

# Priority Sectors for Green Growth

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TARAGram Yatra 2010

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# Green and Inclusive Growth

- **Green Economy - an economy that results in improved human well-being and reduced inequalities over the long term, while not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks and ecological scarcities**
- **Inclusive Growth - a strategy to achieve growth while meeting the objectives of inclusiveness and sustainability**

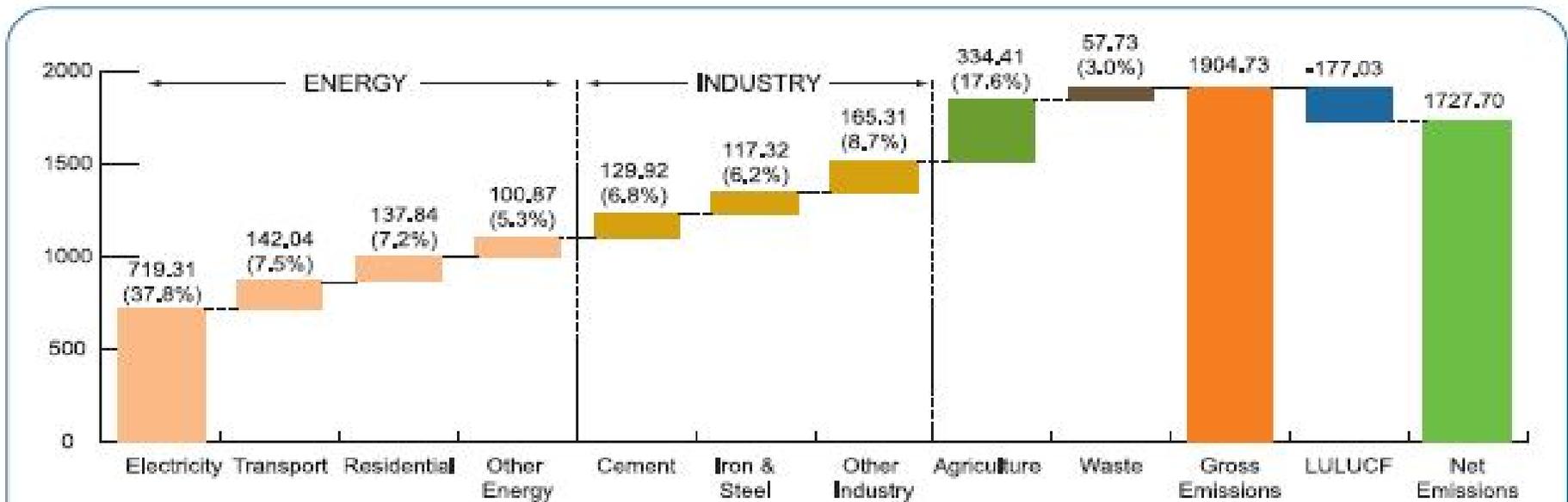


# Sectors With Potential

- Renewable Energy
- Sustainable Construction
- Water Management
- Waste Recycling
- Sustainable Agriculture

# Environment Scope

- Lower waste and pollution
  - Reduced waste generation
  - Reduced load on environment
- Lower waste and pollution
  - Reduced waste generation
  - Reduced load on environment



**Note:**

*Other Energy:* includes GHG emissions from petroleum refining, manufacturing of solid fuel, commercial & institutional sector, agriculture & fisheries and fugitive emissions from mining, transport and storage of coal, oil and natural gas.

*Other Industry:* includes GHG emissions from production of glass and ceramics, soda ash, ammonia, nitric acid, carbides, titanium dioxide, methanol, ethylene oxide, acrylonitrile, carbon black, caprolactam, ferro alloys, aluminium, lead, zinc, copper, pulp and paper, food processing, textile, leather, mining and quarrying, non specific industries and use of lubricants and paraffin wax.

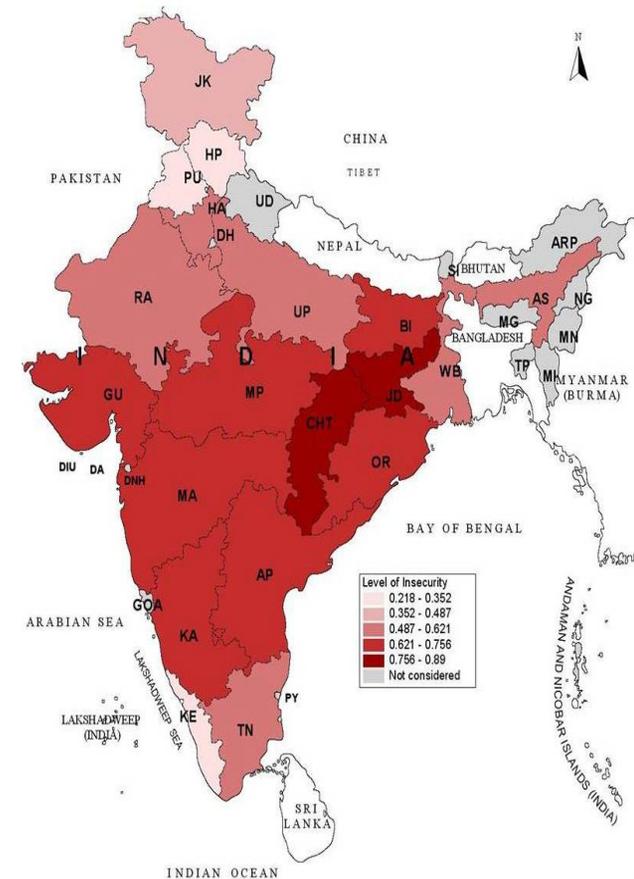
*Agriculture:* includes GHG emissions from livestock, rice cultivation, agricultural soils and burning of crop residue.

