

## **ICAT Project - Strengthening national MRV systems - Options and approaches for India**

### **A short brief on the reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement**

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*Prepared by Denis Desgain and Jyoti Prasad Painuly*

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This short brief is a part of the technical support by UNEP DTU Partnership to The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) under the Task 3 of the contract– Developing MRV approaches for identified significant policies and actions for achieving INDC goals. The aim of this document is to provide an overview of the reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement. India had ratified the Paris Agreement on October 2, 2016.

## 1. Background

At the Paris climate conference (COP-21) in December 2015, the Conference of the Parties decided to adopt the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This agreement is the first universal legally binding climate instrument adopted by Parties in the history of the international negotiations on climate change. The Agreement came into force on 4th November 2016, one month after it fulfilled the requirement - at least 55 Parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 percent of the total global greenhouse gas emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification/acceptance/ approval/accession. By October 5th, 74 Parties had ratified the Agreement, accounting for 58.82% of global GHG emissions.<sup>1</sup>

The Paris Agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by setting up a long-term temperature goal, "*holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels*". The adaptation goal set up in the Paris Agreement is to increase the "*ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience*". Therefore, the Paris Agreement paves the way for mitigation and adaptation efforts to be undertaken by all Parties. The Paris Agreement establishes legally binding commitments related to national reporting and transparency of climate actions. The objectives of these commitments are to increase mutual confidence and ambition among Parties.

It is therefore important that countries, who have ratified the Agreement, plan and build capacity to meet their reporting requirements.

## 2. Existing reporting requirements under the Climate Change Convention

Existing reporting requirements under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) include: national communications (NCs), biennial reports (BRs) for developed countries and biennial update reports (BURs) for developing countries. India has submitted its First and Second National Communications<sup>2</sup>. Developing countries should submit their NCs every four years and their BURs every two years, with additional flexibility given to LDCs and SIDS, who may submit such reports at

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<sup>1</sup> 184 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement on 27 November, 2018; <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/status-of-ratification>

<sup>2</sup> <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review-under-the-convention/national-communications-and-biennial-update-reports-non-annex-i-parties/national-communication-submissions-from-non-annex-i-parties>

their discretion. The core information included in the NCs is on national GHG inventory, on programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change and to mitigate climate change, and on financial, technical and capacity-building needs. Revised guidelines for preparing NCs by non-Annex I Parties have been adopted by COP-8 (Decision 17/CP.8).<sup>3</sup> The secretariat synthesizes the information from NCs submitted by Non-Annex I Parties but these reports are not subject to an in-depth review. The core information included in the BURs is on GHG inventory, on mitigation actions taken or envisaged to undertake and their impacts, on support needed and received, and on national (domestic) MRV system. COP-17 adopted guidelines for the preparation of BURs by non-Annex I Parties.<sup>4</sup> At international level, the BURs prepared by the countries and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat will go through an international verification process, namely, the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process.

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement states that the arrangements made for the national communications (NCs), biennial reports (BRs) for developed countries and biennial update reports (BURs) for developing countries must be used as experience to develop the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the new transparency framework. It is thus clear that the reporting arrangements which may already exist in the countries for developing the NCs and the BRs/BURs should be integrated in the arrangements of the new transparency framework and that these reports will be the basis for developing new national requirements under this framework for reporting information through **national reports** to the international level. The information submitted by countries through the national reports will also go through an international verification process. The purpose of this process is to verify the completeness, consistency and clarity of the information submitted. It is not aimed at making political judgements about the appropriateness of the domestic policies or measures adopted by the countries. The Article 13 clarifies that the arrangements made at the international level for the international consultation and analysis (ICA) for developing countries must also be part of the experience to develop the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the new verification framework.

### 3. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under the Paris Agreement

By ratifying the Paris Agreement, a Party binds itself to submit NDCs every 5 years containing information on mitigation contribution of the country, in accordance with features and information to be adopted by the meeting of Parties to the Paris Agreement. The Party is also requested to undertake domestic mitigation measures with the aim of achieving the objective of its contribution. Article 4 of the Paris Agreement states that Parties shall account for their NDCs and that in communicating their NDCs, all Parties shall provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding.

