

India's climate actions extend beyond the **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)** and **State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs)**, covering a broad spectrum of policies, initiatives, and commitments. India has undertaken a range of climate actions to address the challenges of climate change and promote sustainable development. These actions align with India's global commitments, including the **Paris Agreement**, and these initiatives span various sectors, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, afforestation, water conservation, and international cooperation. Below are some key climate actions and initiatives:

## **International Commitments and Alliances**

- **International Solar Alliance (ISA):**

The International Solar Alliance (ISA) is an initiative proposed by our Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It's an intergovernmental coalition initiated by India and France during COP21 in 2015, designed to promote solar energy deployment across solar-rich countries, especially those lying between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. The ISA is headquartered in Gurugram, India, and aims to mobilize \$1 trillion in solar investments by 2030. Following a 2020 amendment to its Framework Agreement, all UN member states are now eligible to join ISA. At present, 116 countries are signatories to the ISA Framework Agreement, of which 94 countries have submitted the necessary instruments of ratification to become full members of the ISA. Its mission is to unlock \$1 trillion in solar investments by 2030 while reducing technology and financing costs. Read more at - <https://isa.int/>

- **Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI):**

The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) – established in 2019 under the leadership of the Government of India and with the support of UNDRR is a multi-stakeholder global partnership. CDRI aims to support countries in developing infrastructure that is sustainable, resilient, and adaptable to future hazards, particularly in sectors such as energy, transport, telecommunications, and water. It facilitates technical expertise, research, capacity building, and policy dialogue to integrate disaster resilience into infrastructure planning and implementation. By fostering collaboration among governments, multilateral agencies, private sector entities, and research institutions, CDRI helps strengthen global efforts toward climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Read more at - <https://www.cdri.world/>

- **Leadership Group for Industry Transition (LeadIT):**

The **Leadership Group for Industry Transition (LeadIT)** is a global initiative launched by Sweden and India in 2019 at the UN Climate Action Summit, with support from the World Economic Forum. LeadIT aims to accelerate the low-carbon transition of hard-to-abate industrial sectors such as steel, cement, and chemicals by fostering collaboration between governments and businesses. It provides a platform for knowledge sharing, policy dialogue, and innovation to drive industry-wide decarbonization while ensuring economic growth and job creation. By uniting public and private stakeholders, LeadIT helps develop pathways for net-zero emissions in industries critical to global sustainability goals. Read more at - <https://www.industrytransition.org/>

## Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Expansion

- **National Green Hydrogen Mission:**

The **National Green Hydrogen Mission**, launched by the **Government of India in 2023**, aims to position India as a global hub for the production, targeting 5 MMT by 2030. With an initial outlay of **₹19,744 crore**, the mission seeks to develop a robust green hydrogen ecosystem by promoting research, infrastructure development, and policy support. Its key objectives include reducing dependence on fossil fuels, enhancing energy security, and contributing to India's target of **net-zero emissions by 2070**. The mission focuses on scaling up domestic production, facilitating demand creation in industries like steel, mobility, and refining, and enabling export opportunities. By fostering innovation and investment, the initiative is expected to drive industrial decarbonization, create green jobs, and strengthen India's leadership in the global clean energy transition. Read more at - <https://nghm.mnre.gov.in/>

- **Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid) and Electric Vehicles (FAME):**

The **Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) India** scheme, launched by the **Government of India in 2015**, aims to promote the adoption of **electric and hybrid vehicles** to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and curb vehicular emissions. Implemented in multiple phases, **FAME-I (2015-2019)** focused on demand incentives, charging infrastructure, and technology development, while **FAME-II (2019-present)** significantly expanded support with an outlay of **₹10,000 crore**. The scheme provides financial incentives for electric two-wheelers, three-wheelers, buses, and passenger cars, encouraging both manufacturers and consumers to transition towards cleaner mobility solutions. By supporting infrastructure development and policy measures, FAME plays a crucial role in India's push towards **sustainable and green transportation**. Read more at - <https://udit.beeindia.gov.in/fame/> and <https://heavyindustries.gov.in/fame-ii>

## Afforestation and Biodiversity Conservation

- **National Afforestation Programme (NAP):**

The **National Afforestation Programme (NAP)** is a flagship initiative of the **Government of India** aimed at restoring degraded forest lands and enhancing afforestation efforts across the country. Implemented by the **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)**, NAP follows a **participatory approach** by involving local communities through **Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs)**. The program focuses on **eco-restoration, biodiversity conservation, and improving livelihoods** for forest-dependent communities. By promoting sustainable forest management practices, NAP contributes to **carbon sequestration, climate resilience, and ecological balance**, aligning with India's commitments under **various international environmental agreements**.