*Waste:* includes GHG emissions from municipal solid waste (MSW), industrial and domestic waste water.

*LULUCF:* includes GHG emissions and removals from changes in forest land, crop land, grass land, wet land, settlements and combustion of fuel wood in forests.

# Development Scope

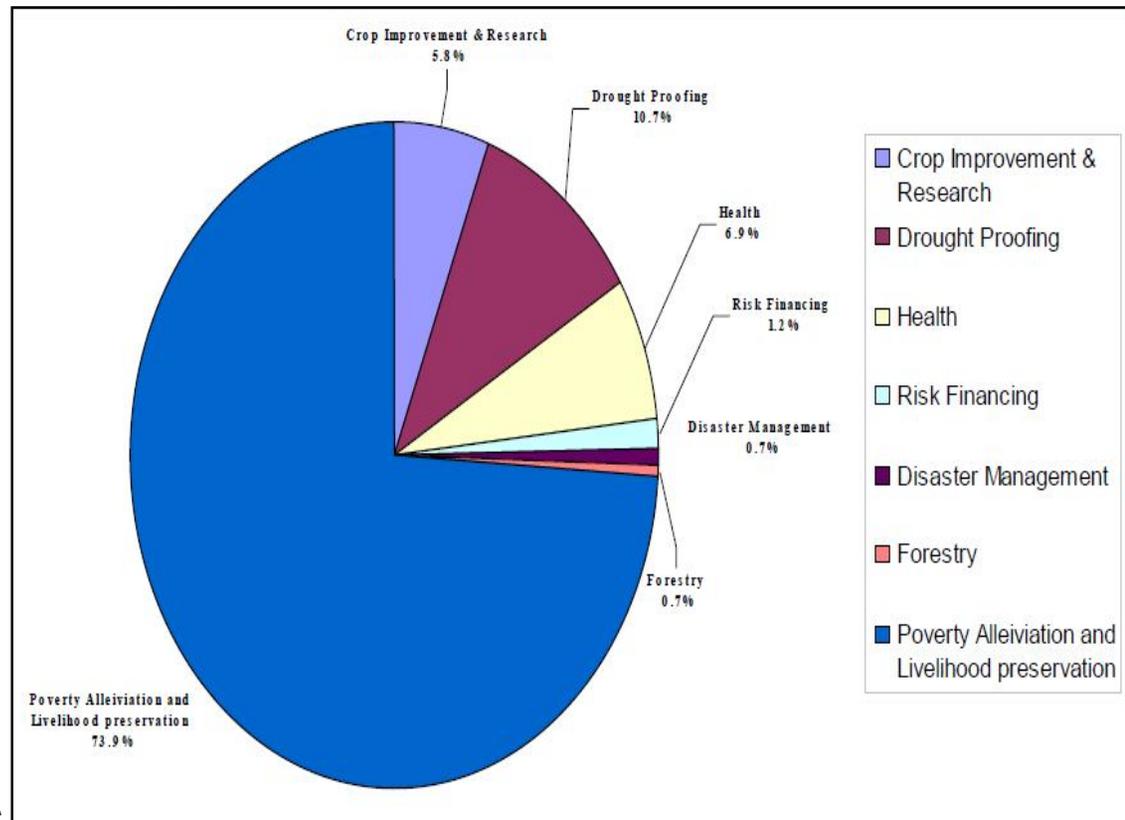
- New employment
- Income generation
- Fulfillment of basic needs
- Targeted wealth transfer
- Improved access to flow of ecosystem goods and services



Food Insecurity Map of India  
FAO, 2008

# Economic Scope

- Economic recovery and growth
- Prosperity and job creation
- Initiating a new economic order where environment and society are not externalities



Expenditure on Adaptation Component: 2006-07  
(MoEF, 2010)

# Opportunities and Challenges

- NAPCC provides investment opportunity in eight sectors
- The government is implementing the Solar Mission to achieve over 20,000 MW of solar energy by 2022
- Promotion of renewable energy under the rural electrification scheme (RGGVY)
- Energy Conservation Building Code has been developed by BEE
- National Water Policy - reduce stress on ground water resources
- Water harvesting structures are mandatory in many states of India
- Waste recycling is being promoted both for energy conservation as well as energy production
- Sustainable agriculture practices covered under NFSM, NHM, NCOF





# Opportunities and Challenges

- A very large population needs to be brought into the mainstream
- Development seen as a priority over climate change actions
- Rapid rate of urbanization accompanied with
  - Migration out of rural areas
  - Reduced workforce in the agricultural sector
- Associated adjustment/transition costs need to be sourced
- Policy and investments needed in:
  - Development and transfer of technology
  - Skill development of the work force
  - Establishing markets
  - Setting up institutions



■ Thank You !