Each NDC will be designed with an accounting period (defined as implementation period) of 5 years; and an NDC will be submitted 5 years in advance of the accounting period.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop8/07a02.pdf#page=2>

<sup>4</sup> <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=39>

The Paris Agreement states that a Party may at any time adjust its existing nationally determined contribution with a view to enhancing its level of ambition – this is the principle of “no backsliding”, so that ambition increases over time.

### **Implications for India:**

India signed the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016. Together with its instrument of ratification, India submitted its first NDC<sup>5</sup> on 2 October 2016. The implementation period of this first NDC starts in 2021 and it covers the period 2021 to 2030.

NDCs are to be submitted every five years to the UNFCCC secretariat. In order to enhance the ambition over time the Paris Agreement provide that successive NDCs will represent a progression compared to the previous NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition.

All Parties are required to submit the next round of NDCs (new NDCs or updated NDCs) by 2020 and every five years thereafter (e.g. by 2020, 2025, 2030), regardless of their respective implementation time frames. Having submitted its NDC already, though it is not necessary for India to submit a new NDC in 2020 (for accounting period 2026-2030), India will however have the opportunity to update its NDC with increased ambition (the target can only be modified upwards).

In addition, as no intermediary target has been defined for 2025, India can define an intermediary mitigation target for 2025. These two updates can be done on a voluntary basis. In its NDC India has kept these possibilities open with the statement, "India reserves the right to make additional submissions on Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) as and when required."

In 2025, India will have to submit a new NDC for the accounting period 2031-2035; and will have to do so every five years thereafter. Therefore, it is recommended that India builds capacities and sets up institutional arrangements for both, developing and implementing NDCs. These arrangements should be cross sectoral and take into account key stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the actions taken to meet the objectives of the NDCs.

India has submitted its first NDC with a mitigation target expressed as reduction in emissions intensity of its GDP by 33- 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level. Specific targets indicated for electric power and creation of carbon sink are as follows;

- To achieve about **40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030** with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF).

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/Home.aspx>

- To create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

However, India's NDC clearly mentions that these sector specific targets are not obligations and for commitment purposes, reduction in energy intensity is only relevant. The relevant part in the NDC is as follows;

"It is clarified that India's INDC do not bind it to any sector specific mitigation obligation or action, including in agriculture sector. India's goal is to reduce overall emission intensity and improve energy efficiency of its economy over time and at the same time protecting the vulnerable sectors of economy and segments of our society."

Therefore, for reporting purposes India could choose energy intensity, along with information on progress in target for various sectors to indicate the areas where success has been achieved and areas where there may be a need for technology and other support. This kind of reporting could compliment the NDC, which also identifies need for mobilizing funds (domestically and internationally) and building capacity for diffusion of climate technologies to implement various targets, both for mitigation and adaptation.

Salient points of the India's NDC are included in **Annex 1**.

Measures to achieve these targets have been further elaborated under "Mitigation Strategies" that includes increased capacity of renewable energy, energy conservation, adoption of hybrid and electric vehicles, bio-diesel use, tree plantation etc.

**Annex 2** indicates various mitigation strategies included in India's NDC.

#### 4. Reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established an enhanced transparency framework for action and support. Requirements specified in the article have been summarized in the Box 1.

The Agreement does not provide any details on how such a framework should be developed at national level. However, it states that its development should be based on the following principles: Facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respects national sovereignty and avoids undue reporting burdens.

