

08– 08 – 2022

News: India and SDG 13

- Recently, in a written reply to Rajya Sabha Union Minister for State (Environment, Forest & Climate) said that India is constantly achieving its Sustainable Development Goals.

India and Climate Action (SDG 13)

- India achieved its pre-2020 voluntary goal. Despite having no binding obligation under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in 2009 India announced its voluntary goal to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison to 2005 level.
- India achieved a 24% reduction in emission intensity of its GDP between 2005 and 2016.
- As per the Paris Agreement, India submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to UNFCCC in 2015 outlining eight targets for the period 2021-2030, including reducing the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35% by 2030 from the 2005 level, to achieve about 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030 with the help of the transfer of technology and low-cost international finance

including from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

- The other targets pertain to sustainable lifestyles; climate-friendly growth paths; climate change adaptation; climate finance; and technology and capacity building.
- India's recent initiatives for combating climate change (and thus achieving SDGs) - include its goal to achieve net zero emissions by 2070, and initiatives for green energy transition.

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was set up in 2010 under UNFCCC to allow developing countries avail financial aid from developed countries to allow them to mitigate climate changes and also adapt to disruptions arising from a climate change.
- The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a fund established within the framework of the UNFCCC as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism to assist developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change.
- The GCF is based in Incheon, South Korea.

- It is governed by a **Board of 24 members and supported by a Secretariat.**
- The objective of the Green Climate Fund is to "**support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties using thematic funding windows**".
- It is intended that the Green Climate Fund be the centerpiece of efforts to raise Climate Finance under the UNFCCC.

Bonn Challenge

- Bonn Challenge is a global effort to **bring 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land into restoration by 2020, and 350 million hectares by 2030.**
- It was **launched in 2011 by the government of Germany and IUCN.**
- It was **later extended by New York Declaration on Forests at the 2014 UN Climate Summit.**

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)

- National Action Plan on Climate Change was **launched in 2008 by Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change.**
- Aims at creating awareness among the representatives of public, government agencies, scientists, industry & communities on the threat posed by climate change and the steps to counter it.

There are 8 missions under NAPCC. They're:

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

National Solar Mission

- National Solar Mission has set a target of 20,000 MW of grid-connected solar power by 2022.
- It was revised in 2015 to set the target to be 1, 00,000 MW (100 GW) by 2022.
- 100 GW is divided as: Rooftop Solar electricity generation – 40 GW and Large and Medium Scale grid-connected solar projects – 60GW.

National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency

- National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency is governed by Ministry of Power.
- National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency is based on Energy Conservation Act, 2001.
- It creates a market based mechanism to enhance cost effectiveness of improvements on energy efficiency.
- Development with energy efficiency is a key criterion.