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NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE

India has act on several fronts in dealing with the challenges of climate change. Climate change may alter the distribution and quality of India's natural resources and adversely affect the livelihood of its people. Considering the climate change as a global challenge, India has engaged in the multilateral negotiations in the **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**.

In order to cop up with the global challenge of climate change, India has introduced **the NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE**. This will help to achieve a sustainable development path that simultaneously advances our environmental and economic objectives. There are **Eight National Mission** which form the core of the National Action Plan. The implementation of the plan is through different institution suited for their effective delivery, representing multipronged, long term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in relation to the climate change.

1. **NATIONAL SOLAR MISSION** – It was launched to increase the solar energy share in the total energy. India is a tropical country, which has the advantage of permitting the energy distribution and to establish the photovoltaic cells. It was launched on 11th Jan, 2010 under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. It has a target to create the policy framework for the development of **20000 MW solar powers by 2022**.
2. **THE NATIONAL MISSION FOR ENHANCED ENERGY EFFICIENCY (NMEEE)** – It seeks to strengthen the market for energy efficiency by creating a proper regulatory and policy regime. It was launched in 2011. The implementing agencies are Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (EESL).

It has four initiatives to enhance energy efficiency in energy-

- (i) **PAT** – Perform Achieve and Trade Scheme is a market based mechanism to accelerate implementation of cost effective improvements in energy efficiency.
- (ii) **MTEE** - Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency is a shift to energy efficient appliances in specific application through innovative measures to make the products more affordable.
- (iii) **EEFP** – Energy Efficiency Financing Platform-to facilitating financial institutions to invest in energy efficiency projects and programmes.
- (iv) **FEED** – Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development –to develop fiscal instruments to promote energy efficiency.

3. **NATIONAL MISSION ON SUSTAINABLE HABITAT** – It seeks to **promote sustainability** of habitats through improvements in energy efficiency in buildings, improved management of solid and liquid waste, urban planning, gradually moving towards the public transport and to create a proper regulatory framework.

It will cover the following aspects-

- Extension of the energy conservation building code.
- Better urban planning and modal shift to public transport.
- Recycling of material and urban waste management.
- To include a major R&D programme focusing on waste water use, bio-chemical conversion and recycling of other waste materials.

4. **NATIONAL WATER MISSION** – To ensure integrated **water resource management** and helping to conserve and minimize the use of water, and ensure equitable distribution of water across the country. In consideration with **National Water Policy**, the National Water Mission develops the framework **for 20% increase in water use efficiency**. The National Water Policy has revised to ensure **basin-level management** strategies to deal with change in rainfall pattern and changes in river courses.
5. **NATIONAL MISSION FOR SUSTAINING THE HIMALAYAN ECOSYSTEM** – It was launched for **safeguarding the Himalayan ecosystem** which includes the Himalayan glaciers (sources of key perennial rivers), and mountain ecosystem. An observational and monitoring network for the Himalayan environment will also be established to assess freshwater resources and health of the ecosystem.
6. **NATIONAL MISSION for a GREEN INDIA** – It was launched for **the enhancement of the ecosystem service** (biodiversity, hydrological services and carbon sinks/sequestration) in India. The Green India Mission was taken on the degraded forest land through Joint Forest Management Committees which is to be supervised by the Department of Forest, State Government.
7. **NATIONAL MISSION for SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE** – To make **Indian agriculture** more **resilient to climate change**. It was launched to identify and develop new varieties of crops. It would also work on alternative cropping pattern, thermal resistance of crops and variable moisture availability. The mission would be supported by the convergence of traditional knowledge and practices and new advanced technologies, while the main focus would be on **improving productivity of rainfed agriculture**.
8. **NATIONAL MISSION on STRATEGIC KNOWLEDGE for CLIMATE CHANGE** – Establishment **of knowledge network** among those institution (engaged in research and technology relating to the climate change) which are already existing. The mission would also **have socio- economic impacts of climate change** including impact on health, demography, migration patterns and livelihoods of coastal communities. The mission also includes the focus on the dissemination of new knowledge based on research findings.

Message – Stay at home, stay safe. You have enough time to utilize it at its best.