**Box 1: Information to be reported under the Paris Agreement's Transparency Framework**

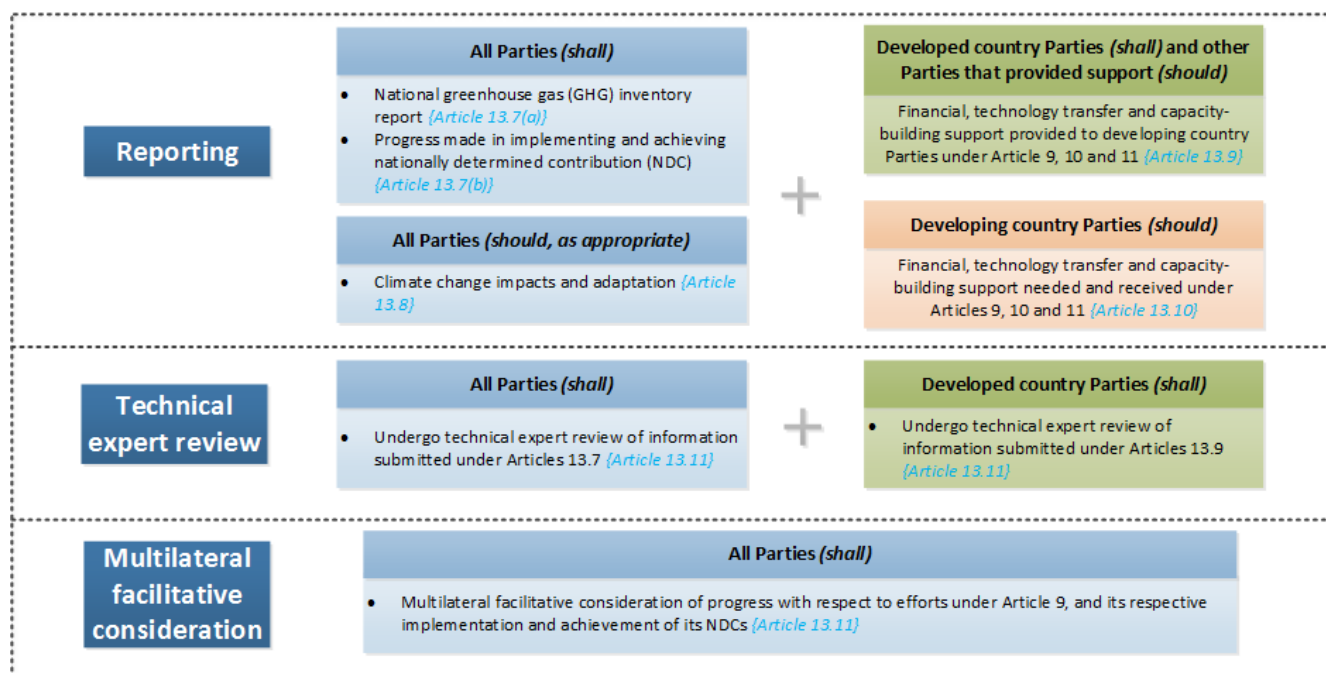
1. Each Party shall regularly provide the following information: a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement; (Article 13, paragraph 7(a))
2. Each Party shall regularly provide the following information: Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4. (Article 13, paragraph 7(b))
3. Each Party should also provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7, as appropriate. (Article 13, paragraph 8)
4. Developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support should, provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9, 10 and 11. (Article 13, paragraph 9)
5. Developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer

The scope thus covers mitigation and adaptation actions, financial, technology and capacity building support received / needed, and information on NDC implementation. The enhanced transparency framework of the Paris agreement is illustrated in Figure 1.

However, the Agreement also states that the existing Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) arrangements agreed during the previous COPs will form the basis for the new enhanced transparency framework. Modalities, procedures and guidelines have to be developed by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) no later than 2018. The current reporting structures / formats may also be revised for enhanced transparency and available early 2019.

Under the framework for action, Parties will have to monitor and report information on their mitigation actions in a way that provides clarity and allows tracking the level of progress made in achieving the mitigation targets specified in their NDCs. This framework is thus one of the central pillars for enhancing information on NDCs implementation and raising ambition to meet the Paris Agreement goal of staying well below 2 degrees.

## Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: transparency of action and support



\* The transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities *{Article 13.2}*;

\* The transparency framework shall recognize the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States *{Article 13.3}*.

Source: UNFCCC<sup>6</sup>

Under the framework for support, Parties shall or are encouraged to measure and report information on the support (as financial, technology transfer or capacity-building) that they will provide or receive in order to implement mitigation and adaptation actions.

Thus, the reporting requirements for the parties includes the following;

### 4.1 A National Inventory Report as well as information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC.

The national inventory report will cover the GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks. It will include descriptive and numerical information, and be prepared using IPCC methodologies. Currently, developed countries have to submit national inventory reports annually. It is not clear whether other countries will also be required to do the same or will have certain flexibilities in terms of submission frequency.

In addition, Parties will provide information to track progress in achieving their contribution. The Article 13 does not provide explicit indication on the frequency of the reporting. However, as the NCs, BURs/BRs processes will be the basis for developing requirements under the new framework, the frequency of the reporting will be most probably two years as a minimum.

