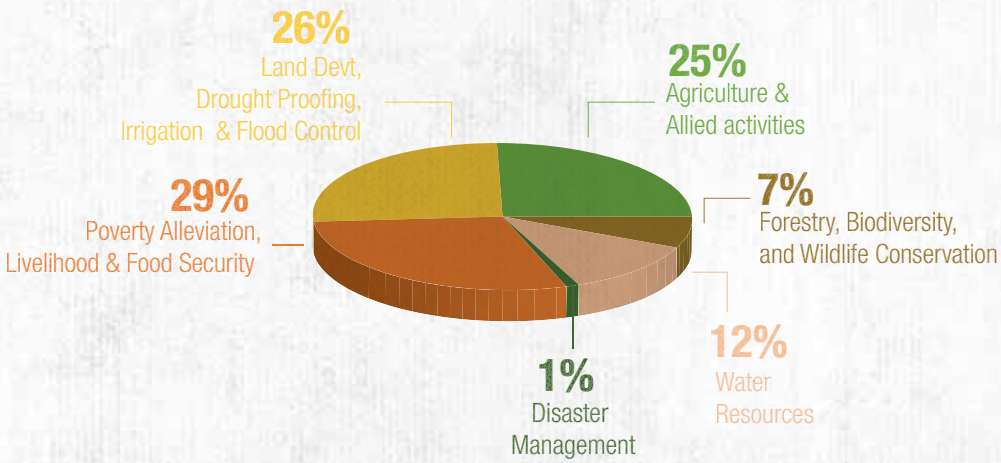
Climate Change Adaptation in Four Indian States:
The Missing Gender Budgets

MADHYA PRADESH | UTTAR PRADESH | UTTARAKHAND | WEST BENGAL



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Invisible Gender Budgets for Climate Change Adaptation in Four Indian States: The Missing Gender Budgets

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The Missing Gender Budgets

Climate Change Adaptation Budgets Cannot Be Gender Neutral

Gender budgeting reflects government priorities for the empowerment of women across all sectors. India's blueprint for climate action, the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), acknowledges that the impacts of climate change on (poor) women will be 'particularly severe,' worsening the deprivations already faced by women (NAPCC, 2008 pg 12). State-level Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs) are largely silent on gender but over 87% of India's rural women workers (as per the 2011 census one in four women in India is a worker) work as farmers and agricultural labourers on small rainfed farms. They also shoulder the greater burden for collecting water, firewood and fodder for their households and for livestock. The government needs to recognize this and thus make appropriate policy changes to help women adapt to climate vagaries. Gender budgeting is a powerful tool that State governments can use to bring women into adaptation planning and decision-making (Box 1).

Box 1: Gender Budgeting

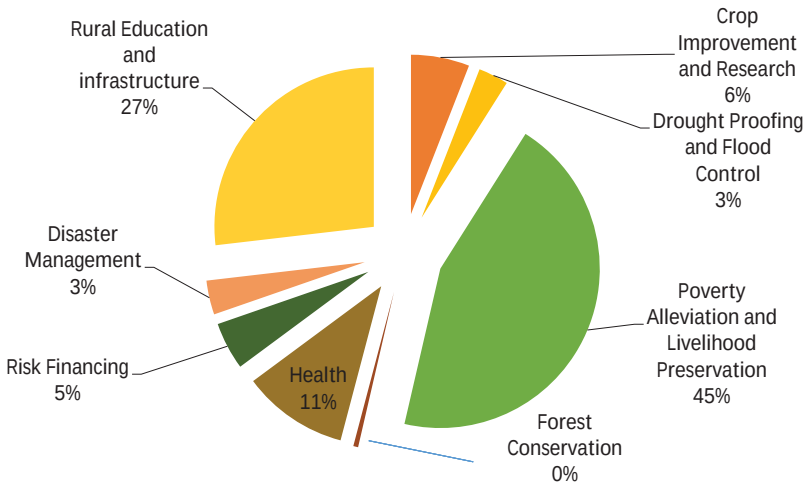
Over the last decade, several countries have adopted budgets that are more gender-sensitive and gender-responsive. Gender budgets are an instrument to hold governments accountable to both men and women by allocating a proportion of its revenues and expenditure to meet womens' needs across sectors.

India presented its first Gender Budget Statement (GBS) in Budget 2005-06. The GBS has two parts depending on the extent of allocations to women. Part A covers schemes where 100% provision is for women. In Part B schemes, at least 30% of the benefit is for women.

In Budget Estimates (BE) 2013-14, 30 Ministries/State Departments and five Union territories included GBSs. The total allocations for women showed an overall increase of 10.2% compared to BE 2012-13. This included an 18.6% increase in Part A schemes.

Climate change is projected to adversely affect agricultural productivity, livestock, fishing and forest produce over the next two decades (NAPCC, 2008; INCAA, 2010). Women marginal workers outnumber men among cultivators and agricultural labourers (Census 2011)

Figure 1: Proportion of Critical Components in India's Total Adatation Expenditure (2006-07)



Source: Ghosh (2009)

and this growing trend is termed as 'feminsation of agriculture.' Women workers dominate in the dairy sector, are a majority in collecting minor forest products and form a substantial workforce in the fishing sector (11th five-year plan). Adoption of gender-budgeting in adaptation sectors is indeed essential.

The Indian government states that it already invests 2.63% of its GDP (2006-07) in adaptation. This is, however, largely located within the development paradigm, covering 'business-as-usual' programmes, comprising poverty alleviation and livelihoods preservation, crop improvement and research, forest conservation, drought proofing and flood control, health, risk financing, disaster management and rural education and infrastructure (Figure 1).

Though the above categories are not 'adaptation programmes,' budget allocation to these sectors does help people become more resilient to climate vagaries by ensuring them enhanced food, assets, income, insurance against natural risks, etc. Additional budgets for adaptation are required for each of these sectors and these must be responsive to women's needs.

This study, therefore, examines: (a) state budgets across 7 similar expenditure categories (Box 2) in the four States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; and (b) state-level allocations to women through gender budgeting/women's component. State-level funds flow through a variety of schemes including Central Sponsored Schemes (CSS), Central Sector Schemes, State Plan Schemes and District Sector Plans. This study covers only state budgets during four financial years – from 2009-10 (Actuals) to 2012-13 (Budget Estimates).[1]

Research findings reveal that Total Adaptation Expenditure (TAE), as a proportion of their the Gross State Domestic Product (2012-13 budget outlay) varies from a low 1.38% in Uttarakhand to 4.36% in Madhya Pradesh. Yet, there is remarkable similarity across the four States on their priorities regarding this allocation and their approach to investing for women. Bulk of the funds go towards Poverty alleviation, Livelihoods promotion and Food Security, a lot in subsidized welfare schemes rather than in empowering livelihoods activities. Allocations to climate-critical areas like risk insurance and disaster management are minuscule. Agriculture and allied activities are low on priority.

Box 2: Adaptation Expenditure Categories in this Study

- **Land Development, Drought Proofing, Irrigation and Flood Control** including programmes like the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Integrated Watershed Management Programme;
- **Agriculture and Allied activities** including programmes like the National Food Security Mission and Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), National Horticulture Mission, Dairy Development programmes;
- **Water Resources** including programmes like the Desalination Project and Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dug wells;
- **Forestry, Wildlife and Biodiversity** including programmes like the Integrated Forest Protection Scheme and the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats;
- **Poverty Alleviation, Livelihoods Promotion and Food Security** including programmes like the Food Subsidy: Antodaya Anna Yojana and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (now changed to National Rural Livelihoods Mission);
- **Risk Management** including programmes like theNational Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Weather-based Crop Insurance; and
- **Disaster Management** including programmes like the National Disaster Management Programme and the Tsunami and Storm Surge Warning System.

Only two of the States – Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand - have adopted Gender Budgeting. The other two States continue with Women's Component Plan (WCP). Reporting under WCP is ad hoc, anomalies abound with even women-focused schemes not accounted for and sometimes it is just an accounting exercise, as in Uttar Pradesh. The Gender Budgeting Statement, significantly, is similarly flawed. Its Part A hardly covers schemes under adaptation categories and where they are reported, the allocations are very low. There is no provision for earmarking gender-budgets at the planning stage or making them responsive to women's needs and representation in that sector. Findings from each State are given below.

1. Budgets for four financial years for Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand were covered. For Uttar Pradesh budgets for six years were covered (actuals for 2007-08 to 2010-11, RE for 2011-12 and BE for 2012-13). For West Bengal budgets for only three years were covered (actuals for 2010-11, RE for 2011-12 and BE for 2012-13).

Critical findings from the States

MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh, one of the largest Indian states with a correspondingly large budget, is also one of India's poorest with a large arid area and the highest incidence of malnutrition among its people, especially women and children. Over 72% of its population is rural and 70% of the people rely on the primary sector - like agriculture, horticulture, fishery, livestock, poultry and forestry - for their livelihoods. Women are bigger stakeholders because 80% of all women workers, compared to 64% of all male workers, are in the primary sector (Census 2011). Yet, only 9.6% of the land (Agriculture Census, 2010-11) is owned by women. Adaptation budgets must not only prioritise women but also empower them.

Key Findings

- The Total Adaptation Expenditure (TAE) stood at 4.36% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices in 2012-13. Budget outlay but has declined as a proportion of the GSDP over the last 3 years.
- However, expenditure in the above 7 categories has risen marginally both in absolute terms and as a proportion of the Total Budget Expenditure (TBE) during the same period - between 2009-10 (AE) and 2012-13 (BE) (Figure 2).
- Poverty Alleviation, Livelihoods Promotion and Food Security has the highest allocation but with large subsidy elements.

Figure 2: Allocations for Adaptation to Climate Change in MP

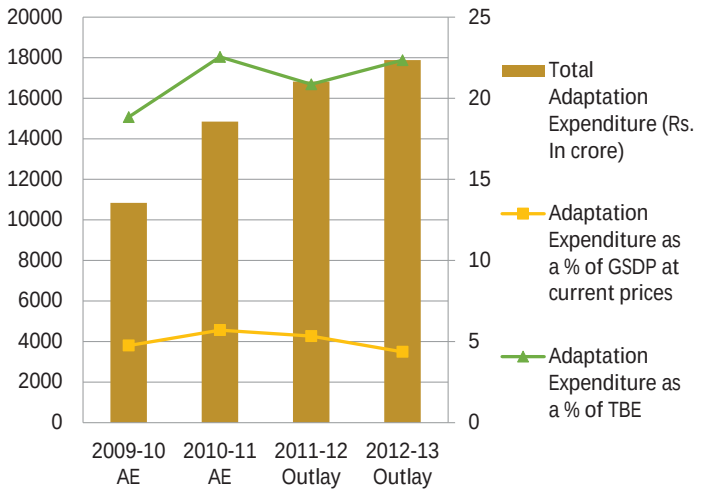


Figure 3: Percentage Share of Adaptation Components in the TAE in 2012-13 for MP (%)

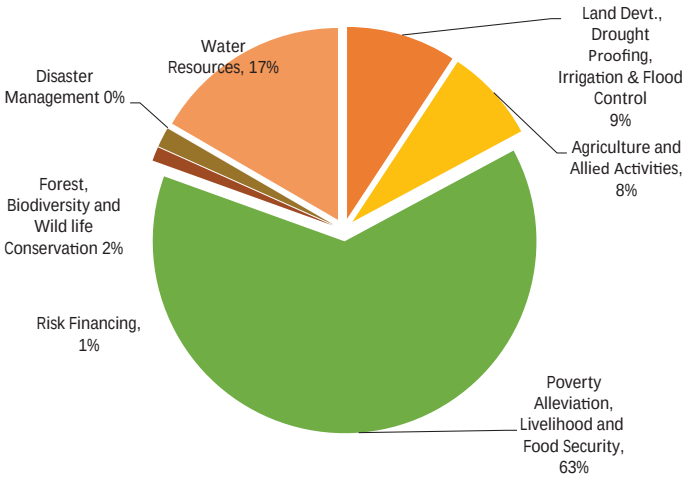
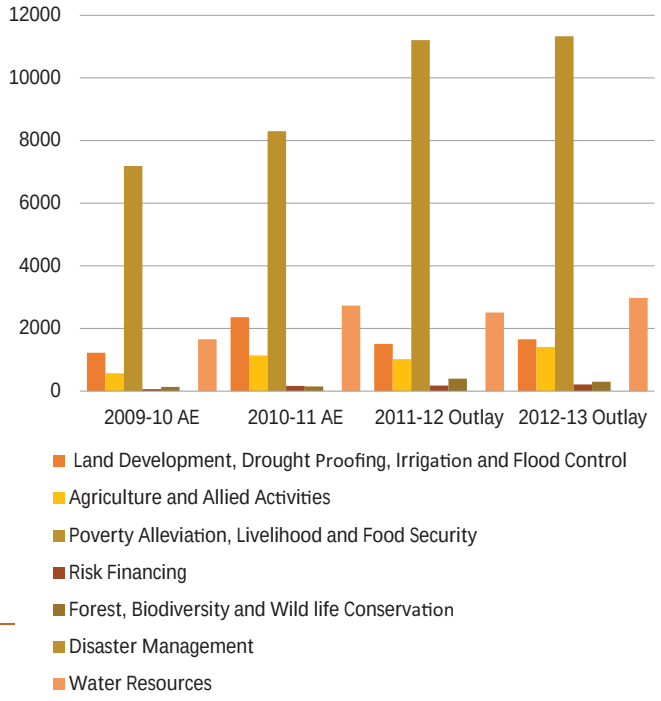