Read more at - [https://mpforest.gov.in/img/files/GIM\\_NAP\\_Revised\\_Guidelines\\_Eng.pdf](https://mpforest.gov.in/img/files/GIM_NAP_Revised_Guidelines_Eng.pdf)

## Water Resource Management

- **Jal Shakti Abhiyan:**

The “**Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain**” is a **nationwide water conservation campaign** launched by the **Government of India in 2019** to address water scarcity and promote sustainable water management. Led by the **Ministry of Jal Shakti**, the initiative focuses on **rainwater harvesting, watershed development, rejuvenation of water bodies, afforestation, and efficient water use**. Implemented in **water-stressed districts** across the country, JSA actively involves **government agencies, local communities, and stakeholders** to ensure long-term water security. By emphasizing participatory groundwater management and sustainable agricultural practices, the campaign supports India's goal of **water conservation and resilience against climate change**. Read more at - <https://jsactr.mowr.gov.in/>

- **Namami Gange Programme:**

The **Namami Gange Programme**, launched in **2014** by the **Government of India**, is an integrated **river rejuvenation initiative** aimed at restoring the ecological and cultural significance of the **Ganga River**. Implemented by the **National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)** under the **Ministry of Jal Shakti**, the program focuses on **sewage treatment infrastructure, riverfront development, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, and public awareness**. With a budget of **₹20,000 crore**, it seeks to control pollution, promote sustainable water use, and improve the livelihoods of communities dependent on the river. Namami Gange follows a **multi-sectoral approach**, involving central and state governments, local bodies, and civil society, making it a model for **integrated river basin management** in India.

Read more at - <https://nmcg.nic.in/NamamiGanga.aspx>

## **Sustainable Agriculture**

- **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):**

The **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)**, launched in **2015** under the **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)**, promotes **organic farming** across India. Implemented by the **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare**, the scheme encourages farmers to adopt **traditional and chemical-free agricultural practices**, reducing dependency on synthetic fertilizers and pesticides to promote organic farming and reduces the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides PKVY follows a **cluster-based approach**, where groups of farmers cultivate organic produce on a minimum of **50 acres**, ensuring **certification, market linkages, and capacity building**. The scheme provides financial assistance for organic inputs, training, and certification under **Participatory Guarantee System (PGS)**. By enhancing soil health, improving farmer incomes, and boosting eco-friendly agriculture, PKVY supports India's vision for **sustainable and climate-resilient farming**.

Read more at - <https://www.myscheme.gov.in/schemes/pkvy> and [https://agriwelfare.gov.in/Documents/Revised\\_PKVY\\_Guidelines\\_022-2023\\_PUB\\_1FEB2022.pdf](https://agriwelfare.gov.in/Documents/Revised_PKVY_Guidelines_022-2023_PUB_1FEB2022.pdf)

## **Waste Management and Circular Economy**

- **Swachh Bharat Mission:**

The **Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)**, launched on **October 2, 2014**, by the **Government of India**, is a nationwide sanitation campaign aimed at achieving a **clean and open defecation-free (ODF) India**. Implemented in two phases, **SBM-Urban** and **SBM-Gramin**, the mission focused on **constructing toilets, promoting waste management, and raising awareness about hygiene and sanitation**. The first phase (2014-2019) successfully achieved India's ODF status by building over **100 million toilets**, while the second phase (2020-2025) emphasizes **solid and liquid waste management, faecal sludge treatment, and sustainable sanitation practices**. Led by the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs** and the **Ministry of Jal Shakti**, SBM has transformed public health, reduced waterborne diseases, and instilled a culture of cleanliness, aligning with the vision of a "**Garbage-Free India**."

Read more at - <https://swachhbharatmission.ddws.gov.in/>

- **Plastic Waste Management Rules:**

The **Plastic Waste Management Rules**, first introduced in **2016** and later amended in **2022** by the **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)**, aim to regulate **plastic waste generation, collection, recycling, and disposal** in India. The rules mandate the **phasing out of identified single-use plastics (SUPs)**, promote **extended producer responsibility (EPR)** for plastic producers, importers, and brand owners, and encourage the use of **recycled plastic** in manufacturing. The **2nd amendment** introduced stricter regulations, including **minimum thickness requirements for plastic carry bags (increased to 120 microns by 2022)** and a **ban on certain SUP items from July 1, 2022**. By fostering **sustainable plastic waste management**, these rules support India's commitment to **circular economy principles, environmental protection, and reducing plastic pollution**.