<sup>6</sup> <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/the-big-picture/what-is-transparency-and-reporting>

#### 4.2 Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation.

It has to be noted that the term NDC in Paris Agreement is used in Article 4 only. This implies that the NDC of a country refers to its mitigation contribution. However, most of developing countries have expressed their adaptation needs in their intended nationally determined contributions. In this context, Article 13 leads to the conclusion that, under this framework for action, countries are encouraged to report information on their climate change impacts and adaptation actions to highlight what they have done and what more needs to be done.

Article 7 of the Paris Agreement states that Each Party should submit periodically an adaptation communication, which may include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions.

#### 4.3 Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support

Under Article 13, developing country Parties are encouraged to measure and report information on the support (as financial, technology transfer or capacity-building) that they will receive in order to implement mitigation and adaptation actions.

The information to be reported by Parties under the Article 13 can be summarized in the following table:

	<b>National inventory report</b>	<b>Information to track progress on implementing NDC</b>	<b>Information on climate change impacts and adaptation</b>	<b>Information on support provided</b>	<b>Information on support needed and received</b>
<b>Developed country parties</b>	mandatory	mandatory	encouraged	mandatory	-
<b>Developing country parties</b>	mandatory	mandatory	encouraged	encouraged	voluntary

Thus, the additional reporting compared to existing reporting is primarily "progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contribution".

In addition to the reports to be prepared under the Article 13, all Parties should strive to formulate and communicate **long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies** with the objective of achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

Since the adoption and entry into force of the Paris Agreement in 2016, discussion on modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the enhanced transparency framework have been going-on in the Adhoc group established for the purpose. The framework will help track progress toward implementing and achieving individual nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and improve clarity on support provided and received by relevant Parties.

**Implications for India:**

As all Parties ratifying the Paris Agreement, India will have to monitor and report information through the national reports on its mitigation actions in a way that provides clarity and allows tracking the level of progress made in achieving the mitigation targets specified in its NDCs (see next section for further discussion). It is not clear so far, what will be the frequency of these reports- may be decided by the parties in future.

The agreement does not specify frequency of submission of inventory report, but as in the past, frequency could be every two years. In this case, progress report on achieving mitigation target may also have same frequency (every two years).

As a developing country, India is encouraged to submit periodically an adaptation communication, which may include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions. So far, it is not clear if this adaptation communication will/could be a separate report or will be part of a one national report.

As a developing country, India is encouraged to measure and report information on the support (as financial, technology transfer or capacity-building) that will be received in order to implement mitigation and adaptation actions.

## 5. Understanding the type of information that should be reported by Parties

The Article 13 on Transparency provides the framework through which the Parties will account regularly for their NDC. The accounting of NDC by a Party will be through information on *“tracking progress in implementing and achieving its NDC”* (paragraph 13.7(b)). This Article 13 governs thus the information that Parties needs to report at international level to track progress on NDCs implementation. Therefore, in order to track NDCs implementation, it is important to analyse the information requirements needed to track the progress made in implementing the mitigation measures taken to achieve the objective of the contribution (NDC).

In addition, Article 3 states that NDCs communicated by Parties should be with a view to achieve the purpose of the Paris Agreement; and Article 14 sets a periodical stocktake to *“assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement”*. The word collective is important as it means that the stocktake will look at the aggregate effect of implementing all NDCs. Comparable information will be thus needed for all countries to be able to aggregate the individual impacts of countries. The fist stocktake will take place in 2023 and then every 5 years.

The Articles 13, 3 and 14 thus impact;

- 1) the information to be reported at international level by a Party trough the national reports in order to track progress on NDCs implementation; and
- 2) the information to be included in the NDC itself, which will be used to perform the collective assessment through the regular stocktake.

It has to be noted that Article 13 makes a special emphasis on the flexibility among Parties in implementing this Article. The Article 13 states it *“shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities”*. This includes flexibility in the scope, frequency and level of detail of reporting, and in the scope of review.

### 5.1 Information for tracking progress of implementing NDCs

By ratifying the Agreement, a Party is required to *“pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such (NDC) contributions”*.

The information for tracking progress on NDC implementation would thus include information on both what are the domestic mitigation measures taken by the Party, and what is the progress in implementing each of these measures. This information would be reported through national reports agreed under the Paris Agreement.