Figure 4: Allocations for various sectors within the TAE in MP (Rs. In Crore)

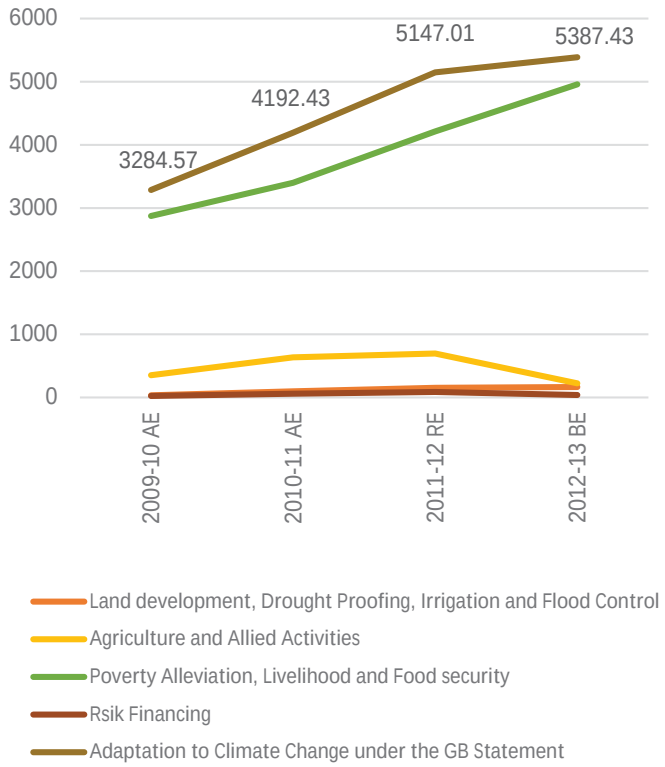


- Risk Management and Disaster Management, critical to climate change adaptation, have miniscule budgets and Agriculture and Allied Activities allocations are abysmally low (Figure 3).
- Expenditure share for each of the 7 categories varies considerably over the study period and reflects the State government's overall and shifting priorities (Figure 4).
- Risk Management and Disaster Management, for instance, have not witnessed any substantial increase in their share over the years under study though the

State is extremely drought-prone and droughts are projected to worsen in the wake of climate change (MP SAPCC).

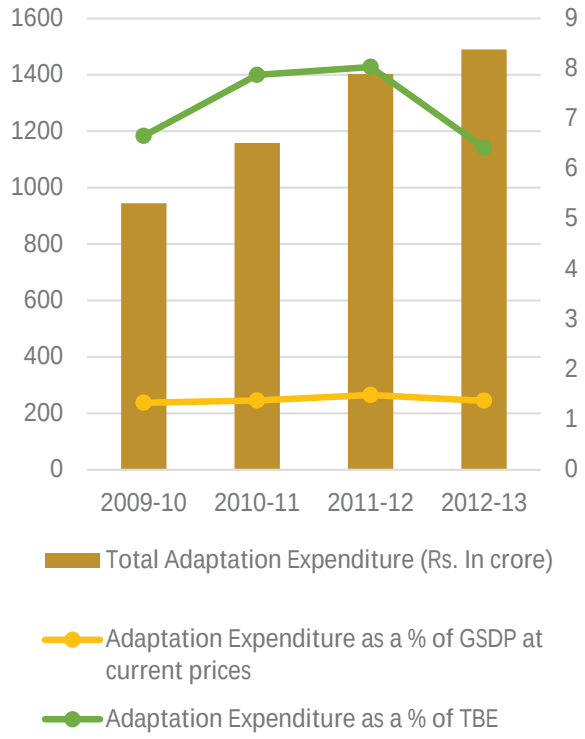
- Land Development, Drought Proofing, Irrigation and Flood Control witnessed a sharp fall after peaking in 2010-11 (AE).
- However, there has been some increase in agriculture and in water resources (Figure 4).

Figure 5: Adaptation to Climate Change under the GB Statement in MP (Rs. in Crore)



- Analysis of the Gender Budget Statement (GBS) reveals that most sectors remain outside the ambit of gender budgeting.
- Very few departments have all-women schemes and these too have miniscule allocations.
- Most of the allocations in gender budgets fall within the poverty alleviation category.
- Sectors like disaster management and forestry are not reported under GBS.
- Allocations under the agriculture sector remain low and have witnessed a falling trend over the last few years. This is a concern, especially in view of the feminization of agriculture.

Figure 6: Allocations for Adaptation to Climate Change in UK



- Planning for gender concerns in the budget process is missing with most interventions an ex-post exercise by the relevant department (Figure 5).

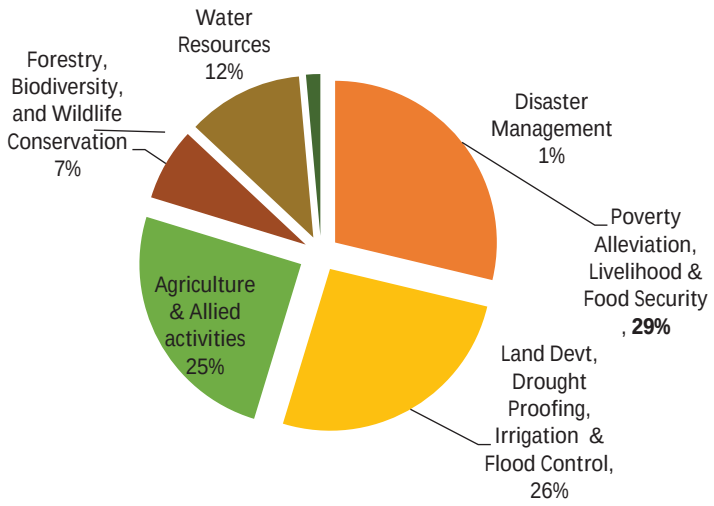
UTTARAKHAND

Uttarakhand (UK) is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts due to its geophysical location and because of its almost complete dependence on climate sensitive natural resources. About 65% of its area is under forests and more than half of its population is dependent on agriculture, horticulture and livestock for their living. Most of the agriculture is rain-fed and so very sensitive to climate vagaries. A whopping 73% of women workers are engaged in farm-related activities, compared to 40% of all male workers (Census 2011), but only 10% of all landholders are women (Agricultural Census 2010-11). All the hill districts register high male out-migration.

Key Findings

- The marginal increase of 0.04% in the Total Adaptation Expenditure (TAE) between 2009-10 (AE) and 2012-13 (BE) is of little consequence given that the TAE fell by 0.24% as a proportion of the

Figure 7: Share of various sectors in the TAE in 2012-13 in UK (%)



Total Budget Expenditure (TBE) during the same period (Figure 6).

- The TAE increased marginally from 1.34% of GSDP in 2009-10 (Actuals) to 1.38% of GSDP in 2012-13 (BE) but fell from 6.66% of TBE in 2009-10 (AE) to 6.42% in 2012-13 (BE) with some increase in the year before that.
- In the 7 categories of adaptation, 'poverty alleviation, livelihood and food security' continues to dominate but is followed closely by 'land development, drought proofing, irrigation and flood control' as also by agriculture and allied services.
- Together, the above three categories constitute nearly 80% of the total adaptation expenditure (Figure 7).
- Poverty alleviation, livelihood and food security, as a category, has witnessed a marked increase in the allocations between 2011-12 and 2012-13.
- During the same period, Land development, drought-proofing, irrigation and flood control as a category, as well as Agriculture and allied activities as a category have experienced a fall in their respective allocations.
- Interestingly, 2012-13 (RE) saw a doubling of allocations over 2011-12 (BE) in two categories - Forestry, biodiversity and wildlife conservation, as also Disaster management (Figure 8). Perhaps this is indicative that the State is finally acknowledging the need to concentrate on certain climate sensitive sectors even within its overall strategies for development. However, these allocations remain very low within the State's total budget.
- Uttarakhand is one of the few Indian states to have institutionalized Gender Budgeting and presents its Gender Budget Statement (GBS) along with the State Budget Documents.

Figure 8: Allocations for various sectors within the TAE in UK (Rs. in Crore)

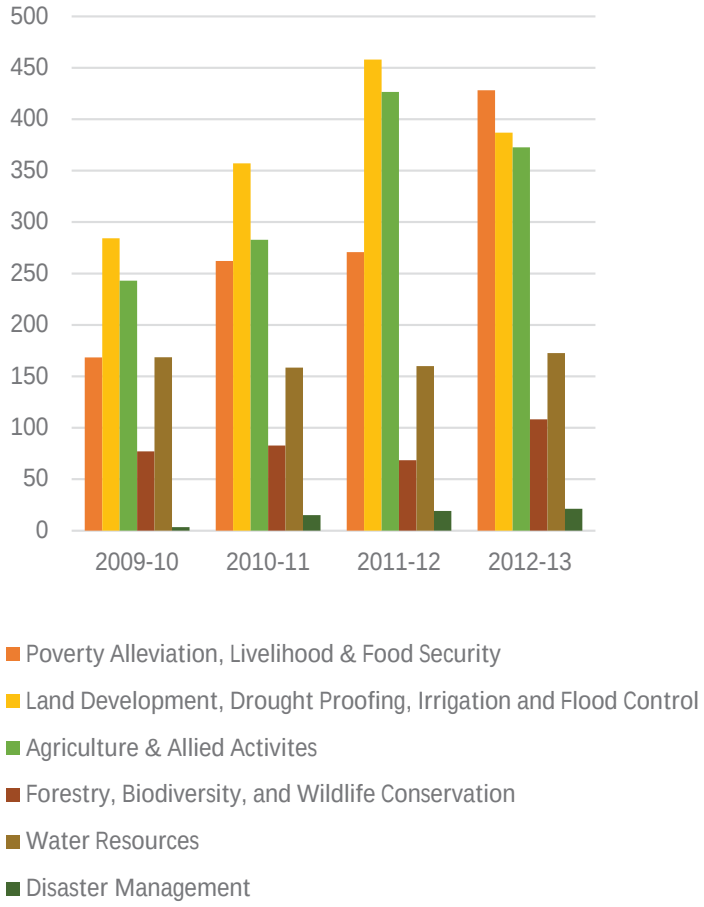
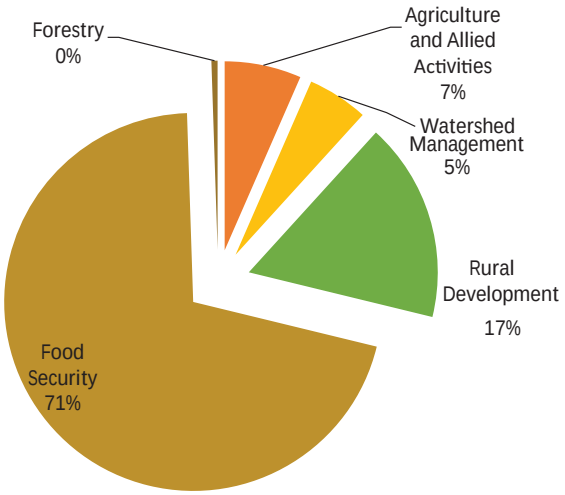


Figure 9: Adaptation to Climate Change under GB Statement in UK for 2012-13 (%)



- Yet, there is low commitment to gender budgeting as a practice and there are several anomalies in its reporting, such as no GBS for Joint Forest Management scheme where women's participation is mandatory (Figure 9).
- Anomalies are also seen in gender budgets for sectors like Agriculture and Watershed Management which hardly report any schemes under Part A of the GBS where 100% of the allocation is for women. Where schemes are reported, like dairy development (where women workers dominate), the budgetary allocations under these are miniscule.
- Again, under the GBS, allocations under Food Security get maximum priority and these allocations are mainly on account of the 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme' for nutrition.
- Several key climate change sensitive sectors like Disaster Management and Risk Financing do not report even under Part B of the GBS, where at least 30% of the budget is centrally mandated for women. Where these departments report some schemes, these again have very low allocations.
- Above all, interventions being reported under the GBS in these 7 categories are mainly welfare-oriented; they do not empower people by building their capacities and resilience to various shocks, including climate change.
- The budget planning process in Uttarakhand does not reflect gender concerns.

UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh, India's most populated state and one of its poorest, is projected to witness both intense rainfall and floods in some regions and sparser rainfall and prolonged droughts in other areas. This poses a grave threat to an economy primarily dependent on agriculture and a means of livelihoods for over 59% of its people. Less than 7% of all landholders are women (Agricultural Census 2010-11) but 61% of all women workers, compared to 59%

Figure 10: Allocations for Adaptation to Climate Change in UP

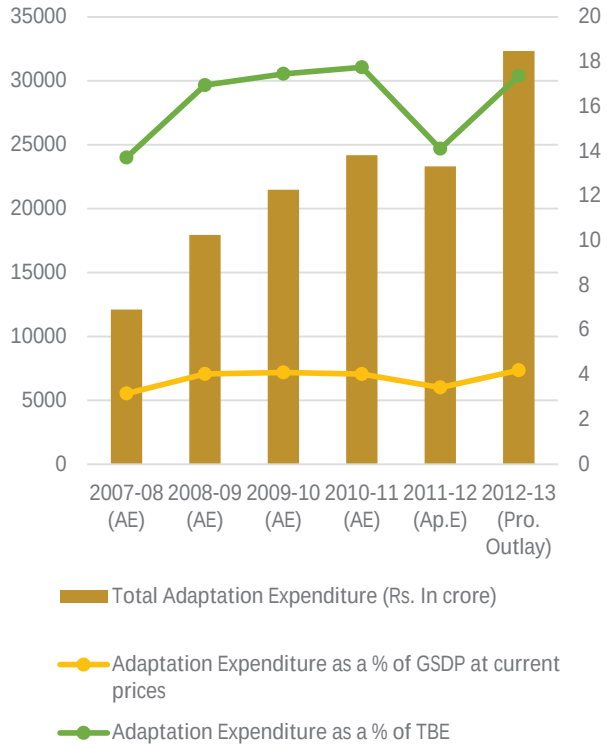
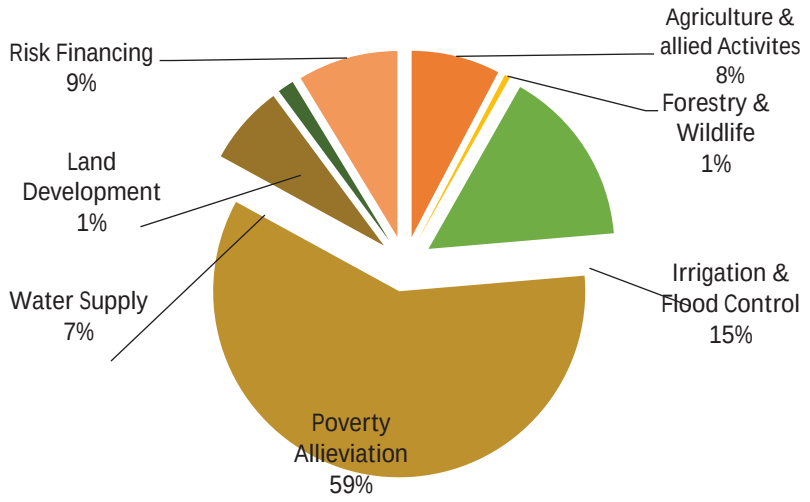


Figure 11: Share of Various Sectors in TAE in 2012-13 in UP (%)

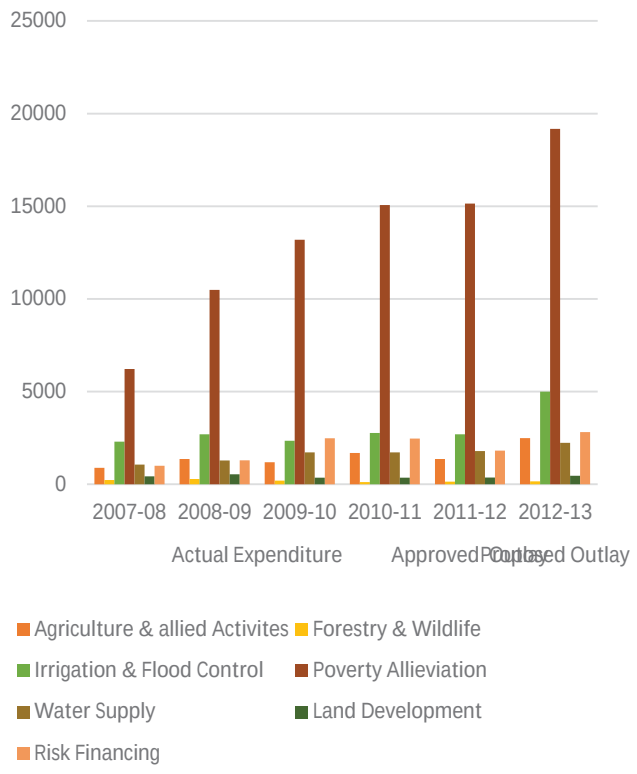


of all male workers (Census 2011) are dependent on the primary sector for their living. Other major enterprises where women workers dominate include dairy farming, kitchen gardens, backyard poultry and goat rearing. Women are the main workers in these activities.

Key Findings

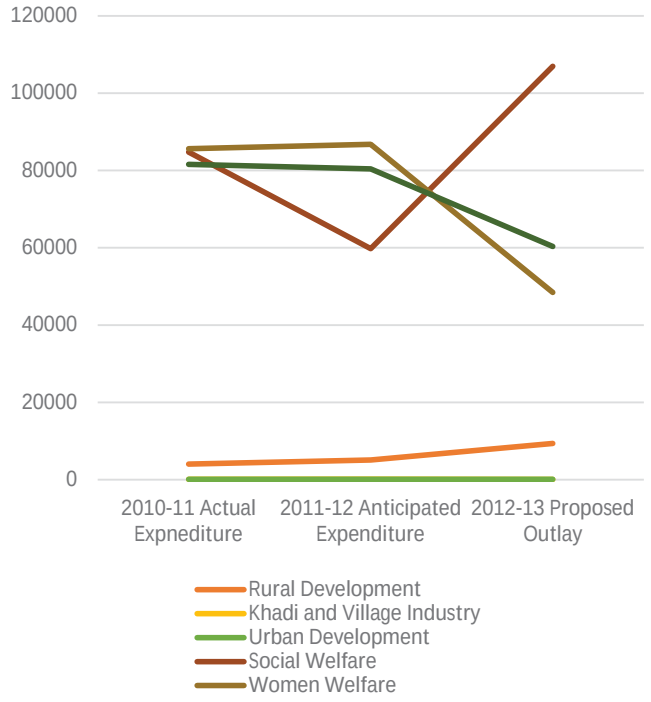
- Total Adaptation Expenditure (TAE) in the State has increased from 3.16% of GSDP in 2007-08 to 4.20% of GSDP in 2012-13 (BE).
- Fortunately, the TAE has also shown an upward swing as a proportion of the Total Budgetary Expenditure (TBE) -increasing from 13.71% in 2007-08 (AE) to 17.36 % in 2012-13 (BE) (Figure 10).
- In the sectoral share, the Poverty Alleviation category dominates (Figure 11) and shows an increasing trend.
- Agriculture and allied activities allocations are relatively small and not growing as required. Irrigation and flood control shows some increase, perhaps in response to more frequent disasters in recent years (Figure 12).
- Uttar Pradesh has still not moved on to adopting gender budgeting as a tool to empower its women. The state has in place, since 2005-06, a Women's Component Plan (WCP) which, under plan allocations, reported an outlay of Rs. 2253.09 crore, about 1.21% of the TBE during 2012-13.
- The WCP has witnessed an increase in the quantum of funds over recent years.
- However, no schemes under Agriculture and allied activities are reported under WCP and most schemes reported do not address specific gender concerns but are a procedural ex-post accounting exercise.
- Again, reported schemes are welfare-oriented, not empowering and there are no core climate-sensitive schemes accounted for.

Figure 12: Allocations for various sectors within the TAE in UP (Rs. in Crore)



- There are also huge variations in the allocations reported under WCP with social welfare witnessing a sharp fall in 2011-12 followed by a sharp increase in 2012-13; Nutrition and Women welfare scheme, critical to cushion the impact of low food production in the wake of climate vagaries, witnessed a sharp fall in 2012-13 compared to 2011-12 (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Adaptation to Climate Change under the Women Component Plan in UP (Rs. in Lakh)



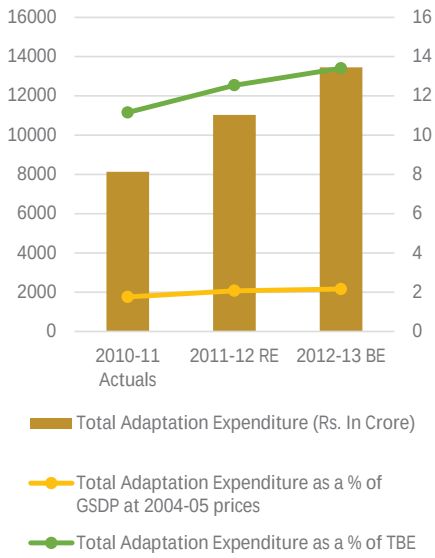
WEST BENGAL

West Bengal (WB), the fourth most populated State in India (after U.P., Maharashtra and Bihar), with a fifth of its people living below the poverty line (GOI, 2013), has a long history of recurring cyclones and floods. Climate change brings with it the threat of sea-level rise and worse disasters. Primary sector workers comprise only 44% of total workers but they are extremely resource poor with women comprising only 3.5% of total landowners (Agricultural Census 2010-11).This is one of the few states where the proportion of primary sector male workers is marginally higher than that of women workers.

Key Findings

- The size of the budget in West Bengal has seen an increasing trend over the last three years though the rise in both receipts and expenditures has not been substantial. The Total Adaptation Expenditure (TAE) has shown an increasing trend as a proportion of the TBE over the last 3 budgets -11.15% in 2010-11 (AE) to 13.40% in 2012-13 (BE); and a similar trend as a proportion of the GSDP (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Allocations for Adaptation to Climate Change in WB



- However, the share of the TAE as a proportion of the GSDP is quite insignificant at 2.162 % in 2012-13 (BE).
- As usual, the bulk of the budgetary expenditure goes towards Poverty Alleviation, livelihood and food security. It surpasses all other sectors by a huge margin.
- The budget for Risk Management is abysmally small.
- Forest, biodiversity and wildlife conservation as well as Disaster management are accorded a low priority.
- The share of Agriculture and allied activities is merely 8% in the total adaptation expenditure (Figure 15).
- All sectors have seen an increasing trend in expenditure over the three years under analysis.
- There is a marked increase in allocations under the Land development head and some rise is seen in Agriculture and allied activities (Figure 16).
- West Bengal has not yet adopted gender budgeting.

Figure: 15 Share of various sectors in the Total Adaptation Expenditure in 2012-13 in WB (%)

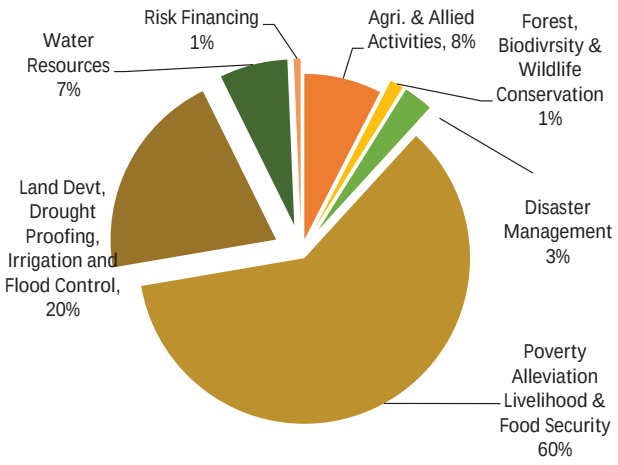
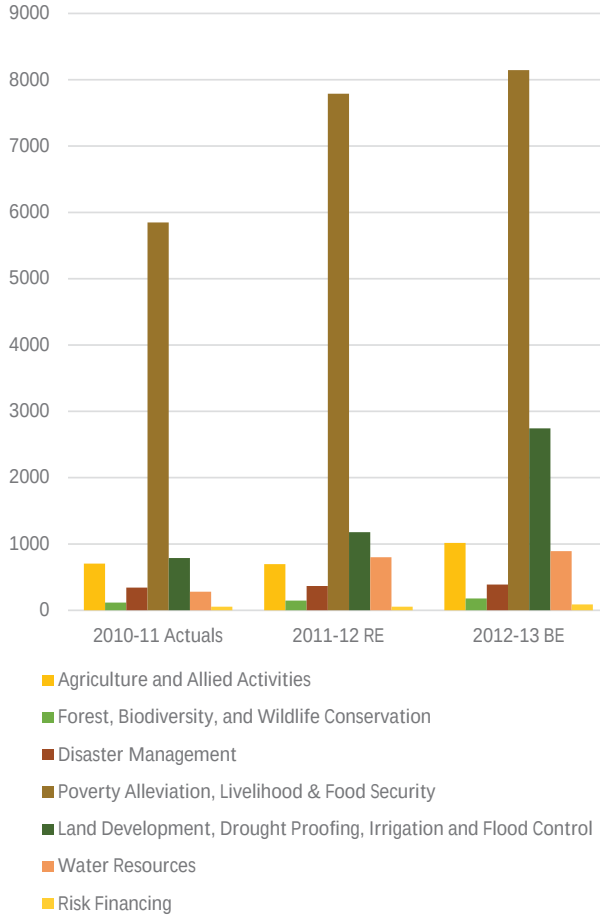
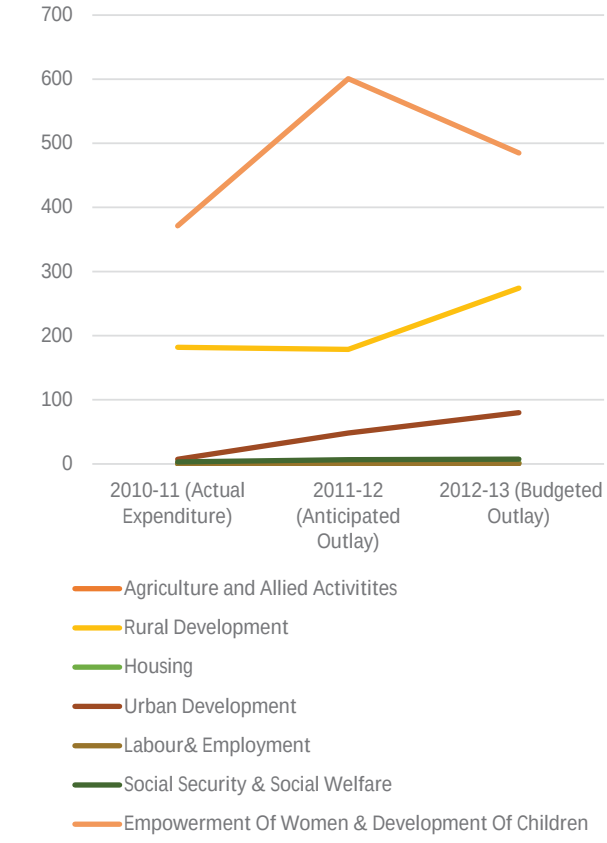


Figure 16: Allocations for various sectors within the TAE in WB (Rs. In Crore)



- The State reports under its Women's Component Plan (WCP) which has witnessed a marginal increase in allocations over the last three last years (2010-11 to 2012-13) (Figure 17).
- Very few departments report under the WCP and key adaptation-centric sectors remain outside the ambit of the WCP.

