



Goal - 13 TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

By 2030,

13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities





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NATIONAL SCHEMES AND POLICIES

Nodal Ministry- **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change,**
Government of India

Related Interventions	Targets	Other Concerned Ministries/ Departments
1. National Action Plan on Climate Change	Target 13.1	Ministry of Home Affairs
2. National Mission for a Green India, 3. National Solar Mission, 4. National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency,	Target 13.2	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
5. National Mission for Sustainable Habitat, 6. National Water Mission,	Target 13.3	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change , Information & Broadcasting
7. National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, 8. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture and	Target 13.a	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
9. National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change.	Target 13.b	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Source: - http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/SDGsV2o-Mappingo8o616-DG_o.pdf



GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Climate Change poses serious threats to the country as evidence shows that climate change will affect the distribution and quality of India's natural resources, which will threaten the livelihoods of the most poor and marginalised sections of the population who are closely tied to India's natural resource base. Most of the poorest people live in rural areas and are almost completely reliant on natural resources for their food and shelter.

More than 60 per cent of workers are engaged in agriculture and allied sectors, while many others earn their living in coastal areas through tourism or fishing. The growing drought and water scarcity is already taking drastic proportions with its impact on acute shortage of drinking water and giving up of agriculture in many drought affected regions.

Constitutional Provisions and Legislations

- **Article 48 A:** The State shall endeavour to protect and improve and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country.

Relevant Legislation

1. **Environmental Protection Act 1986:** It is an Act to provide for the protection and improvement of environment and for matters connected therewith.
2. **Air Pollution (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act) 1981:** It is an Act for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. It is also for establishment of Board with a view to carry out aforesaid purposes.
3. **Forest Conservation Act 1980:** It is an Act for the conservation of forests and for matters connected therewith.



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RECOMMENDATION

1. Identify key challenges for the SDGs on Climate Change and its targets where education can play a significant role, climate change education needs to go beyond just awareness generation. In order to make mitigation and adaptation actions successful, strong educational component need to be incorporated in school curriculum supported by climate impacts examples.
2. Identify success stories/case studies from around the world where education has solely or significantly contributed to the achievement of the development goals aligned with the defined or related SDGs.
3. An act should be formulated to inform formal education system on how climate change education system could be impacted in future and it needs to be mainstream with knowledge being disseminated in schools and colleges.
4. Youth should be engaged through international youth exchange on the topics of sustainability and climate change
5. State level coordination agency on climate change need to be set up for cross fertilisation of sectors and evolve multi-sectoral responses for adaptation and mitigation such as deploy appropriate technologies for adaptation and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and devise efficient and cost effective strategies for end user demand side management.
6. Enabling institutions for climate finance need to be empowered in developing countries.
7. Integration of practical inputs from civil society, community members and other stakeholders are needed for generating and mobilising climate knowledge to enrich the implementation of the goal.
8. Convergence within and amongst ministries need to be ensured for synergies in achieving the SDG goals.



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