When a mitigation targets in the INDC submitted is expressed as economy-wide reductions (absolute reductions, emission intensity reductions, or peaking targets) or as reduction of GHG emissions below BAU, reporting information on the description of the policies/measures and on the

projections of national GHG emissions with mitigation measures would provide sufficient information on tracking progress of implementing NDC. It would be also useful for all countries to provide information on key indicator values to demonstrate progress in the implementation of the policies/measures as additional information. Further, it would be helpful to report information on the mitigation policies/measures aggregated by sectors. The indicators used to monitor the impacts of the mitigation measures would then help understanding the changes in the sectoral GHG emissions. This would provide greater confidence among Parties in progress tracking.

When a mitigation targets in the INDC submitted is expressed in terms of policies and measures, as the commitment is to implement the policies and measures, the primary information to be reported will be in terms of the status of the implementation of these policies and measures taken as per the NDC. Further, it would be useful to also include information on the key indicators to track implementation, the impact on GHG emissions, and if possible on the aggregated effect of policies and measures on national GHG emissions.

It has to be noted that under the current reporting framework (as defined under COP 16 and 17), developing countries are not required to report on projections of impacts on national GHG emissions and are not expected to report actions by sectors and gases. In consequence, a number of developing countries may face challenges in reporting the above suggested information. In terms of the projections, the challenge for developing countries will be in terms of availability of data and expertise in using methodologies for making projections. This is where the developing countries will need to develop capacity.

## 5.2 Information for assessing collective progress in achieving purpose of the Paris Agreement

The collective assessment towards achieving purpose of the Paris Agreement will be done through the regular stocktake and based on the NDCs submitted by countries. To assess progress in achieving this purpose, information is required on the projected emissions at the end of each accounting period consequent to implementation of NDCs.

In order to perform a collective assessment of progress in achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement, comparable information will be needed for all countries to be able to aggregate the individual impacts of countries. Quantified information and detailed data by sector and gas will be needed by all countries to develop projections used for the collective assessment. This might pose a challenge to many developing countries, as they may not have the information required or necessary capacities to make detail projections for all sectors and gases.

As the Paris Agreement provides flexibility, developing countries should be provided flexibility in the rigour of estimation of the projections. One such flexibility should be in terms of the projection methods used for sectors. The projection methods for sectors contributing most to emissions should provide a more reliable estimate than other sectors. This is where the CBIT will have to play a role in building capacities in some developing countries.

## **Implications for India**

India has submitted an NDC with a mitigation targets expressed in terms of energy intensity reduction of the output. The country has further listed several mitigation measures in various sectors to achieve the target. The commitment of the country in regards to its NDC is thus to implement the listed mitigation measures, and progress on energy intensity reduction. Consequently, the primary information to be reported through the national reports for tracking progress of implementing NDCs will be in terms of the status of the implementation of these mitigation measures and progress in achieving energy intensity reduction. It has to be noted that this kind of information will most probably be similar to what developing countries are currently reporting in the NCs and the BURs.

In order to increase the transparency and clarity of the country mitigation contribution, it would be useful for India to also include information on key indicators to track implementation of these mitigation measures, the impact of these measures on GHG emissions in the sector as well as aggregated impact) and on energy intensity. It has to be noted that India can continue to use the methodology for calculating impact of mitigation measures on the GHG emissions, as in the past.

## Annex 1: Salient features of India's NDC

1. To put forward and further propagate a healthy and **sustainable way of living** based on traditions and **values of conservation and moderation**.
2. To adopt a **climate friendly and a cleaner path** than the one followed hitherto by others at corresponding level of economic development.
3. To **reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030** from **2005 level**.
4. To achieve about **40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity** from **non-fossil fuel based energy resources** by **2030** with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF).
5. To **create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent** through additional forest and tree cover by **2030**.
6. To **better adapt** to climate change by enhancing investments in development programmes in sectors vulnerable to climate change, particularly agriculture, water resources, Himalayan region, coastal regions, health and disaster management.
7. To mobilize **domestic and new & additional funds** from developed countries to implement the above mitigation and adaptation actions in view of the resource required and the resource gap.
8. To **build capacities**, create domestic framework and international architecture for quick diffusion of cutting edge climate technology in India and for joint collaborative R&D for such future technologies.