Figure 17: Adaptation to Climate Change under the Women Component Plan in WB (Rs. in Crore)



- Reporting under the WCP is not robust with many interventions that benefit women not being included under the WCP. Some of these interventions include the District Poverty Initiatives Project, Tejeswini Rural Women Empowerment Project, Mahila Mondals, Total Sanitation Campaign and Poultry and Small Animal Development scheme.

Key Recommendations

- **Gender budgeting must replace Women's Component Plan in all States** and this must be non-negotiable, with presentation of the **Gender Budget Statements (GBS)** with the State Budget.
- State governments with majority of its people dependent on the primary sector - agriculture and allied activities – must **prioritise climate change adaptation policy with requisite gender-based budgets**.
- State Action Plans on Climate Change **(SAPCCs) must earmark gender-based adaptation budgets** for strategies outlined for the primary sector, including risk insurance and disaster management affecting lives and livelihoods.
- **Collection of gender-disaggregated data on climate vulnerability and building technical capacities** in gender budgeting must be adopted as a basic principle by all government departments.
- Planning, allocation, expenditure and evaluation of **gender adaptation budgets must be decentralized** at the three governance levels – State, district and gram panchayat/municipality because adaptation requires local capacities, local knowledge and local resources.
- **Gender adaptation budgets must be fair** to the proportion of women participation in each sector, and not be based on some un-related ratio. If women workers are more than male workers in a sector, public resourcing must reflect this at the stage of planning and expenditure.
- Gender budgets for adaptation must be monitored and evaluated and **independent impact assessment** should be done at regular intervals.

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Hkkjr d pkj jkT;k e tyok;&ifjoru vudyu% tMj ctV dgk g\

tyok;&qifjorZu lEcUèkh vuqdwyu ctV fyx rVLFk ugh gksl drk

tyok; ifjoru ij Hkkjr dk e[; nLrkot u'kuy ,D'ku lyku vku DykbeV pUt ¼,u-,-ih-lh-lh-½ c[kch n'kkrk g fd vku oky le; e tyok; ifjoru dk iHkko n'k dh efgykvk ij fo'k"k :i l xEHkhj gkxkA ;g iHkko vkjrk dh pyh vk jgh vHkkoi.k fLFkfr dk vkj Hkh T;knk c<kok nxk ¼,u-,-ih-lh-lh-&2008] i"B 12½A yfdu bld ckotn ;g n[kk x;k g fd tyok; ifjoru ij n'k d jkT;k dh dk;&;tuk, & LVV ,D'ku lyku vku DykbeV pUt ¼,l-,-ih-lh-lh-½ & efgyk&lEcUèkh tyok; eík ij fdlh rjg dh lkp ugh j[krh gA lp rk ;g g fd n'k dh 87 ifr'kr xkeh.k efgyk; ;k rk NkV&NkV o"kk ij fuHkj [krk ij [krh&ckMh djrh g ;k [kfrgj etnj dk dke djrh gA ;gh ugh ; egurd'k vkjr viu ?kjk vkj i'kvk d fy; ikuh] pkj vkj ydMh dk nj&njkt d bykdk l bdëk dju dk dke Hkh djrh gA jkT; ljdkjk dk bl fLFkfr dk le>u dh t:jr gA mUg efgykvk dk tyok; ifjoru l gk jgh vkj gku okyh vfu;ferrkvk d

ckDl 1% efgyk&dfUnr ctV ;kuh tMj ctfVx

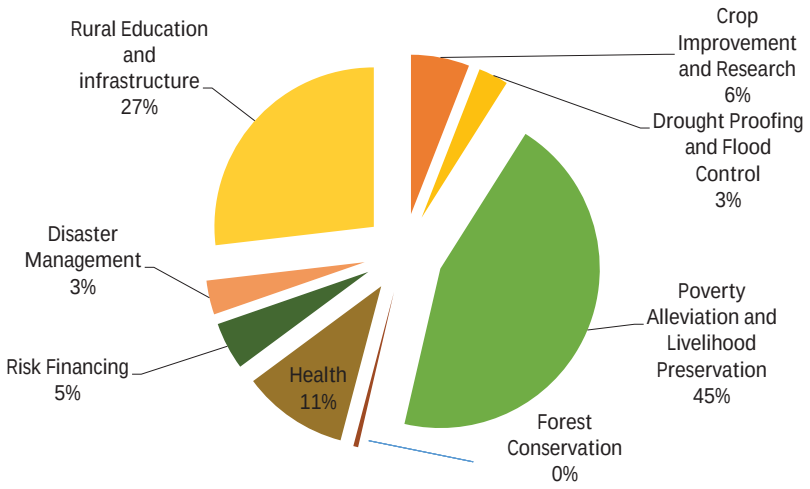
fiNy n"kd e db n"kk e tMj ctfVx viuk;h gA tMj ctfVx ljdkjk dk efgykvk dh vko";drkvk d ifr lonu"khy ,o ftEenkj gku dk ,d mik; gA

Hkkjr e viuh igyh tMj ctV LVVeV ¼th-ch-,l-½ 2005&06 e iLrr dh FkhA th-ch-,l- d Hkkx v e ;g ;ktuk; g ftue 100 ifr"kr iko/kku efgykvk d fy, gA Hkkx c dh ;ktukvk e U;ure 30 ifr"kr Hkkx efgykvk d fy, gA

o'k 2013&14 e n"k d 30 eU=ky;k@jkT; foHkkxk vkj ikp dUn "kkflr jkT;k u viu ctV vueku e efgyk&dfUnr ctV dk "kkfey fd;kA o'k 2012&13 dh ryuk e ml o'k e efgykvk d vkoVu e 10-2 ifr"kr c<r n[kh xbA Hkkx&v dh ifj;ktukvk e ;g c<r 18-6 ifr"kr FkhA

lkFk rkyey cBku d fy; viuh uhfr;k e mfpr cnyko yku dh vko';drk gA bld fy; efgyk&dfUnr ctV ;kuh tMj ctfVx ,d 'kfDr'kkyh rjhdk g tk vke efgykvk dk mudh tyok; vudyu dh yEch r;kjh e Lo; fu.k; yu e l'kDr cuk ldrk g ¼ckDl 1½A

Figure 1: Proportion of Critical Components in India's Total Adatation Expenditure (2006-07)



Source: Ghosh (2009)

,u-,-ih-lh-lh-&2008] INCAA&2010 rFkk vU; fjikV ckj&ckj ;g n'kkrh g fd vkuoky nk n'kdk e df"k mRikndrk] i'kèku] eRL;&ikyu o y?k ou&mRikn tl {k=k ij tyok; cnyko dk vlj Hkh"k.k gkxkA tux.kuk&2011 d vulkj efgyk Jfedk dh l[;k n'k d dy fdlkuk vkj df"k Jfedk e dgh T;knk gA blfy, bl ifØ;k dk Hkkjrh; df"k dk L=h&ie[k gk tkuk dgk tkrk gA 11oh ip&o"kh; ;ktuk d vulkj efgyk Jfed M;jh o i'kikyu rFkk y?k ou&mRikn&lxg tl {k=k e i#"kk d edkcy dgh T;knk l[;k e lyXu gA lkFk gh lkFk eRL;&ikyu {k= e Hkh mudh l[;k de ugh gA blfy; tyok; vudyu l tM {k=k e efgyk&dfUnr ctfVx fofèk dk ykx gkuk cgr t:jh gA

jkT; Lrj ij èkujkf'k db ;ktukvk d ekè;e l [kp gkrh gA vkd³k d vulkj Hkkjr ljdkj n'k d ldy ?kjy mRikn ¼th-Mh-ih-½ dk 2-63 ifr'kr tyok; vudyu lEcUèkh ;ktukvk ij [kp djrh gA yfdu ;g [kp dkQh gn rd db ;ktukvk o dk;Øek e ijk{k :i l gh fd;k tkrk gA bue 'kkfey g xjhch&mUeyu] vkthfodk&fodkl] Qly&lèkkj vkj vulèkku] ou&lj{k.k] l[kk&cpko] LokLF;] vkink&tfur tkf[kek gr foRrh; enn] vkink&icèku] xkeh.k f'k{kk rFkk cfu;knh <kp dk fodkl ¼fp= 1½A

lkQ g fd ; ;ktuk; o dk;Øe Li"V :i l tyok;& vudyu J.kh e ugh vkr g ij fQj Hkh ; dN gn rd ykxk dh tyok;&cnyko l gk jgh {kfr;k l mHkj iku e enn dj ldr g] tl ?kj&ifjokj d fy; i;kZr vkenuh o Hkktu] ifjlEifRr dk cu ikuk rFkk ikdfrd vkinkvk l cpko] bR;kfnA blhfy, ;g t:jh g fd e[; ctV d lkFk&lkFk vudyu ctV dk ikoèkku gk tk efgykvk dh vko';drkvk d erkfcd gkA

bl lUnHk e ;g vè;;u tMj ctfVx d nf"Vdk.k l n'k d pkj jkT;k & eè; in'k] mRrjk[k.kM] mRrj in'k o if'pe cxky d jkT;&ctVk e efgyk&fodkl d fy; fn; x; vyx ikoèkku dh ij[k djrk gA bl fo'y"k.k d fy; jkT;&ctVk dk lkr vudyu&0;; Jf.k;k ¼ckDl 2½ e ckVk x;k gA ;g vè;;u dUnh; ik;kftr ;ktuk; ¼lh- ,l- ,l-½ dUnh;] jkT; o ftyk ;ktukvk rFkk pkj foRrh; o"kk & 2009&10 ¼okLrfod½ l 2012&13 ¼vueku½ d vkdMk ij vkèkkfjr gA[1]

bl vè;;u d 'kkèk fu"d"kk d vulkj mRrjk[kM dk dy vudyu&0;; (Total Adaption Expenditure-TAE) ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn ¼2012&13½ dk doy 1-28 ifr'kr g vkj eè; in'k dk 4-36 ifr'krA bld ckotn ;g ik;k x;k

1 e/; in'k ,o mRrjk[kM d fy, pkj o"kZ mRrj in'k d fy, Nh o"k ¼2007&08 l 2010&11½ okLrfod] 2011&12 d fy, fjokbTM ,fLVeV ,o 2012&13 d fy, vueku½A if'pe cxky d fy, rhu o"k ¼2010&11½ okLrfod] 2011&12½ fjokbTM ,fLVeV ,o 2012&13 d fy, vueku½A

ckDl 2½ bl vè;;u dh ^vudyu 0;;* Jf.k;k

- Hkkfe fodkl] l[kkjkèku] flapkbZ ,oa ck<+ fu;a=.k tl dk;Øek l[kk io.k {k= dk;Øe vkj ,dhdr okVj'kM icèku dk;Øe
- df"k vkj lcfèkr xfrfofèk;k¡ jk"Vh; [kk| lj{kk fe'ku vkj eØk euteV Ñf"k ¼,e-,e-,-½ ,xhdYpjy VDukykth euteV ,tlh ¼,-V-e-,-½ jk"Vh; ckxokuh fe'ku] M;jh fodkl dk;Øe
- ty lalkèku¼ Mhlfyu'ku ifj;ktuk vkj dvk d ekè;e l Hkty d df=e iuHkj.k tl dk;Øe
- okfudh] oU; thou vkj tho fofoèkrk¡ ,dhdr ou lj{k.k ;ktuk vkj ,dhdr oU; tho fuokl fodkl tl dk;Øe
- xjhch mUeyu] vkthfodk vkj [kk| lj{kk¡ vR;kn; vUu ;ktuk] [kk| lfCklMh tl dk;Øe vkj Lo.k t;rh xke Lojktxkj ;ktuk ¼vc jk"Vh; xkeh.k vkthfodk fe'ku½
- vkink&tfur tkf[kek gr foRrh; enn o chek¡ jk"Vh; Ñf"k chek ;ktuk ¼,u-,-vkb-,l-½ vkj ekleh&Qly chek tl dk;Øe
- vkink icèku¡ jk"Vh; vkink icèku dk;Øe vkj] lukeh vkj rQku prkouh i.kkyh dk;Øe

