ecological sustainability.
 - Deployment of appropriate technologies - adaptation and mitigation of GHG emissions.
 - Regulatory and voluntary mechanisms - promote sustainable development.
 - Effective implementation - unique linkages & public-private partnership.
 - Invite international cooperation - research, development, sharing & transfer of data & technologies.

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

- ❑ Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
- ❑ Launched in 2010 to achieve grid parity by 2022 & with coal-based thermal power by 2030.
- ❑ Increase solar energy's share.
- ❑ Measures to increase R&D efforts, promote decentralised distribution of energy.
- ❑ Manufacture solar panels at local level & tie up local research with international efforts.
- ❑ Reduce the absolute cost.
- ❑ Mandatory solar water heaters to promote solar heating systems.
- ❑ Power to poor by remote village electrification.

- Power to poor by remote village electrification programme.
- Research, application, support & facilitation of solar technologies.
- Develop solar industry capable to compete fossil fuel options.
- By the end of third phase, 2022 estimated 20,000 MW of solar power.

National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency

- Ministry of Power.
- Based on Energy Conservation Act, 2001.
- Enhance cost effectiveness, switching to cleaner fuels, commercially viable technology transfers, capacity building needs.
- Development with energy efficiency.
- Spread awareness & create demand.
- Ensure adequate supply of energy efficient products, goods, and services.
- Create financing platforms.
- Formulate well thought out evaluation & monitoring mechanisms.
- Overcome market failures.
- Key areas - Energy, Efficiency, Equity and Environment.

National Mission on Sustainable Habitat

- Ministry of Urban Development.
- Manifold agenda covering energy efficiency, waste disposal & public transport.
- Multi-pronged approach to make urban areas more climate friendly & less susceptible to climate change.
- Recycling, reusing and composting of solid & liquid waste management.
- Adopt & create technologies mitigating climate change.
- Creation of one building code.
- Proper enforcement of law & order.
- Establish financial incentives on green rating.
- Proper treatment of waste water and use of better designed toilets.
- Conversion of solid waste into energy.
- Reduce fuel consumption by pedestrian pathways with trees & bicycle ways.
- Promote use of natural gas & other renewable fuels.
- Fuel efficiency standards for new & existing vehicles.
- Comprehensive urban renewal plan with sustainable design.
- Better enforcement of UDPI guidelines.

National Water Mission

- Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.
- Ensures better integrated water resource management.
- Focal issues of groundwater & surface water management, domestic & industrial water management, improvement of water storage capacities & protection of wetlands.
- Review & data collection.
- Implement projects in climate sensitive regions.
- Promote water purification & desalination techniques.
- Bring a bill for regulation & management of groundwater.

National Action Plan on Climate Change

- ❑ Research in water use efficiency in various sectors.
- ❑ Incentives for water neutral & positive technologies.
- ❑ Review National Water Policy to include left out areas.
- ❑ Open water database to public domain.
- ❑ Promote citizen and state action to conserve, augment & preserve water.
- ❑ More focused attention to over-exploited areas.
- ❑ Improving water use efficiency by 20%.

National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem

- ❑ Department of Science And Technology.
- ❑ To protect Himalayan ecosystem, sustain and safeguard the Himalayan glaciers, mountain ecosystems, biodiversity & wildlife conservation & protection.
- ❑ Human and knowledge capacities.
- ❑ Institutional capacities.
- ❑ Evidence based policy building and governance.
- ❑ Continuous self learning for balancing between Nature & Mankind.
- ❑ Establish modern centre of Glaciology, standardize data collection & map natural resources.
- ❑ Identify & train experts & specialists for sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem.

National Mission for Green India

- ❑ Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- ❑ Mandate to revive degraded forest land, increase forest cover & density & conserve biodiversity.
- ❑ Reduce fragmentation of forests, enhance private public partnerships for plantations & improve schemes.
- ❑ Plans to tackle challenges posed by climate change.
- ❑ Enhance carbon sinks in sustainably managed forests.
- ❑ Enhance resilience of vulnerable species & ecosystems.
- ❑ Enable forest dependent communities to adapt to climate variability.
- ❑ Double the area for afforestation.
- ❑ Increase greenhouse gas removals by Indian forests.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

- ❑ Ministry of Agriculture.
- ❑ Devising strategies to make agriculture less susceptible to climate change.
- ❑ Identify & develop new crop varieties, use traditional & modern agricultural techniques.
- ❑ Dry land agriculture, risk management, access to information & use of biotechnology as areas of intervention.
- ❑ Strengthening agricultural insurance, develop GIS & remote sensing.
- ❑ Collation of crop data & preparation of state-level agro-climatic atlases.
- ❑ Strategise to evolve low input agriculture.
- ❑ Nutritional strategies.
- ❑ Use of micro irrigation systems.
- ❑ Promotion of techniques- minimum tillage, organic farming & rain water conservation.
- ❑ Capacity building of farmers & other stakeholders.
- ❑ Production of bio-fertilizer, compost & subsidies for chemical fertilizers.

- ❑ Strengthening National Agricultural Insurance Scheme.

National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change

- ❑ Department of Science and Technology.
- ❑ Identifies challenges & requisite responses to climate change through open international collaboration.
- ❑ Strong strategic knowledge system on climate change is needed.
- ❑ Develop regional climate science.
- ❑ Leverage international cooperation.
- ❑ Efforts feeding into INCCA.
- ❑ Creation of data generation & sharing system by mapping resources.
- ❑ Identifying knowledge gaps & inspiring from global technological trends.
- ❑ Create new centres dedicated to climate research.

Achievements

- ❑ Fairly comprehensive with cross-sectoral links. Focal point is following low carbon energy path without impeding economic growth.
- ❑ Balanced perspective on mitigation & adaptation ensuring knowledge exchange & informed research.

Challenges and Suggestions

- ❑ India can leapfrog to low carbon economy by using high-end & emerging technologies.
- ❑ No commitment to cut the country's carbon emissions.
- ❑ Focus on solar power mission. Equal emphasis all missions needed.
- ❑ Multi-sectoral, overlapping, multi-departmental, advisory & slow moving missions.
- ❑ Either integrate such missions or scrap to save time & cost.
- ❑ Challenge of ineffective or absent monitoring systems.
- ❑ Report progress & regular meetings by ministries with the PMCCC.
- ❑ Major challenges- financial constraints, inter-ministerial coordination, lack of technical expertise & project clearance delays.
- ❑ No positive results due to cross-cutting subjects so new approach needed.
- ❑ Opportunity to discuss approaches dealing with climate change & to understand the best way ahead.

Way Forward

- ❑ India's engagement in multilateral negotiations in UNFCCC, in positive, constructive & forward-looking manner.
- ❑ Initiatives must be continuous, sustainable & global contribution is needed.
- ❑ Government's commitment towards climate change is seen by releasing NAPCC.
- ❑ Strongly and effective ways needed to address global warming & climate change awareness.

For TTP