To achieve the above contributions, India is determined to continue with its on-going interventions, enhance the existing policies as detailed in previous sections and launch new initiatives in the following priority areas:

1. Introducing new, more efficient and cleaner technologies in thermal power generation.
2. Promoting renewable energy generation and increasing the share of alternative fuels in overall fuel mix.
3. Reducing emissions from transportation sector.
4. Promoting energy efficiency in the economy, notably in industry, transportation, buildings and appliances.
5. Reducing emissions from waste.
6. Developing climate resilient infrastructure.
7. Full implementation of Green India Mission and other programmes of afforestation.

8. Planning and implementation of actions to enhance climate resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

It is clarified that India's INDC do not bind it to any sector specific mitigation obligation or action, including in agriculture sector. India's goal is to reduce overall emission intensity and improve energy efficiency of its economy over time and at the same time protecting the vulnerable sectors of economy and segments of our society.

The successful implementation of INDC is contingent upon an ambitious global agreement including additional means of implementation to be provided by developed country parties, technology transfer and capacity building following Article 3.1 and 4.7 of the Convention.

India reserves the right to make additional submissions on Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) as and when required.

## Annex 2: MITIGATION STRATEGIES

- Green Generation for Clean & Energy Secure India: **more than 5 times increase** in Renewable Capacity from 35 GW (upto March 2015) to **175 GW by 2022**.
- **National Solar Mission** scaled up five-fold from 20 GW to **100 GW by 2022**. Kochi Airport is the World's first airport to fully run on solar power.
- **Solar powered toll plazas** envisaged for all toll collection booths across the country.
- **National Smart Grid Mission** launched for efficient transmission & distribution network.
- **Green Energy Corridor projects** being rolled out to ensure evacuation from renewable energy plants.
- Nationwide Campaign for **Energy Conservation** launched with the target to save **10% of current energy consumption** by the year 2018-19.
- Launched **Smart Cities Mission** to develop new generation cities by building a clean and sustainable environment.
- **National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana** (HRIDAY) launched to bring together urban planning, economic growth and heritage conservation in an inclusive manner.
- **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation** (AMRUT) is a new urban renewal mission for 500 cities across India.
- Launched one-of-its kind 'Swachh Bharat Mission' (**Clean India Mission**) to make country clean and litter free by 2019.
- **Zero Effect, Zero Defect** (ZED) with **Make in India** campaign to enhance energy& resource efficiency, pollution control, use of renewable energy, waste management etc.
- Formulated **Green Highways (Plantation & Maintenance) Policy** to develop 140,000 km long "tree-line" along both sides of national highways.
- Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of **Hybrid & Electric Vehicles** (FAME India) to promote faster adoption and manufacturing of hybrid and electric vehicles.
- Country's first **passenger vehicle fuel-efficiency standards** finalized.
- Policies to increase production of **energy efficient 3 phase locomotives** and switchover to 100% of these locos from 2016-17 onwards.
- Policy directive issued to use **5% bio-diesel in** traction fuel in diesel locomotives.
- **National Air Quality Index** launched with One Number, One Color and One Description to give the status of air pollution in a particular city.

## ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

- Launched **Soil Health Card Scheme**. Additionally, 100 mobile soil-testing laboratories setup across the country.
- **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana** launched to promote **organic farming** practices.
- The **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana** launched to promote **efficient irrigation** practices.
- **Neeranchal** is a new programme to give additional impetus to **watershed development** in the country.
- Launched **National Mission for Clean Ganga** (Namami Gange) which seeks to rejuvenate the river.
- **National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency** (NBWUE) proposed for promotion, regulation and control efficient use of water.
- **'Give It Up' Campaign** launched to encourage citizens to give up subsidy on cooking gas to meet the needs of the truly needy citizens, thereby promote shift away from inefficient use of biomass in rural areas.

#### ***CLIMATE FINANCE POLICIES***

- Setting up of INR 3,500 million (**USD 55.6 million**) **National Adaptation Fund**.
- **Reduction in subsidies** on **fossil fuels** including diesel, kerosene and domestic LPG.
- **Coal cess quadrupled** from INR 50 to **INR 200 per tonne** to help finance clean energy projects and Ganga rejuvenation.
- Introduction of **Tax Free Infrastructure Bonds** for funding of renewable energy projects.