fd pkjk jkT;k d nf"Vdk.k e fuo'k gr efgyk&fodkl ikFkfedrkvk e dkQh lekurk gA vkthfodkvk dk l'kDr cuku d ctk; T;knkrj [kp xjhch&mUeyu] vkthfodk&fodkl vkj [kk| lj{kk rFkk vud fj;k;rh dY;k.kdkjh ;ktukvk ij fd;k tk jgk gA vkink&tfur tkf[kek gr foRrh; enn o chek] vkj vkink icèku tl tyok; lEcèkh egRoi.k {k=k d fy; vkoVu ugh d cjkcj gA df"k vkj lEcfUèkr xfrfofèk;k ij Hkh dkb [kkl tkj ugh gA

pkj jkT;k e doy eè; in'k vkj mRrjk[kM u tMj ctfVx dk viuk;k gA vU; nk jkT;k e efgyk ?kVd ;ktuk ¼Women Component Plan½ ¼MCYk;- lh- ih-½ tkjh gA MCYk;- lh- ih- d rgr efgyk lEcUèkh y[kk&tk[kk dPpk&iDdk gh g] folxfr;k bruh g fd db ckj rk efgyk lEcUèkh ;ktuk; ;k rk nk;j e ugh vkrh g ;k cl mud uke gh fn; tkr gA tMj ctfVx dkQh =fVi.k gA bld Hkkx&v e lkr vudyu Jf.k;k d rgr 'kkfey ;ktukvk dk vkoVu cgr dh de gA ;ktuk cuku d Lrj ij fyx ctV fuèkkfjr dju dk] efgykvk dh t:jrk dk ijk dju dk ;k mud ifrfufèkRo dk c<kok nu dk dkb ikoèkku ugh gA iR;d jkT; d ckj e 'kkèk fu"d"k uhp fn; x; gA

jkT;ksl sæ dj ; fu"d"kZ

eè; izns'k

eè; in'k n'k d cM jkT;k e l ,d g vkj rnulkj mldk ctV Hkh cMk gA yfdu ;g n'k d lcl xjhc jkT;k e fxuk tkrk gA lkFk&gh&lkFk bldk ,d cMk {k= l[kk g vkj ;gk dh vfèkdrj turk fo'k"kr;k efgyk; vkj cPp dik"k.k d f'kdkj gA bl jkT; dh 72 ifr'kr vkcknh xkeh.k g vkj 70 ifr'kr ykx viuh vkthfodk d fy; df"k] ckxokuh] eNyh] i'k o exh ikyu vkj okfudh tlh ikFkfed {k= dh xfrfofèk;k ij fuHkj djr gA bl ikFkfed {k= e efgykvk dh ie[k Hkfedk g D;kfd tux.kuk&2011 d vulkj 64 ifr'kr i#"k Jfedk d edkcy 80 ifr'kr vkjr bl {k= e lyXku gA yfdu bud vfèkdkj e jkT; dh 9-6 ifr'kr Hkfe gh g tlk fd df"k&tux.kuk ¼2010&11½ u n'kk;k gA tyok;&vudyu lEcUèkh ctV e u doy efgykvk dk ikFkfedrk nuh pkfg; cfYd mUg ennk l t>u d fy; l'kDr Hkh cukuk pkfg;A

e[; fu"d"k

- o"k 2012&13 e oreku eY;k d vkèkkj ij dy vudyu&0;; ¼Total Adaption Expenditure½ ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn ¼th-,l-Mh-ih-½ dk 4-36 ifr'kr FkkA ;g Hkh n[kk x;k g fd fiNy rhu o"kk e ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn d vuikr e ;g ctV de gkrk pyk x;kA
- o"k 2009&10 ¼okLrfod½ vkj lu 2012&13 ¼vueku½ d chp Åij nh xb vudyu&lEcUèkh lkr Jf.k;k ij ekeyh c<r n[kh xb ¼fp= 2½A bl vofèk e dy vudyu ctV 0;; e Hkh ekeyh c<kUkjh gbA

Figure 2: Allocations for Adaptation to Climate Change in MP

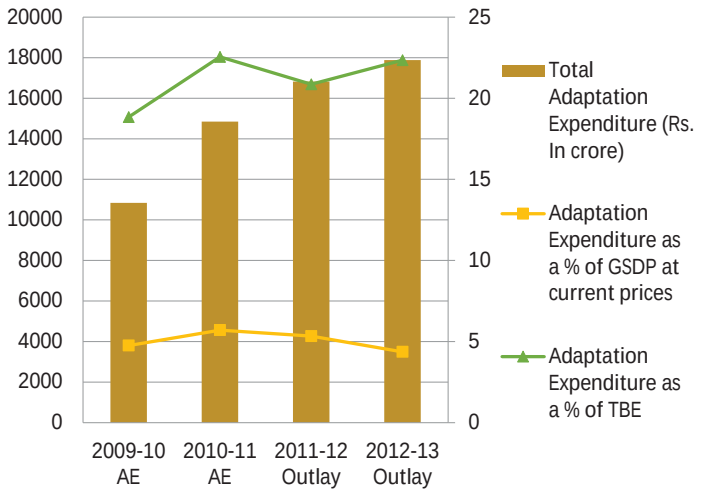


Figure 3: Percentage Share of Adaptation Components in the TAE in 2012-13 for MP (%)

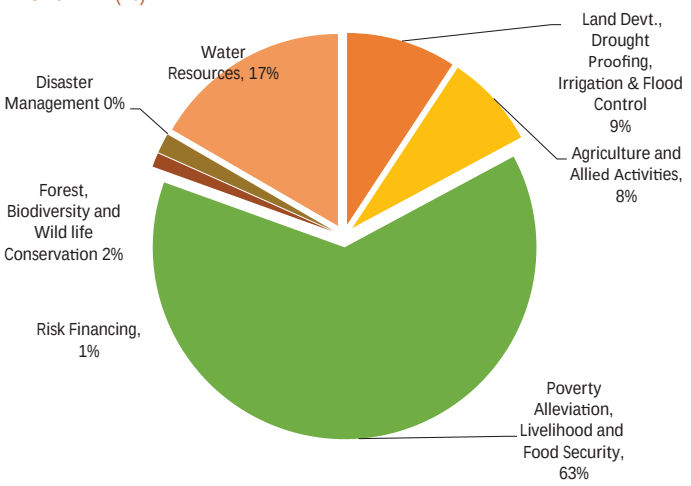
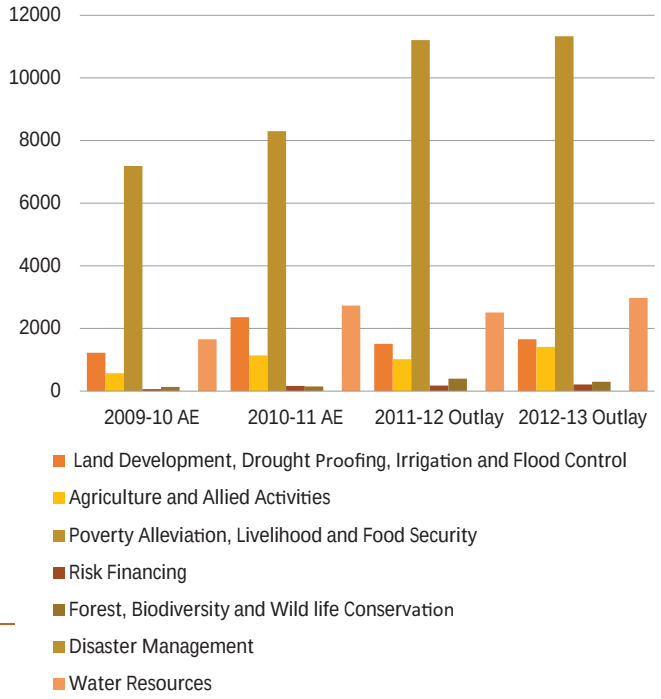


Figure 4: Allocations for various sectors within the TAE in MP (Rs. In Crore)

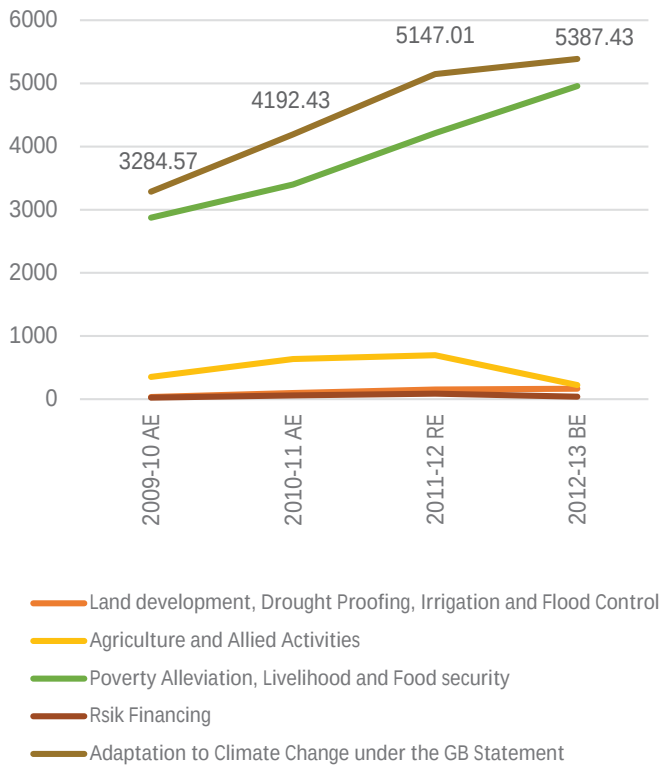


- xjhch&mUeyu] vkthfodk&fodkl vkj [kk|&lj{kk dk ikFkfedrk nh xb ij Hkkjh lfcIMh d lkFkA
- vkink&tfur tkf[kek gr foRrh; enn vkj vkink&icèku tl tyok; ifjoru d ifr vfr lonu'khy Jf.k;k d fy; vkoVu cgr de FkkA df"k vkj lEcfèkr xfrfofèk;k d fy; vkoVu Hkh ugh d cjkcj Fkk ¼fp= 3½A
- vè;;u dh vofèk e lkr Jf.k;k ij 0;; dkQh vyx ik;k x;k tk jkT; ljdkj dh cnyrh ikFkfedrkvk dk n'kkrk g ¼fp= 4½A
- eè; in'k vR;Ur l[kk iHkkfor jkT; g vkj eè; in'k LVV ,D'ku lyku vku DykbeV pUt ¼e-i-,l-,-ih-lh-

lh-½ d vulkj vku oky le; e l[kk dh fLFkfr vkj Hkh Hkh"k.k gk tk;xhA bld ckotn vkink&tfur tkf[kek gr foRrh; enn vkj vkink&icèku d fy; i;kIr lkykuk of) ugh dh xbA

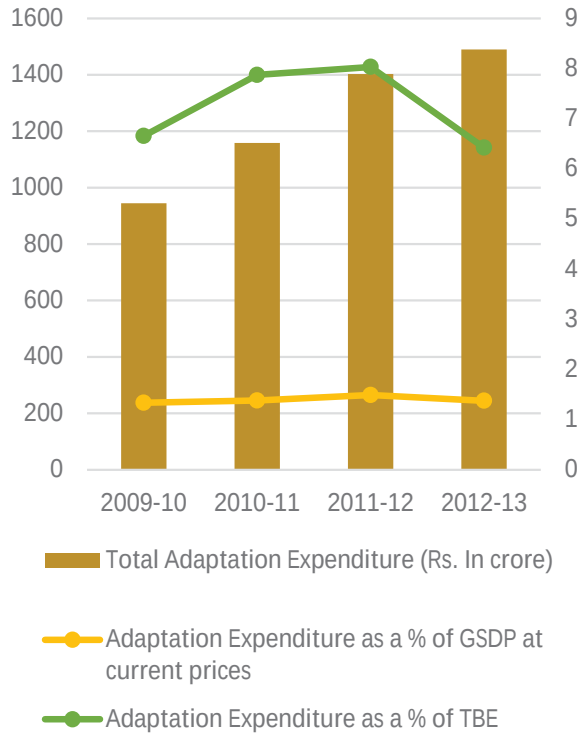
- o"k 2010&11 e Hkfe&fodkl] l[kk&funku] flpkb ,o ck< fu;=.k e c<kRrjh gb yfdu ckn ble rth l fxjkoV n[kh xbA
- bld ckotn df"k vkj ty&lkr icUèku d ctV e dN of) gb ¼fp= 4½A

Figure 5: Adaptation to Climate Change under the GB Statement in MP (Rs. in Crore)



- tMj ctfVx dk vè;;u ;g n'kkrk g fd T;knkrj {k= tMj ctfVx d nk;j d ckgj FkA
- ;g Hkh n[kk x;k fd jkT; d dN gh foHkkxk u i.kr efgyk&;ktuk; o dk;Øe viuk; vkj budk ctV Hkh u d cjkcj FkkA
- tMj ctfVx d T;knkrj vkoVu xjhch mUeyu dh J.kh e vk;A
- vkink icèku vkj okfudh {k= tl eí tMj ctfVx d rgr ugh j[k x;A
- df"k {k= gr fuèkkfjr ctV cgr gh de FkkA fiNy dN o"kk l rk ;g ctV vkoVu de gkrk tk jgk gA ;g fprk

