

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. For this report, we will focus on adaptation measures in three key sectors: water resources, coastal regions, and public health.

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

Climate change poses a significant threat to water, food security, and the well-being of India's 1.2 billion people in the 21st century. The country experiences uneven spatial distribution of water resources, with the drier northwest receiving scarce rainfall, while the northeast holds the distinction of being the wettest region on Earth (Goyal and Surampalli, 2018). Agriculture supports 17.2% of the global population despite relying on just 9% of the world's arable land, with more than 56% of agricultural land being rainfed (Goyal and Surampalli, 2018).

This heavy dependence on rainfall makes India particularly vulnerable to climate variability. Precipitation patterns are expected to shift significantly, with projections showing an increase in average annual rainfall by 7-18.7% by 2099 compared to the 1961-1990 baseline (Chaturvedi et al., 2012). Similarly, precipitation in several river basins across India could increase by up to 30% by 2040-2069 and 50% by 2070-2099 from the 1971-2005 levels (Mishra and Lilhare, 2016). The A1B (IPCC, 2000) scenario further projects higher precipitation, particularly in southern India (Kim and Byun, 2009). In the Brahmaputra basin, premonsoon rainfall is expected to rise by approximately 100 mm by 2071-2100, compared to the 1961-1990 baseline (Ghosh and Dutta, 2012). With India's agrarian economy being heavily dependent on monsoons and water availability, these projected changes pose serious risks to agricultural productivity and food security, increasing the vulnerability of millions of livelihoods (Goyal and Surampalli, 2018)

Adaptation Policy and activities

The National Action Plan on Climate Change [NAPCC] (PMCCC, 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.

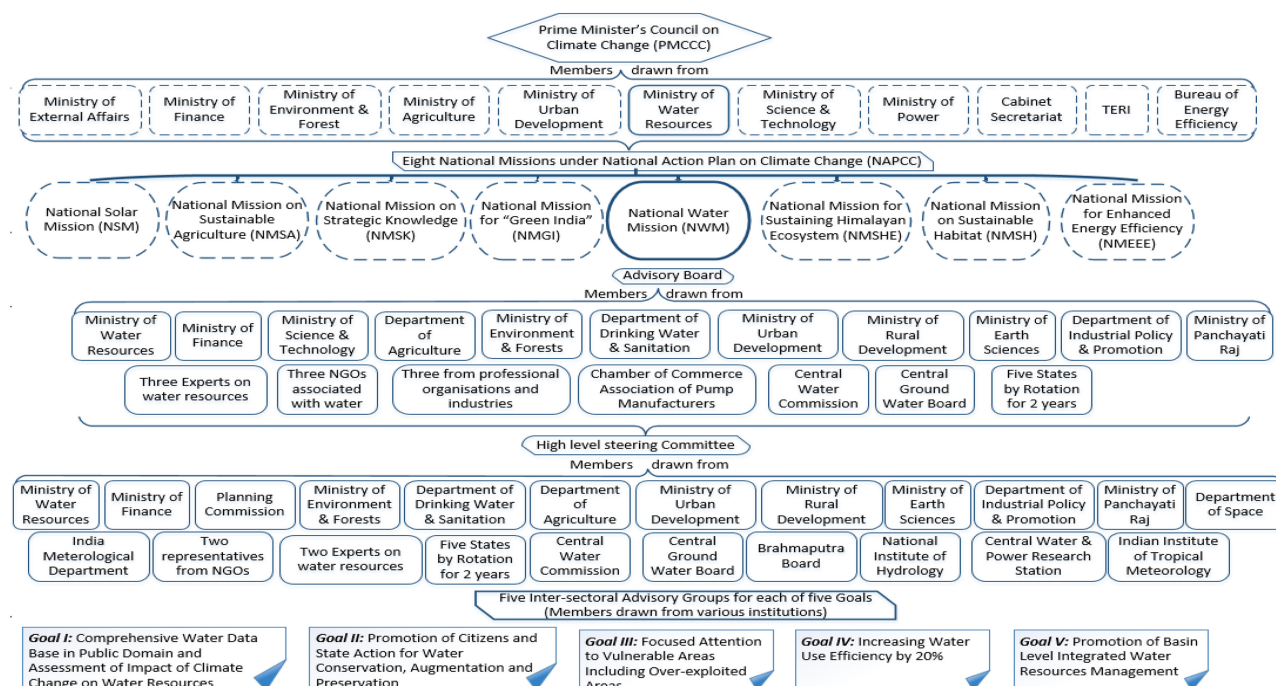


Figure 1: Institutions involved in the National Action Plan on Climate Change. (Azhoni, Holman, and Jude, 2017)

Methods

Water Resources

The analysis will evaluate whether the key adaptations implemented under the National Water Mission (PMCCC, 2008). SSAP (Mission, 2015) or other institutions such as the Atal Bhujal Yojana (Nandakumaran, 2020) align with global recommendations outlined by the IPCC recommendations (IPCC, 2023). Additionally, the analysis will explore whether these institutions share a consistent understanding of risk with the IPCC's framework, The IPCC identifies the disproportionate impacts on vulnerable populations and highlights the critical importance of adaptive water management. This comparison will help determine if the institutions' adaptation strategies are aligned not only in their objectives but also in their risk perceptions and frameworks for action.

The IPCC-recommended adaptation measures for water management include rainwater harvesting, soil moisture conservation, and supportive public policies (IPCC, 2023 , TS.D.5.1, 5.2,5.8). This report will assess the extent to which these measures are integrated into national and state-level strategies. The assessments will be summarised in a tabular format as recommended by (Craft and Fisher, 2016)

Assesment
