

Adaptation Plan Evaluation Report

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Abstract

This section provides a brief summary of the evaluation report, outlining the key question being addressed, methods used, and main conclusions.

Introduction

Climate change in India affects multiple facets of the ecosystem, including oceans (Marathe, Terray, and Karumuri, 2021). coastal regions (Gupta et al., 2019), water resources (Shiva Shankar, A. Kumar, and Mohan, 2021) and forests (Lele and Krishnaswamy, 2019). Additionally, it significantly impacts agriculture (K. N. R. Kumar et al., 2023), urban areas, public health (Rajput et al., 2022), and energy infrastructure (Yarlagadda et al., 2022), creating complex challenges that require coordinated responses. Each of these vulnerabilities will be examined in detail to highlight the specific risks.

Coastal Regions

Climate change is projected to exacerbate the impacts of tropical cyclonic storms by increasing their intensity as sea surface temperatures rise. The North Indian Ocean comprising the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea accounts for only 7% of global cyclones these storms are disproportionately destructive, particularly along the densely populated, low-lying East Indian and Bangladeshi coasts, which are highly vulnerable to storm surges and flooding. Also, while the Arabian Sea has historically experienced fewer high-intensity storms due to factors such as unfavourable wind shear, dry air from the Thar Desert, and cooler sea temperatures, recent years have seen a rise in stronger cyclones in the region. This shift suggests that changing climatic conditions are altering traditional storm patterns and intensifying their impacts, posing new challenges for coastal resilience and disaster preparedness (Gupta et al., 2019)

Water resources

Adaptation Policy and activities

The National Action Plan on Climate Change [NAPCC] (India, 2008) articulates India's adaptation goals addressing climate vulnerabilities across key sectors while promoting sustainable growth. NAPCC identifies eight National Missions, which form the core of the National Action Plan, out of which five missions are focusing on adaptation, which are:

1. **National Water Mission:** Promotes integrated water resource management to conserve water, minimize wastage, and ensure equitable distribution across regions and states.
2. **Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem:** Aims to safeguard Himalayan glaciers and ecosystems through sustainable management and a monitoring network.
3. **National Mission for a Green India:** Focuses on enhancing ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration, through afforestation and reforestation efforts.
4. **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture:** Seeks to build climate resilience in agriculture by adopting new technologies, integrating traditional knowledge, and introducing improved credit and insurance systems.
5. **National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change:** Facilitates research, innovation, and global collaboration to address climate challenges and develop effective responses.