Figure 6: Allocations for Adaptation to Climate Change in UK



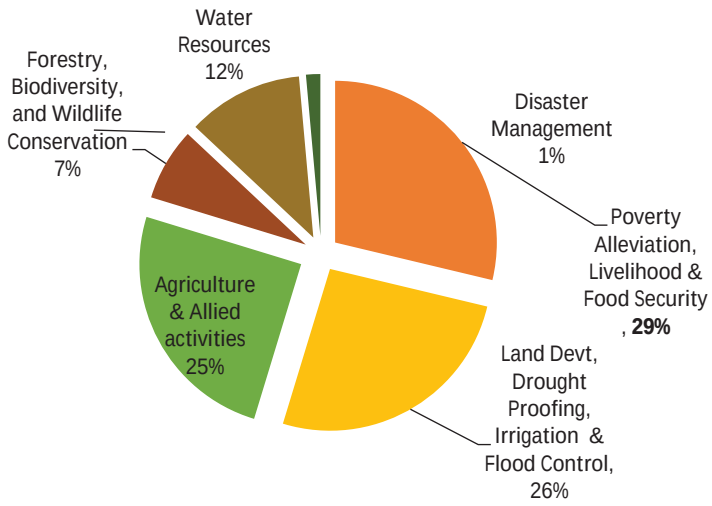
dk fo"k; g] fo'k"k :i l tc Hkkjrh; df"k L=h&ièkku gk pdh gA

- ctV ifØ;k e fyx lcèkh eík dk ;ktukc) ugh fd;k x;k vkj ;g Hkh n[kk x;k fd bl lEcUèk e foHkkxk }kjk tk dN Hkh fu.k; fy; x; o lc dke&pykÅ gh Fk ¼fp= 5½A

mRrjk[kM

mRrjk[kM d fy; tyok;&ifjoru ,d cMk [krjk lkfcr gk ldrk gA bldk dkj.k g bl jkT; dh Hkkxkfyd fLFkfr vkj mu ikdfrd llkèkuk ij bldh fuHkjrk tk tyok;&cnyko l iHkkfor gk ldr gA bldk 65 ifr'kr {k= ouk d vèkhu g vkj vkèk l vfèkd vkcknh df"k] ckxokuh vkj i'kikyu ij fuHkj gA vfèkdk'k df"k o"kk lhfpr g vkj bl dkj.k ;g df"k tyok; vfu;ferrk d ifr cgr gh lonu'khy gA o"k 2011 dh tux.kuk d vulkj bl jkT; e ,d cMh l[;k e ¼73 ifr'kr½ Jfed vkjr df"k&lEcUèkh xfrfofèk;k e tVh gb gA 40 ifr'kr i#"kk dh ryuk e doy 10 ifr'kr vkjrk d ikl tehu dh ekyfd;r g(df"k&tux.kuk ¼2010&11½A ;g Hkh ik;k x;k g fd jkT; d lHkh nj&njkt igk³h bykdk l i#"k Hkkjh l[;k e 'kgjk dh vkj iy;ku dj tkr gA

Figure 7: Share of various sectors in the TAE in 2012-13 in UK (%)



e[; fu"d"k

- o"k 2009&10 ¼vuekuh½ vkj 2012&13 d chp dy vudyu 0;; (Total Adaption Expenditure) e 0-04 ifr'kr dh ekeyh of) gbA ijUr ;g of) ux.; g D;kfd mlh vofèk e dy ctV 0;; ¼Total Budget Expenditure½ d vuikr e Vh-,-b- e 0-24 ifr'kr dh fxjkoV gb ¼fp= 6½A
- dy vudyu 0;; e cgr ekeyh c<r n[kh xb ¼o"k 2009&10 e th-,l-Mh-ih- d 1-34 ifr'kr l o"k 2012&13 e 1-38 ifr'kr½ yfdu dy ctV 0;; ¼Vh-ch-b-½ d vuikr e bl jkf'k e fxjkoV n[kh xb ¼o"k 2009&10 e 6-66 ifr'kr l 2012&13 e 6-42 ifr'kr½ ¼o"k 2011&12 e gYdh c<kÙkjh n[kh xbA ½
- tyok; vudyu dh lkr Jf.k;k e ^xjhch mUeyu rFkk vkthfodk vkj [kk| lj{kk^ e[; {k= jgk gA bld ckn ^Hkfe fodkl] l[kkjkèku] flpkb ,o ck< fu;=.k^ rFkk df"k o lc) xfrofèk;k vkr gA
- Åij dh rhu e[; Jf.k;k ij 0;; dy vudyu 0;; dk YkxHkx 80 ifr'kr g ¼fp= 7½A
- o"k 2011&12 vkj 2012&13 d chp d xjhch mUeyu rFkk vkthfodk vkj [kk| lj{kk d dy vkoVu e mYy[kuh; of) n[kh xbA
- bl vofèk d nkjku d Hkfe fodkl] l[kkjkèku] ty&lpkj vkj ck< fu;=.k d dy vkoVu d lkFk&lkFk df"k d vkoVu e fxjkoV n[kh xbA
- mYy[kuh; g fd lu 2012&13 e nk Jf.k;k g &okfud&tfod fofoèkrk&outhou lj{k.k vkj vkink&icUèku&ftudk vkoVu lu 2011&12 l nxuk gk x;k ¼fp= 8½A bll ;g irhr gkrk g fd 'kk;n bl jkT; e vrrh tyok;&lonu'khy {k=k ij è;ku dfnr dju dh vko';drk dk Lohdkj dj fy;k x;k gA gkykfd] bud gr vkoVu jkT; d dy ctV dk cgr gh NkVk fgLlk gA

Figure 8: Allocations for various sectors within the TAE in UK (Rs. in Crore)

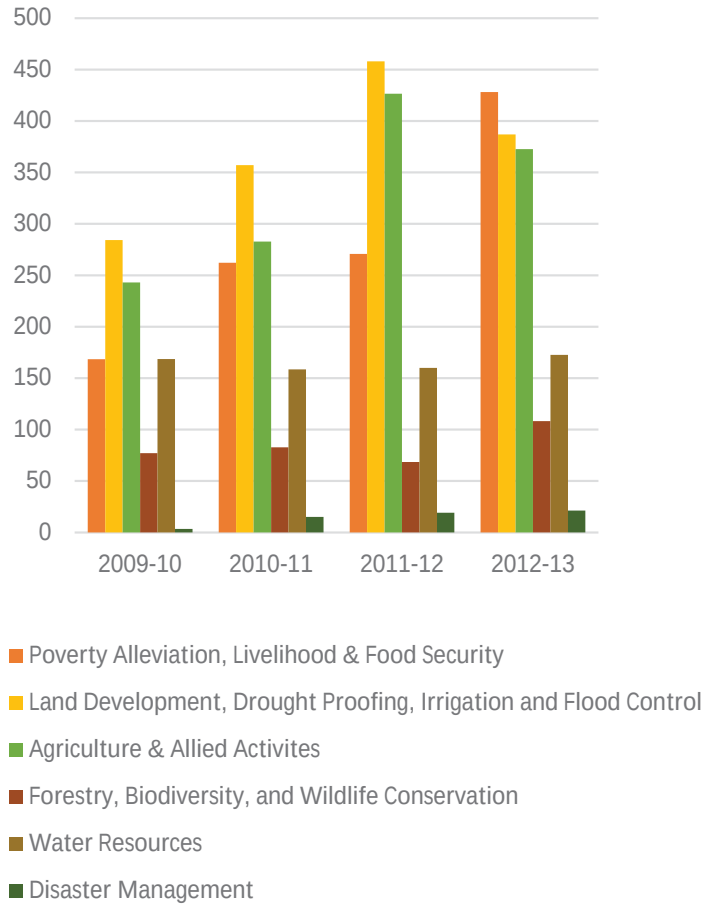
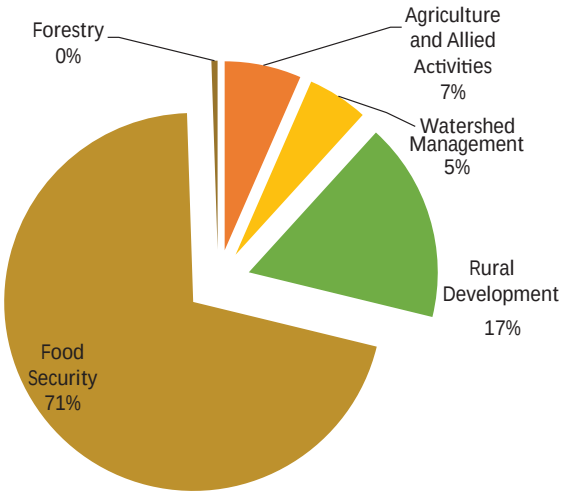


Figure 9: Adaptation to Climate Change under GB Statement in UK for 2012-13 (%)



- mRrjk[kM n'k d dN ,l jkT;k e l ,d g tgk tMj ctfVx d ikoèkku dk vkipkfjd rkj ij LFkkfir dj fy;k x;k gA bl jkT; e tMj ctfVx jkT; d e[; cTkV nLrkot d lkFk iLrr fd;k tkrk gA
- bl ikoèkku d ckotn tMj ctfVx dk ykx dju d ifr ifrc)rk de utj vkrh gA vkj bld y[k&tk[k e db folxfr;k ik;h x;h gA mnkgj.k d fy; l;Dr ou&icUèk e] ftle efgykvk dh Hkkxhnkjh vfuok; g] tMj ctfVx dk dkb icèku ugh g ¼fp= 9½A
- df"k vkj okVj'kM icUèku tl {k=k d tMj ctV e Hkh folxfr;k dh Hkjekj gA th-ch-,l- d Hkkx&v e ¼ftle 'kr&ifr'kr vkoVu efgykvk d fy, g½ bu {k=k e efgykvk d fy, dkb ;ktuk; fjkV ugh dh x;h gA M;jh fodkl tl {k=k e Hkh] ftue efgyk Jfed Hkkjh l[;k e tMh g] ctV vkoVu cgr gh de gA
- tMj cTkV nLrkot e [kk| lj{kk dk ie[krk nh xb g vkj bldk dkj.k g dUn ljdkj }kjk lik"k.k ;ktuk d vrxr fey jgk vkoVuA
- tMj cTkV nLrkot d Hkkx&c e vkink icèku vkj tkf[ke foRrik"k.k tl db egRoi.k tyok; ifjoru d ifr lonu'khy {k=k ¼ftue dUn }kjk ;g vfuok; g fd de l de 30 ifr'kr efgykvk ij [kp fd;k tk;½ dk dkb ftØ ugh gA bu dN foHkkxk e tgk ,lh Ldhe ykx dh xb g bud fy; vkoVu cgr gh de gA
- tMj cTkV nLrkot dh lkr Jf.k;k e lkp x; gLr{ki e[; :i l dY;k.k mUe[k g] o ykxk dk tyok; ifjoru d fofHkUu iHkkok dk lkeuk dju gr l{ke cuku e dkb [kkl ;kxnku ugh n ik jg gA
- mRrjk[kM e ctV ;ktuk ifØ;k fyx&Hkn lcfèkr eík dk ifrfcfcr ugh djrkA

mRrj izns'k

mRrj in'k] Hkkjr dk lcl vfèkd vkcknh okyk vkj lcl xjhc jkT;k e l ,d gA df"k tux.kuk 2010&11 dk vueku g fd Hkfo"; e bl jkT; d dN bykd rho o"kk o ck< l xLr gkx vkj vU; bykdk e u d cjkcj o"kk vkj yEc le; rd l[k dk idki gkxkA bl rjg d iHkko jkT;

Figure 10: Allocations for Adaptation to Climate Change in UP

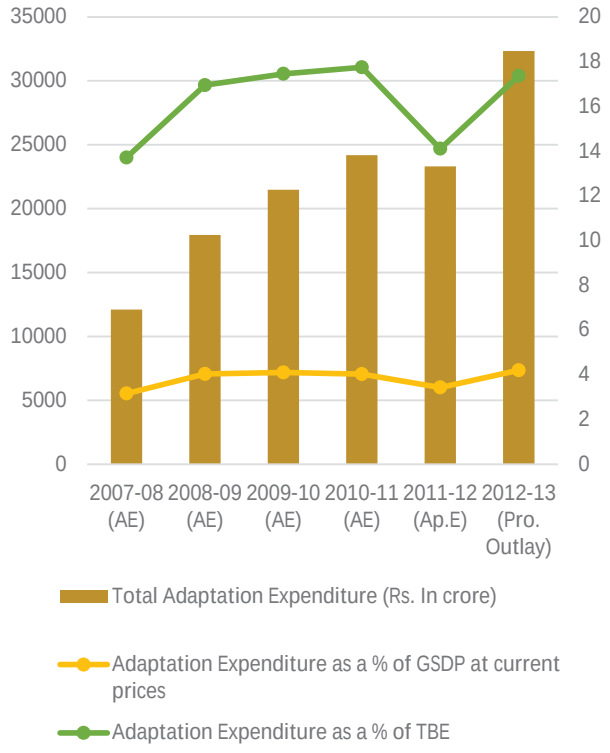
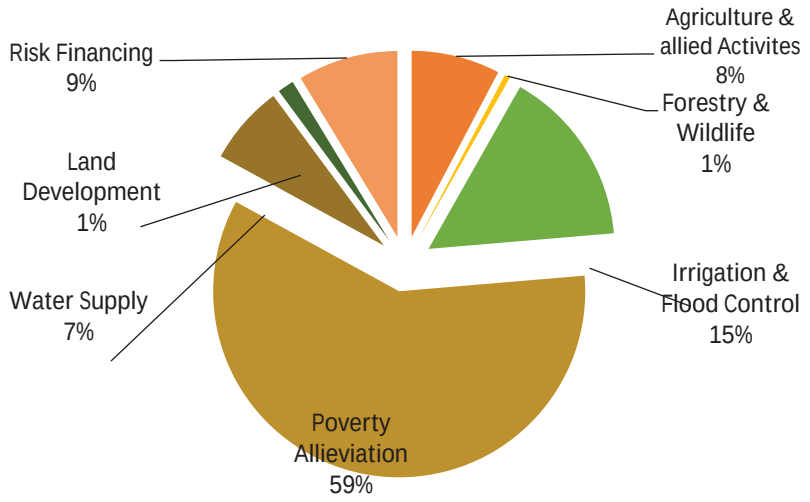


