



CLIMATE  
INSIGHTS



# INDIA'S ROLE IN COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE



**2024 is already earth's hottest year on record** and impacts of climate change are increasingly being felt around the world.

Source: <https://wmo.int/news/media-centre/2024-track-be-hottest-year-record>



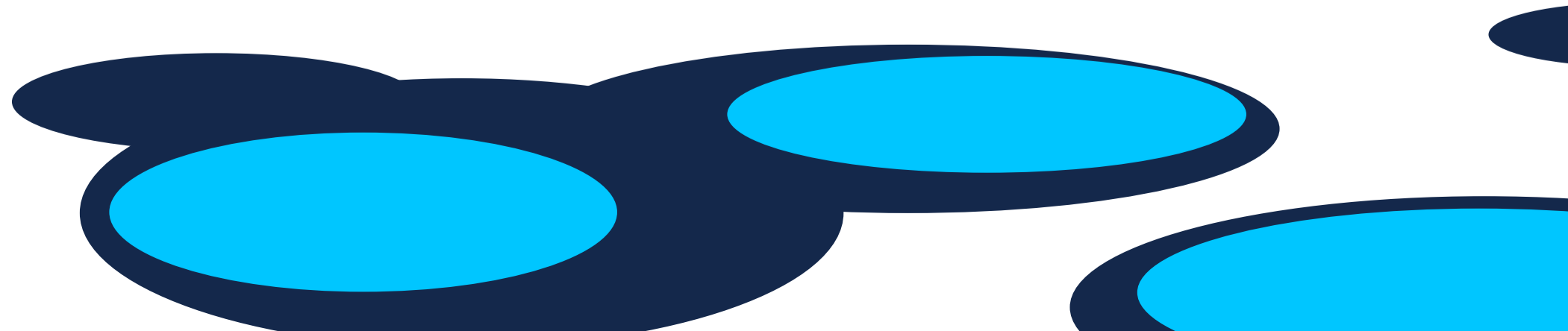


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While some countries are making progress on cutting greenhouse gas emissions, their **current climate plans are not nearly enough** to meet global goals.

Source: UNFCCC NDC Synthesis Report 2024, <https://unfccc.int/news/new-un-climate-change-report-shows-national-climate-plans-fall-miles-short-of-what-s-needed>





Here is a look at **India's major climate commitments** so far...

Cutting greenhouse gas emissions is essential to mitigate climate change. India aims to reach **net zero emissions by 2070** and has set ambitious domestic mitigation targets, including the use of green hydrogen to decarbonize the economy.



**50%**

Achieve 50% **Installed Power Capacity** from non-fossil fuel-based resources by 2030



**45%**

Reduce 45% **Emissions Intensity** of its economy by 2030 compared to 2005 levels

Source: India's Nationally Determined Contribution 2022, <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-08India%20Updated%20First%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contrib.pdf>

**Green Hydrogen** is produced by the process of electrolysis, where water is split into hydrogen and oxygen using electricity generated from renewable sources like solar, wind, or hydropower. This process results in a clean and emission-free fuel that has immense potential to replace fossil fuels and reduce carbon emissions. Green Hydrogen has a well-to-gate emission (i.e. including water treatment, electrolysis, gas purification, drying and compression of hydrogen) of not more than 2 kg CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent / kg H<sub>2</sub>.

Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, <https://mnre.gov.in/en/hydrogen-overview/> and <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1950421>



By **February 2025**, countries are expected to submit their next **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0)**, or national climate plans that outline efforts to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change through 2035...

...and COP29 set the tone for whether NDC 3.0 will be more ambitious and progressive compared to the previous submissions.



India is also taking **several measures to adapt** to the worst impacts of climate change and has increased adaptation expenditure in recent years...

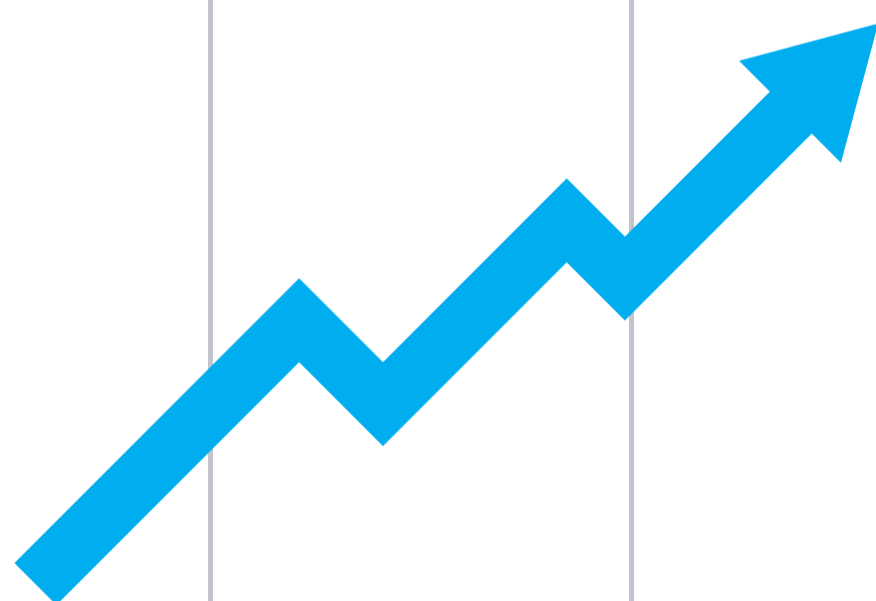
... but availability of climate finance for adaptation, building resilience, and responding to loss and damage remains insufficient.

