

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG-13 CLIMATE ACTION

13 CLIMATE
ACTION



WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE?



- Climate change is a significant, long-term shift in weather patterns that can refer to one place or the planet as a whole.
- While 'weather' is what we experience when we step outside at any given moment – including the temperature, precipitation, and humidity we feel on a daily basis – 'climate' refers to these patterns over three decades or more

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT TODAY?



- Today, as a consequence of humans emitting heat-trapping gases into the atmosphere, global climate changes have become so extreme and widespread that the impact is collectively referred to as a climate crisis.
- Not only has this caused an unprecedented increase in the planet's average temperature, it has already led to extreme polar and glacial ice melt, rising sea levels, widespread reductions in biodiversity, and changes in extreme weather events like fires, flooding, storms and heat waves.
- Compared with the average global temperature a century or two ago, our current temperature is already warmer by a touch over 1 degree Celsius. What will happen in the future depends largely on our greenhouse gas emissions going forward.



WHY GOAL 13?

- Goal 13 aims to integrate climate action into national policies and strategies and promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change planning and management. The focus on the "urgent action" to "combat climate change and its impacts" requires incorporation of both climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.
- India is one the most effected countries to suffer from global warming





What causes Earth's climate to change

CAUSES :

- Global warming
- Green house gases
- Ozone layer depletion
- Changes in the sun
- Human activities



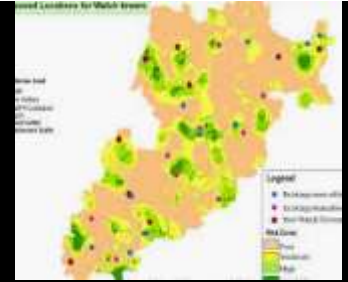
ACTION TAKEN BY THE NATION

- Way back in 2008, India had adopted the National Action Plan on Climate Change, which outlines a comprehensive strategy to deal with climate change-related problems and issues while building on solutions based on advanced technologies.
- As many as 32 States/UTs have a State Action Plan for Climate Change.
- India also is a major participant at the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, 2015.
- Eg: In collaboration with France, India has spear-headed the 'Solar Alliance' to harness the vast potential of solar energy

CONTI...

- The National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) helps to finance and promote clean energy initiatives along with the allocation of resources for clean energy research.
- National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMPA) :The NAMPA network comprises 680 monitoring stations located in 300 cities/towns, covering 29 states and 6 union territories to improve air quality.
- The National Policy on Disaster Management (2009) and the National Disaster Management Plan, 2016 focuses on disaster resilience and integrates the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as well as the SDGs
- The high dependency on biomass for cooking, especially in rural areas is being corrected under the *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana*,

MELGHAT REGION OF AMRAVATI



- This division has some of the best moist deciduous forest of the State.
- However due to continuous climate change resulting in global warming, change in monsoon patterns, storms, land clearing and deforestation this region is suffering a great loss.
- This not only effects the lush green forests and wildlife but also the means of survival for the habitats of that regions whose livelihood depends on the Melghat region.



CHILIKA LAKE



- Chilika, the brackish marine lagoon in Odisha, is the only lake from India to be included in this global study for rising temperatures of lakes in a global study.
- It is the largest lagoon in India and the second largest in the world. This lakes temperature was warming faster than air temperature and that the greatest warming was observed at high latitudes. It is highly feared that Lake warming will accelerate the growth of algae by 20 per cent and the growth of algae containing toxic materials by 5 per cent, over the next century.
- This will endanger the quality of freshwater resources across the world, Lake Chilika being one of them. If the lakes continue to warm at this rate, methane gas that accumulates in them is feared to increase by 4 per cent. Arid zones will be especially affected due to increased evaporation. Hence this lake also needs to be continuously kept in check.



SUNDARBANS



- Next is the Sundarban district which is the largest mangrove region in the world.
- The Indian Sundarbans which roughly 4,200 square kilometers is also home to nearly 4.5 million people, many of whom live on the edge, struggling with meager livelihoods, a harsh terrain and weather extremes.
- There has been major soil degradation due to continuous cyclones resulting in poor growth in crops and change in pattern of rainfall and rise in sea level has affected both life on land and life below water which will be endangered if necessary action is not taken.

CHALLENGE

- **Improving Disaster Resilience:** The diverse nature of disasters faced by India requires varied capacity and responses promptly both in the areas of adaptation and mitigation.
- **Accessing Green Technologies:** environmentally sound technologies increasingly need to gain the attention of communities due to the critical role they can play in the fight against climate change and in achieving the SDGs.
- **Lack of Education**
- **Zero awareness**
- **Meeting Energy Needs:**



CONCLUSION

- From clean energy to emission intensity to improving disaster risk reduction and being more prepared, India is trying it best to be able to combat this global concern.
- Combating and overcoming climate change is a slow and patient task as the time required to undo and improve the pressure put on the surroundings is longer than the time taken to destroy our surroundings.
- Being aware and accountable of our actions is one step closer to achieving an improvement.