Figure 11: Share of Various Sectors in TAE in 2012-13 in UP (%)

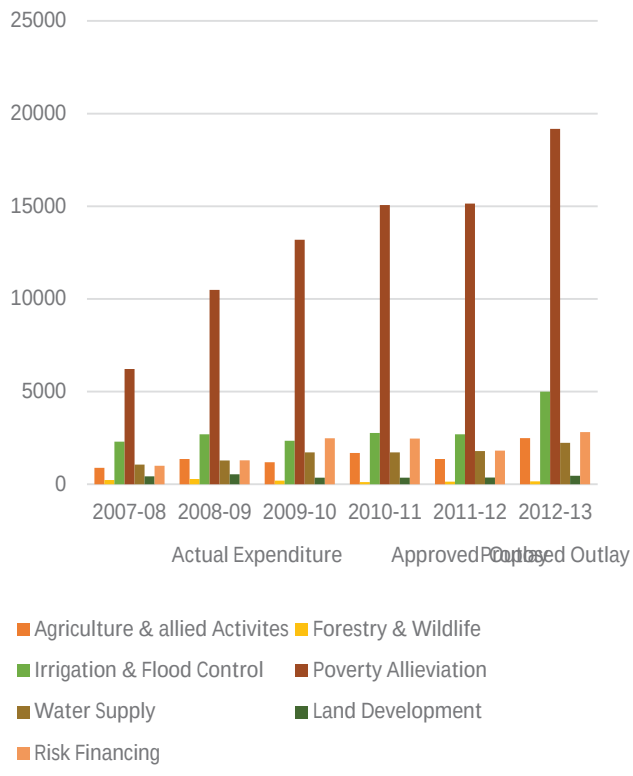


dh vFkZ;oLFkk d fy, xEHkhj [krjk cu tk;x tk e[;r% df"k&ièkku g vkj ftl ij jkT; dh 59 ifr'kr vkcknh fuHkj djrh gA ;g Hkh ik;k x;k g fd 7 ifr'kr l Hkh de efgykvk d ikl viuh tehu gA 59 ifr'kr i#"k Jfed vkj 61 ifr'kr efgyk Jfed vkthfodk gr bl vFkZ;oLFkk d ikbejh {k= ij fuHkj gA M;jh Qkfex] jlkb ckxckuh] ?kjk e exh o cdjh ikyu vU; {k= g ftue efgyk; cMh l[;k e dk;jr gA

e[; fu"d"k

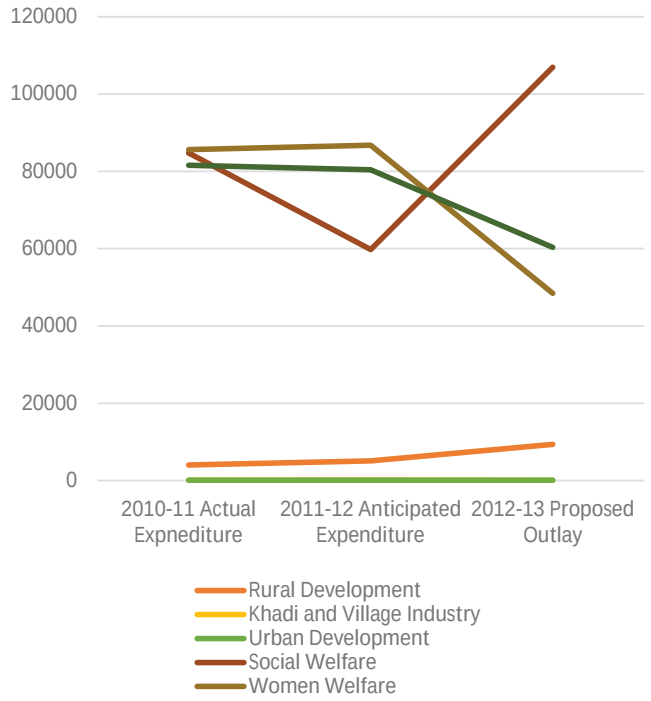
- jkT; dk dy vudyu 0;; (Total Adaption Expenditure) o"k 2007&08 e th-,l-Mh-ih- d 3-16 ifr'kr l c<dj o"k 2012&13 ¼vuqku½ e 4-20 ifr'kr igp x;kA
- dy ctVh; 0;; (Total Budget Expenditure) d vuikr d :i e Hkh dy vudyu 0;; o"k 2007&08 e 13-71 ifr'kr Fkk tk rth l c<rk gvk o"k 2012&13 e 17-36 ifr'kr gk x;k ¼fp= 10½A
- fofHkUu Jf.k;k e xjhch mUeyu dk vkoVu lc l vfèkd ik;k x;k vkj ;g vkoVu ¼fp= 11½ ,d c<rh gb iofRr dk Hkh n'kkrk gA
- df"k vkj lcfèkr xfrfofèk;k d vkoVu vi{kdr NkV jg g vkj ftruh t:jr g mld fgl kc l ugh c< jg gA flpkb vkj ck< fu;=.k {k= & 'kk;n gky d o"kk e yxkrkj ?kVrh vkinkvk d dkj.k ¼fp= 12½ dN of) n'kkr gA
- mRrj in'k e tMj ctfVx }kjk efgykvk dk l'kDr cuku dh dkb igy ugh dh xb gA jkT; u o"k 2005&06 e efgyk ?kVd ;ktuk & okeu dEikuUV lyku ¼MCYk;- lh-ih-½ ykx fd;k FkkA bl lyku dk vkoVu 2253-09 djk³ #i; g tk dy ctV 0;; dk flQ 1-21 ifr'kr gA
- gky d o"kk e MCYk;-lh-ih- dh vkoVu èkujkf'k e c<kÙkjh n[kh xbA

Figure 12: Allocations for various sectors within the TAE in UP (Rs. in Crore)



- yfdu MCYk;-lh-ih- d rgr df"k o lcfèkr xfrfofèk;k gr dkb ;ktuk ugh ykx dh xbA T;knkrj ;ktuk; [kkl fyx eík dk lckfèkr ugh dj ikbA o doy y[kk&tk[kk dh vkipkfjd xfrfofèk;k cudj jg x;hA
- bld lkFk&lkFk ;g n[kk x;k fd lkjh dh lkjh ;ktuk; nku&dY;k.k l ifjr jgh u fd tu&l'kfDrdj.k lA bue dkb fo'k"k tyok;&lEcUèkh ;ktuk Hkh ugh ik;h xbA

Figure 13: Adaptation to Climate Change under the Women Component Plan in UP (Rs. in Lakh)

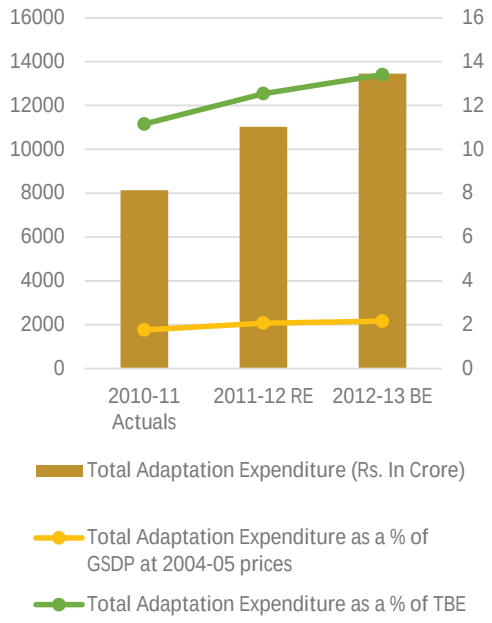


- MCYk;-lh-ih- d rgr fofHkUu ;ktukvk e Hkkjh mrkj&p<ko n[kk x;kA tl o"k 2011&12 e tu&dY;k.k ;ktuk d vkoVu e fxjkoV vk;h yfdu o"k 2012&13 e bl vkoVu e Hkkjh c<kÙkjh gbA lik"k.k o efgyk&dY;k.k ;ktuk; tyok; vlekurk l gku okyh [kk| deh dk lEHkkyu e dkjxj gk ldrh gA yfdu bu ;ktukvk dk vkoVu o"k 2011&12 d edkcy] o"k 2012&13 e cgr de gk x;k ¼fp= 13½A

lkf'pe cxky

if'pe cxky n'k dk pkFkk lc l vfèkd vkcknh okyk jkT; g ¼mRrj in'k] egkjk"V vkj fcgkj d ckn½ tgk gjd ikpok 0;fDr xjhch j[kk d uhp g ¼Hkkjr ljdkj] 2013½A ;g jkT; ge'kk l Hkh"k.k pØokrk o ck<k dk lkeuk djrk jgk gA tyok;&ifjoru d dkj.k u doy bld vkl&ikl d lenh Lrj e of) gk tk;xh] vkj Hkh db cMh vkinkvk dk [krjk Hkh c< tk;xkA df"k tux.kuk ¼2010&11½ d vulkj vFk0;oLFkk d ikFkfed {k= l flQ 44 ifr'kr Jfed tM g tk llkèkufoghu gA jkT; e tehu d ekfydk e efgykvk dh l[;k doy 3-5 ifr'kr gA if'pe cxky ,l dN jkT;k e l ,d g tgk ikFkfed lDVj e i#"kk dh l[;k efgykvk dh l[;k l FkkMh T;knk gA

Figure 14: Allocations for Adaptation to Climate Change in WB



e[; fu"d"k

- fiNy rhu o"kk e if'pe cxky d ctV e c<r dk #>ku n[kk x;k gkykfd èkujkf'k ikflr o 0;; fglkc l ;g c<r cgr gh ekeyh FkhA dy ctVh; 0;; d vuikr e dy vudyu 0;; e fiNy rhu lkyk e c<r dk #>ku n[kk x;k & 11-15 ifr'kr o"k 2010&11 e vkj 13-40 ifr'kr o"k 2012&13 eA ,lh gh #>ku dy vudyu 0;; d th-,l-Mh-ih- d vuikr e n[kk x;k ¼fp= 14½A
- yfdu dy vudyu 0;; th-,l-Mh-ih- dk cgr gh ekeyh fgLlk Fkk ¼2012&13 ¼vuekuh½ d ctV dk 2-162 ifr'kr½A
- bl vè;;u d Ckkdh jkT;k dh rjg ctVh; 0;; dk T;knkrj fgLlk xjhch&mUeyu vkj vkthfodk o [kk| lj{kk d {k= ij [kpk fd;k x;kA bl {k= d vkj vU; {k=k d 0;; e Hkh Hkkjh Qd n[kk x;kA
- vkink&tfur tkf[kek gr foRrh; enn o chek gr ctV cgr dh de gA

Figure: 15 Share of various sectors in the Total Adaptation Expenditure in 2012-13 in WB (%)