Read more at - <https://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/plasticwaste/2-amendment-pwmrules-2022.pdf>

- **Waste-to-Energy Projects:**

The **Waste to Energy Programme**, implemented under the **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India**, promotes the generation of energy from **urban, industrial, and agricultural waste**. The program supports **biogas, bio-CNG, and power generation projects** by providing **financial assistance, technical support, and policy incentives**. It converts municipal solid waste into energy, reducing landfill use and methane emissions. It encourages the adoption of **advanced waste treatment technologies like anaerobic digestion, incineration, and gasification** to convert organic and non-recyclable waste into **renewable energy sources**. By reducing landfill burden, cutting greenhouse gas emissions, and promoting **circular economy principles**, the initiative contributes to **sustainable waste management and India's clean energy goals**.

Read more at - <https://mnre.gov.in/en/waste-to-energy/>

## **Sustainable Infrastructure and Urban Climate Initiatives**

- **National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC):**

The **National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)**, launched in **2015** by the **Government of India**, is a **centrally sponsored scheme** aimed at supporting **climate adaptation projects** in vulnerable sectors and regions. A dedicated fund supporting climate adaptation projects in sectors vulnerable to climate change. Implemented by the **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)**, the fund provides **financial assistance to state and union territory governments** for initiatives that enhance **climate resilience in agriculture, forestry, water resources, and ecosystems**. Projects under NAFCC focus on **capacity building, infrastructure development, and sustainable livelihood practices** to help communities cope with the impacts of **climate change**. By promoting **innovative and scalable adaptation solutions**, the fund plays a crucial role in strengthening **India's climate resilience and fulfilling national and international climate commitments**.

Read more at - <https://www.nabard.org/content.aspx?id=585>

- **Smart Cities Mission:**

The **Smart Cities Mission**, launched by the **Government of India in 2015**, aims to develop **100 smart cities** that are **sustainable, technology-driven, and citizen-friendly**. Implemented by the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)**, the mission focuses on **improving urban infrastructure, enhancing service delivery, promoting digital governance, and ensuring environmental sustainability**. Key initiatives include **smart mobility, energy-efficient buildings, waste and water management, urban green spaces, and ICT-based governance solutions**. The mission follows an **area-based development approach**, integrating **public-private partnerships (PPP)** and innovative financing mechanisms. By leveraging **technology and data-driven decision-making**, the Smart Cities Mission aims to enhance **quality of life, economic growth, and urban resilience**, setting a model for future urbanization in India.

Read more at - <https://smartcities.gov.in/>

- **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT):**

The **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**, launched in **2015** by the **Government of India**, aims to improve urban infrastructure and enhance the quality of life in **500 cities** across the country. Implemented by the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)**, AMRUT focuses on providing **universal water supply, improved sewage and drainage systems, non-motorized urban transport, and green spaces**. The mission follows a **decentralized approach**, empowering **states and urban local bodies (ULBs)** to plan and execute projects based on local needs. In **2021**, **AMRUT 2.0** was launched to ensure **universal water supply coverage and promote circular economy practices in wastewater and sanitation**. By fostering **sustainable and resilient urban development**, AMRUT plays a crucial role in India's **urban transformation and climate adaptation efforts**.

Read more at - <https://mohua.gov.in/cms/amrut.php> and <http://164.100.87.10/>

## **Disaster Risk Mitigation**

- **National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP):**

The **National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)**, first introduced in **2016** and revised in **2019**, is **India's first-ever national-level disaster management framework**. Developed by the **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** under the **Disaster Management Act, 2005**, NDMP provides a **comprehensive, multi-sectoral, and multi-hazard approach** to disaster risk reduction and response. It aligns with **international frameworks** like the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030** and focuses on **preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery**. The plan integrates **climate change adaptation, resilience-building strategies, and capacity development** while emphasizing **community participation and technological advancements**. NDMP serves as a **guiding document for central, state, and local authorities**, ensuring **coordinated and effective disaster management across India**.

Read more at - <https://ndma.gov.in/sites/default/files/PDF/ndmp-2019.pdf> and <https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-08/National%2520Disaster%2520Management%2520Plan%2520May%25202016%5B1%5D.pdf>

## **Health and Climate Resilience**

- **National Programme on Climate Change and Human Health (NPCCHH):**

The **National Programme on Climate Change and Human Health (NPCCHH)**, launched in **2018** under the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)**, aims to address the **health impacts of climate change** in India. NPCCHH focuses on **strengthening healthcare systems, building climate resilience, and enhancing disease surveillance** for climate-sensitive illnesses such as **heat-related disorders, vector-borne diseases, and respiratory illnesses**. It addresses the health impacts of climate change, such as vector-borne diseases and heatwaves. The program promotes **research, capacity building, public awareness, and intersectoral coordination** to mitigate health risks associated with extreme weather events and environmental changes. By integrating **climate adaptation strategies into public health policies**, NPCCHH plays a crucial role in safeguarding **human health and well-being** in the face of climate change. Read more at - <https://ncdc.mohfw.gov.in/national-programme-on-climate-change-human-health/>