

National Action Plan on Climate Change

India's climate policy

Guided by:

 National Action Plan on Climate Change (June 2008)

 State Action Plan(s) on Climate Change (Ongoing)



National Action Plan on Climate Change

- National Solar Mission
- National Mission for Enhanced Solar Efficiency
- National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
- National Water Mission: Rs 89,101 crore
- National Mission for a Green India: Rs 46,000 crore
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture: Rs 108,000 crore
- National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem: Rs 195 crore
- National Mission on Strategic knowledge on climate change



NMSA aims to:

- Devise strategic plans at the agro-climatic zone level
- Enhance agricultural productivity
- Facilitate access to information and institutional support by expanding Automatic Weather Station networks to the panchayat level and linking them to existing insurance mechanisms including the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme and the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme



NMSA aims to:

- Promote "laboratory to land" research
- Strategise long-term interventions for emission reduction from energy and non-energy uses by way of introduction of suitable crop varieties and farm practices, livestock and manure management
- Development of drought and pest resistant crop varieties, adopting resource-conserving technologies, providing institutional support to farmers and capacity building of stakeholders



Financing NMSA

- Ministry of Agriculture expected to receive additional budgetary support of Rs 1,08,000 crores over a five-year period until 2017
- 60 per cent to be spent on technology
- 29 per cent on infrastructure
- 6 per cent on R&D
- 5 per cent on capacity building



NMSA: Concerns

- Division of funding indicates that the current direction of NMSA is not on improving the livelihood and income of farmers
- Absence of priorities, clear strategies, mechanisms for synergy and collaboration
- Emphasis of implementation continues to be on top-down, prescriptive spending
- NMSA does not provide a design for programmes to be implemented immediately at the farmers' level



Green India Mission: Aims

- Increase forest/tree cover on 5 million hectares of forest/non-forest land and improve the quality of forest cover on another 5 mha (10mha in total)
- Improve ecosystem services including biodiversity, hydrological services and carbon sequestration as a result of treatment of 10 mha
- Increase forest-based livelihood income for 3 million forest dependent households
- Enhance annual CO₂ sequestration of 50-60 million tonnes by the year 2020



GIM: Concerns

- Expected to cost Rs 46,000 crore. Not clear how the financial estimate was arrived at
- Flow of funds unclear
- Mistrust between forest department and communities that depend on forests
- Lack of meaningful decentralisation
- Land availability a challenge
- More mitigation focused



National Water Mission: Goals

- To prepare and release a comprehensive water database and assessment of the impacts of climate change on water resources by March 2012 (yet to be completed)
- Promote citizen and state action on water conservation, augmentation and preservation
- Focus attention to over-exploited areas
- Increase water use efficiency by 20 per cent
- Promote basin-level integrated water resources management



Water Mission: Concerns

- Centre-state conflicts
- Emphasis on big energy- and resourceintensive infrastructure projects such as inter-basin water transfer
- Negligible integration with climate change and development concerns in the water sector, for example, water use in agriculture has largely been ignored
- Independent mission. Needs to explore linkages with other sectors



Financing the plans

- Current government spend on adaptation: 2.82 per cent of the GDP—Not clear how it arrived at this figure, especially when there is no clear strategy to address adaptation
- Counting on Green Climate Fund
- Rs 200 crore taken from the National Clean Energy Fund, which is fed by a cess on coal
- 13th Finance Commission has recommended three types of grants to state governments of Rs 5,000 crore each—for forest, renewable and water sectors
- But these do not cover gaps
- Also, little clarity on how states will be funded



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