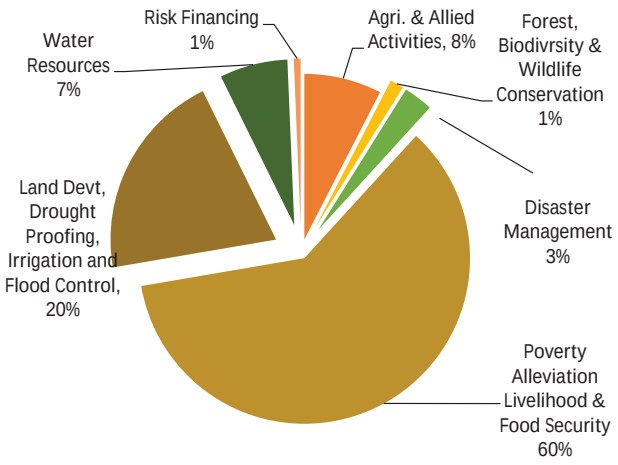
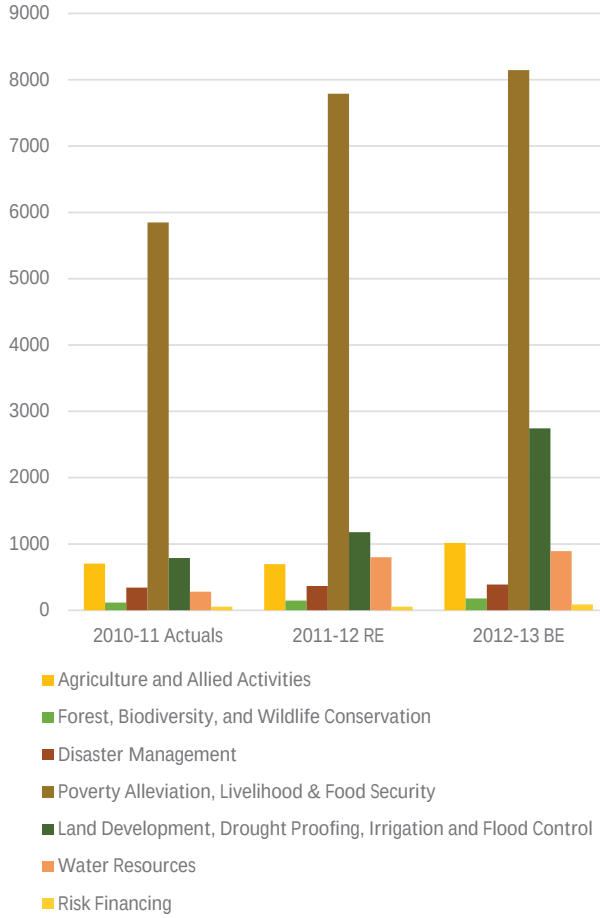
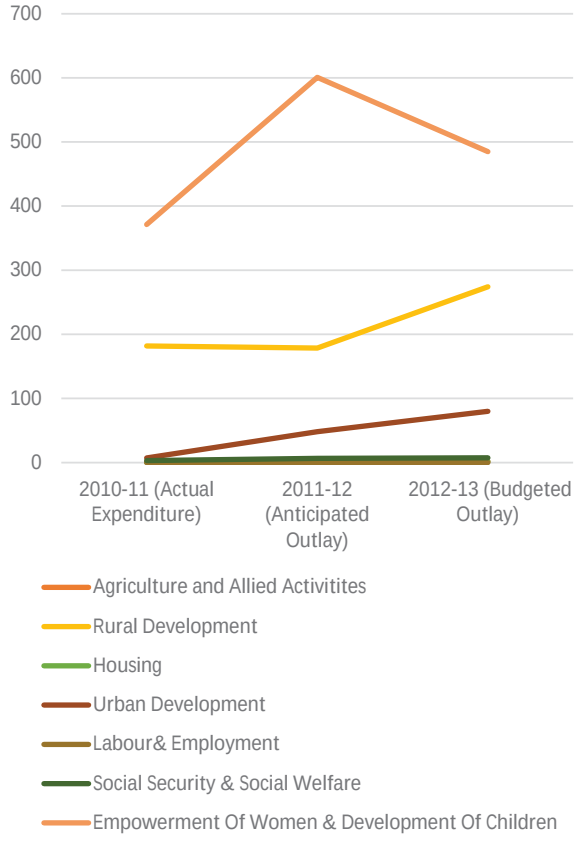


Figure 16: Allocations for various sectors within the TAE in WB (Rs. In Crore)



- okfudh] to&fofoèkrk] outhou&lj{k.k vkj vkinkicUèku tl {k=k dk cgr gh de ikFkfedrk nh xb gA
- dy tyok;&vudyu 0;; (Total Adaption Expenditure) e df"k o lcfèkr xfrfofèk;k dk ctV fgLlk doy 8 ifr'kr g ¼fp= 15½A
- fiNy rhu o"kk e lHkh {k=k d 0;; e c<kUkjh gbA

Figure 17: Adaptation to Climate Change under the Women Component Plan in WB (Rs. in Crore)



- Hkfe&fodkl J.kh d vkoVu e Hkkjh c<kÙkjh gb vkj FkkMh cgr c<kÙkjh df"k vkj lEcfUèkr xfrfofèk;k e Hkh n[kh x;h ¼fp= 16½A
- if'pe cxky u vHkh rd efgyk&dfUnr ctV fofèk ¼tMj ctfVx½ dk ugh viuk;k gA
- jkT; e pyk;h tk jgh efgyk ?kVd ;ktuk ¼Women Component Plan½ ¼MCYk;-lh-ih-½ dk ctV fiNy rhu lkyk e ¼2010&11 l 2012&13 rd½ c<k g ¼fp= 17½A
- dN gh foHkkx MCYk;-lh-ih- d Hkkxhnkj g vkj bl Hkkxhnkjh e e[; vudyu&lcèkh {k= MCYk;-lh-ih- nk;j d ckgj gh gA
- MCYk;-lh-ih- dh dk;i.kkyh ln< ugh g ftld dkj.k efgyk&lEcUèkh vud igy bl ;ktuk e 'kkfey gku l jg tkrh gA bl rjg dh dN e[; igy g & ftyk Lrj ij xjhch fueyu dk iktDV] rtfLouh xkeh.k efgyk l'kfDrdj.k ifj;ktuk] efgyk e.My] lEi.k LoPNrk vfHk;ku vkj exh o NkV tkuoj ikyu dh ifj;ktukA

iæqfk vuqjks ,o lq>ko

- lHkh jkT;k dk pkfg; fd MCYk;-lh-ih- d LFkku ij efgyk&dfUnr ctV fofèk ¼tMj ctfVx½ ifrLFkkfir dj tk Bkl :Ik l vfuok; gkA fyx ctV LVVeV dk jkT; d e[; ctV d lkFk i'k fd;k tkuk Hkh vfuok; gkuk pkfg,A
- ftu jkT;k e T;knkrj ykx ikFkfed {k= dh df"k o lcfèkr xfrfofèk;k ij fuHkj g mUg pkfg; fd tyok;&vudyu uhfr cuku dk ikFkfedrk n vkj vko';d fyx ctV fuèkkfjr djA
- jkT;k dk LVV ,D'ku lyku vku DykbeV pUt ¼,l-,-ih-lh-lh-½ e ikFkfed {k= dk lEHkkyu d fy, bl vè;;u e mfYyf[kr j.kuhfr;k dk vey e ykuk pkfg;A bld fy; vko';d fyx&vkèkkfjr tyok; vudyu ctV fuèkkfjr fd;k tkuk pkfg;A bu j.kuhfr;k e ie[k g vkink&tfur tkf[kek gr foRrh; enn o chek vkj vkink icèkuA
- tyok; ifjoru d n"iHkkok vkj mul fuiVu d fy; rduhdh {kerkvk dk fuek.k lHkh ljdkjh foHkkxk dk djuk pkfg,A bld fy, fyx&fuèkkjd MVk dk lxg ,d cfu;kn fl)kUr d :Ik e viuk;k tkuk pkfg,A
- efgyk&vudyu ctV dh ;ktuk&fofèk] vkoVu] 0;; vkj eY;kdu dk] jkT;] ftyk rFkk ipk;r@uxj&fuxe d rhuk Lrjk ij fodUnhdr dj fn;k tkuk pkfg,A ;g blfy; fd i.k vudyu d fy, LFkkuh; {kerkvk] LFkkuh; Kku vkj llèkkuk dh vko';drk gkrh gA
- efgyk&vudyu ctV dh èkujkf'k gj {k= e efgykvk dh Hkkxhnkjh d vuikr e gkuh pkfg,A ;fn fdlh {k= e efgyk Jfedk dh l[;k i#"k Jfedk l vfèkd g rk ;g vrj ctV dh lykfux o 0;; e Li"V utj vkuk pkfg,A
- efgyk&vudyu ctV dk eY;kdu fd;k tkuk pkfg, vkj lkFk&gh&lkFk ,d Lor= vkdyu dk Hkh ikoèkku gkuk pkfg, tk fu;fer vrjky ij djok;k tk;A

Alternative FUTURES

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Activities undertaken by Alternative Futures include:

- Policy research and advocacy, field research and surveys, sector studies, background papers, resource manuals
- Documentation of initiatives and innovations for development and social transformation and dissemination of these through the website **www.iforchange.org** and other channels
- Monitoring and evaluation studies
- Media outreach through old and new media, communication and preparation of information, education and communication (IEC) materials
- Support to innovative voluntary efforts and capacity-building initiatives

For more information and to contact us visit **www.alternativefutures.org.in**

अल्टरनेटिव फ्यूचर्स

वैकल्पिक भविष्य की ओर

अल्टरनेटिव फ्यूचर्स विकास–संबन्धी शोध और संप्रेषण समूह है, जो टिकाऊ विकास और सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए कार्यरत है। यह समूह रचनात्मक और सार्थक नीति एवं सामाजिक और तकनीकी विकल्पों पर शोध करके उनको बढावा देता है। हम नये विचारों, सामाजिक परियोजनाओं एवं उपायों को भी प्रोत्साहित करते हैं। हम पारिस्थितिक स्थिरता (ईकोलॉजिकल सस्टेनेबिलिटी), सामाजिक न्याय, आध्यात्मिकता और सांस्कृतिक बहुलवाद के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित समाज की कल्पना से प्रेरित हैं। हम परिवर्तनशील लोगों को आपस में जोङकर एक ऐसे वैकल्पिक भविष्य को बनाना चाहते हैं जो मानवीय, न्यायसंगत और टिकाऊ हो।

अल्टरनेटिव फ्यूचर्स की निम्नलिखित गतिविधियों हैं:

- नीतियों एवं विभिन्न मुद्दों पर शोध और पैरवी; कार्यक्षेत्र (फील्ड) शोध और सर्वेक्षण; इन शोधों के आधार पर दस्तावेज, मैनुअल एवं रिर्पोटें तैयार करना।
- विकास और सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए पहलों, कार्यक्रमों और नये विचारों एवं उपायों पर शोध। वेबसाइट **www.iforchange.org** तथा अन्य चैनलों के माध्यम से इनके बारे में प्रचार एवं प्रसार।
- परियोजनाओं एवं कार्यक्रमों की निगरानी (मॉनिटरिंग) और मूल्यांकन।
- नए और पुराने मीडिया के माध्यम से प्रचार एवं प्रसार। विभिन्न मुद्दों पर जानकारी, शिक्षा और प्रसार के लिए सामग्री तैयार करना।
- अभिनव सामाजिक एवं स्वैच्छिक प्रयासों का समर्थन और इनमें क्षमता–निर्माण।

अधिक जानकारी एवं संपर्क के लिए **www.alternativefutures.org.in** पर जाएँ।

Gender budgeting is a national policy in India but how far has it been incorporated into the country's climate change action plans, particularly under 'adaptation'? The NAPCC states that India already spends 2.5% of its GDP on climate change adaptation and lists seven categories, including poverty reduction, health, crop improvement and disaster management, where this is done. However, it does not explore gender budgeting within these categories. Within India's federal structure, these seven categories fall within the purview of State governments. This study explores gender budgeting in the four States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Research findings suggest:

- Few state governments have adopted gender budgeting and those which have, are struggling with it.
- Gender budgets are a miniscule part of the already small state 'adaptation' budgets.
- Gender budgeting is not part of the planning process - it is an 'add-on' rather than being integral to the programme design.
- More allocations go towards poverty reduction than towards building resilience in agriculture or against recurring natural disasters like floods, droughts and cyclones.

This study is part of a larger evidence-based policy research by Alternative Futures on 'Gender and State Climate Change Action Plans' that explores how key on-the-ground adaptation measures impact women in agriculture and where women stand vis-à-vis sustainable agriculture-related policies, including public provisioning.

efgyk&dfUnr ctV ;kuh tMj ctfVx Hkkjr dh jk'Vªh; uhfr g yfdu tyok; ifjoru d lUnHk e ;g tkuuk cgr vko";d g fd fdl gn rd bl uhfr dk tyok;&vudyu lEcf/kr dk;&;ktukvk e "kkfey fd;k x;k g\ u"kuy ,D"ku lyku vku DykbeV pUt ¼,u-,-ih-lh-½ d vulkj] Hkkjr tyok; vudyu ij viu ldy ?kjy mRikn dk 2.5 ifr"kr [kp djrk g tk dy feykdj xjhch mUeyu] LokLF;] Qly l/kkj rFkk vkink ic/ku lfgr lkr Jf.k;k ij 0;; fd;k tkrk gA yfdu bu Jf.k;k e tMj ctfVx dk dkb iko/kku ugh gA Hkkjr d l?kh; <kp d rgr ; Jf.k;k jkT; ljdkjk d vf/kdkj {k= e vkrh gA ;g v/;;u n"k d pkj jkT;k ¼e/; in"k] mRrj in"k] mRrjk[kM vkj if"pe cxky½ d jkT;&ctVk e tMj ctfVx dk viuku d i;klk dk tkprk gA fu'd'kZ

- dN jkT; ljdkjk u gh tMj ctfVx dk viuk;k g] ij fQygky ; i;kl v/kj ,o detkj gA
- jkT;k d vudyu&ctV cgr gh de g rFkk efgyk&dfUnr ctV rk bu vudyu&ctVk dk ,d cgr gh ux.; fgLlk gA
- tMj ctfVx ;ktuk rFkk dk;Øe&fMtkbu ifØ;kvk dk vfHkUu vx ugh g cfYd Åij l Fkkih gb irhr gkrh gA
- T;knkrj jkT;&ctVk e vkoVu xjhch mUeyu ij dfUnr gA u rk Bkl df'k {k= d fodkl ij vkj u gh ck<] l[kk rFkk pØokr tlh ikdfrd vkinkvk d ic/ku ij dkb /;ku fn;k x;k gA

;g v/;;u vYVjufVo ¶;pl d uhfr&"kk/k] 'tyok;&ifjoru gr n"k d jkT;k dh vudyu dk;&;ktukvk e fyx Hkn dh leL;k' dk fgLlk gA bl uhfr&"kk/k e ge efgyk df'k Jfedk ij tyok;&ifjoru d iHkkok dk ij[kr g rFkk ;g tkpr g fd n"k e pyk;h tk jgh Bkl&df'k uhfr;k o ljdkj d tyok;&vudyu dk;Øek l ; efgyk; dgk rd tM ldh gA

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