

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1315
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2021

National Adaptation Plan for climate risks

1315. DR. NARENDRA JADHAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has come up with any National Adaptation Plan in the wake of rising climate risks, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) and (b): The Government has put in place the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which provides an overarching policy framework for climate actions in the country and outlines a number of steps towards achievement of India's climate change related objectives including adaptation. Adaptation is a significant component spelt out in India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted under the Paris Agreement. India's NDC categorically stated among other things- "To better adapt to climate change by enhancing investments in development programmes in sectors vulnerable to climate change".

The NAPCC comprises, *inter alia*, of eight national missions on climate change. Out of these, five missions focus on adaptation in sectors like agriculture, water, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat and forestry. The Government is also supporting States and Union Territories (UTs) for preparation of their respective State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC), in line with the strategy outlined in the NAPCC. To support the objectives of NAPCC, 33 States and UTs have prepared their SAPCCs to address State specific climate actions. These SAPCCs, *inter-alia* indicates regional climate vulnerability and state level actionable strategies for adaptation.

The Government has launched many schemes and programs to scale up India's action on adaptation, and to support projects that build climate resilience in the priority areas identified under the missions of NAPCC and SAPCCs. Appropriate measures are being taken under these schemes and programs across many sectors including water, agriculture, forest, energy and enterprise, sustainable mobility and housing, waste management, circular economy and resource efficiency, etc. Some of the key initiatives are:

- i. The National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) was established in 2015 to meet the cost of adaptation to climate change for the State and Union Territories of

- India that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Till August, 2021, thirty projects of Rs. 847 crore, and covering 130 districts in 27 States and Union Territories have been sanctioned under the NAFCC.
- ii. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) aims to enhance agricultural productivity, especially in the rain-fed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency and soil health management.
 - iii. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has launched a flagship network project National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA). The project aims at strategic research on adaptation and mitigation, demonstration of technologies on farmers' field and creating awareness among farmers and other stakeholders to minimize the impacts of climate change on agriculture.
 - iv. Jal Shakti Abhiyan is for enhancing the adaptive capacity of water stressed regions by creating structures for water storage and a holistic development of watersheds, including intensive afforestation.
 - v. National Disaster Management Plan, 2019 provides a holistic framework to respond to all the phases of disaster management - prevention and risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery (immediate restoration and build -back better).
 - vi. Under Conservation and Management of Mangroves and Coral Reefs scheme, 38 mangroves and 4 coral reef sites have been identified for on-ground interventions with focus on eco-restoration and afforestation in potential degraded coastal areas.
 - vii. As a result of measures adopted for forestry sector, India is among a few countries in the world where forest and tree cover is increasing.
 - viii. The Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme- National Mission on Himalayan Studies to support the sustenance and enhancement of the ecological, natural, cultural, and socio-economic capital assets and values of the Indian Himalayan Region.
 - ix. Under the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE), Department of Science and Technology has established / supported 12 State Climate Change Cells in Indian Himalayan Region to provide assistance for taking up vulnerability and risk assessment, human capacity building programmes, public awareness programmes and institutional capacity building to address sustenance of the Himalayan ecosystem and for implementation of actions selected for sustainable development by the State as part of their State Action Plans.
 - x. India announced the launch of Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) to provide a framework for collaboration amongst countries to address challenges of building climate-resilient infrastructure.