## TOTAL ADAPTATION EXPENDITURE HAS INCREASED

3.7%

OF GDP

2015-16



5.6%

OF GDP

2021-22

Through **consumption choices and behavioral changes** that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, individuals can help combat climate change. India has had low per capital emissions compared to the rest of the world, and is pioneering a global movement on sustainable lifestyles, drawing from its traditions and values of conservation and moderation.

Source: India's Nationally Determined Contribution 2022, <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-08/India%20Updated%20First%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contrib.pdf>



## WAYS INDIVIDUALS CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Source: <https://missionlife-moefcc.nic.in/>



Save Energy



Save Water



Say No to Single Use Plastic



Adopt Sustainable Food Systems



Reduce Waste



Adopt Healthy Lifestyles



Reduce E-waste



## CLIMATE FINANCE ANNUAL GOALS

**\$100  
BILLION**

**2009**

WHERE WE WERE

**\$300  
BILLION**

**2024**

WHERE WE ARE

**\$1-2  
TRILLION**

**GOAL**

WHERE WE SHOULD BE

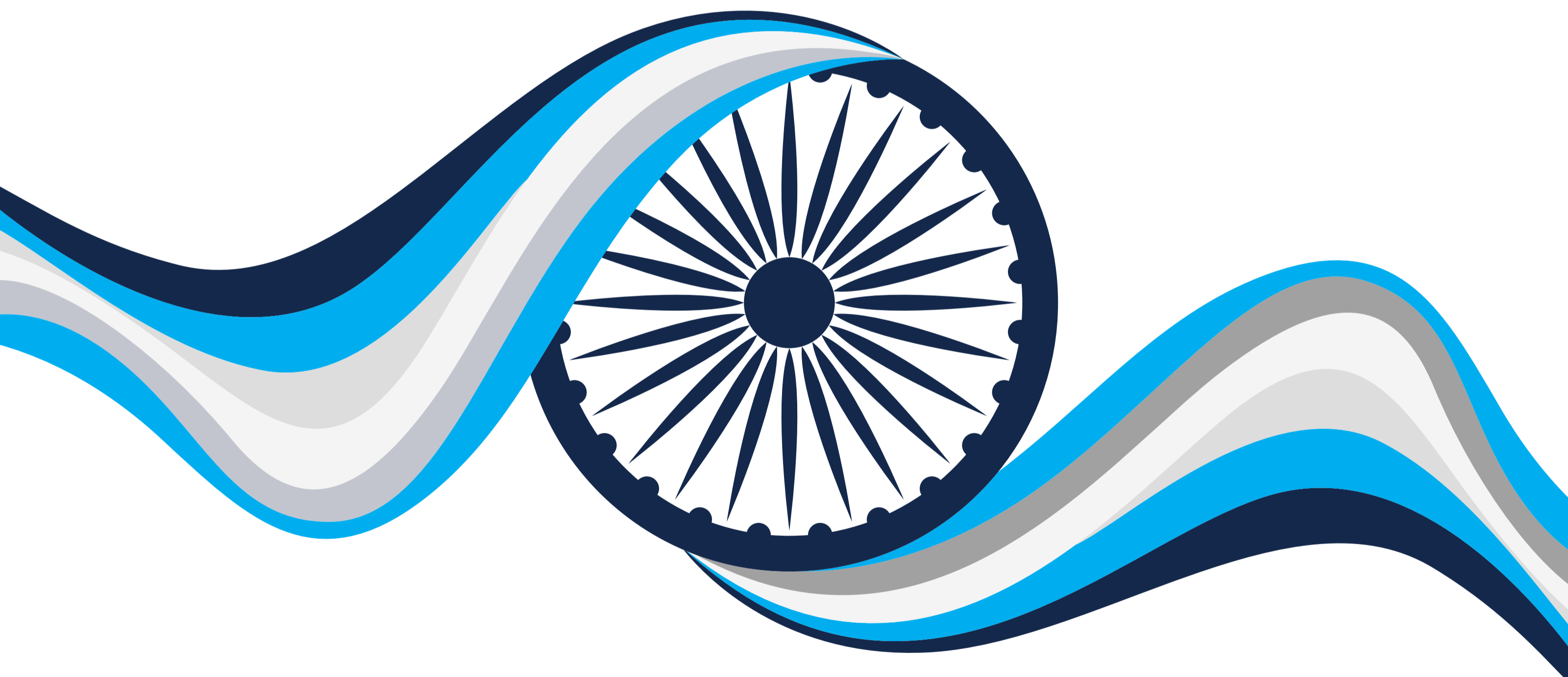
Finance remains critical for developing countries to achieve their climate commitments.

In Baku, countries delivered the New Collective Quantified Goal of USD 300 billion, annual financing from developed countries to support developing countries' climate action.

Source: <https://www.nrdc.org/bio/joe-thwaites/how-deliver-new-climate-finance-goal>



**India is a leading voice** for the Global South to demand greater responsibility and accountability from developed countries to help developing countries adapt to and mitigate the impact of climate change, and also sets an example of a low carbon development model to follow with Brazil, Mexico, and the UK announcing stronger, more progressive NDC 3.0, all eyes are on major economies, including India, China and the US, to submit their next climate plans, which will determine whether they - and the world - stays on track in the fight against climate change.



Read more to understand where India stands on its climate commitments and the key issues for discussion at COP29.

