



सत्यमेव जयते

A Common Framework for Revision of State Action Plan on Climate Change



Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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A COMMON FRAMEWORK FOR REVISION OF STATE ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Introduction

Climate change poses a grave challenge to the sustainability of social and economic development, livelihoods of communities, and environmental management in developing countries like India. India has pursued a strong domestic agenda to counter climate change while engaging constructively with the international community in advancing actions to address this global challenge. Subsequent to the introduction of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in 2008, State Governments were also encouraged to prepare their own State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with strategies in the NAPCC. States/UTs were encouraged to integrate state-level variations in ecosystems, geographic conditions, socio-economic scenario, and other factors, while converging with the existing policies and ongoing programmes and schemes being implemented at the state level. Till date, 33 SAPCCs of States and Union Territories have been approved and are operational. Dedicated climate change institutions/cells have been established in most of the States/UTs to coordinate activities related to climate change. States/UTs have initiated capacity building actions and demonstration projects to implement SAPCCs since the formulation of SAPCCs.

2. Imperatives for Revision of SAPCC

The national and international climate action and policy landscape have evolved since the formulation of SAPCCs. Paris Agreement has been agreed upon in the year 2015 to limit global mean temperature within 2 degree and working towards to limit 1.5 degree. India has submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) goals for post-2020 with eight different goals including three major quantifiable goals related to emission reduction, renewable energy and forestry (Annex I). Over the years, India has pursued major domestic policies and schemes in areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, particularly in the fields of clean and renewable energy, enhancement of energy efficiency, development of less carbon-intensive and resilient urban development, promotion of waste to wealth, electric vehicles, etc.

The scientific and socio-economic understanding and knowledge on climate change have also advanced over the last few years. The dedicated climate change institutions/cells established in the States/UTs, with the active support of scientific, academic and research institutions, have carried out several regional and sectoral vulnerability studies highlighting the impacts of climate change. The enhanced capacities and improved understanding of sectoral and regional climate variabilities and projections, GHG Emissions, long-term vulnerabilities, mapping vulnerable regions/ social groups/

sectors, etc. will help identify and prioritize mitigation/ adaptation strategies and refining regional specific action plans and strategies.

In this context, SAPCCs need to be revised and strengthened further considering the evolving context of climate science, policies and actions. MoEFCC requested States to initiate the process of revision of the SAPCCs in January 2018.

3. Broad Guidelines for the Revision of SAPCCs

Following common guidelines and principles should be kept in mind while revising the SAPCCs.

3.1. SAPCCs should be a policy document of the States/UTs outlining the major initiatives and strategies reflecting the commitments and proposed actions in the state to tackle the vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change across the socio-economic sectors. It should reflect the policy directions and strategies of the state for climate actions.

3.2. SAPCCs should envisage an inclusive, sustainable and climate resilient low carbon development pathways with a focus on climate change adaptation and mitigation within the key sectors in the States/UTs and should protect the poor and vulnerable sections of society from adverse effects of climate change.

3.3. SAPCCs should take into account recent scientific assessments and projections on global warming; vulnerability; and impacts. States/UTs may consult Ministry of Earth Sciences- Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune with respect to downscaled data on medium term and long term impacts of climate change in the States/ region viz. climate models and high-resolution downscaled projections, while assessing the vulnerability and preparing sectoral adaptation plans.

3.4. SAPCCs should synergise with the goals of NDCs under the Paris Agreement, though the targets under NDCs are national targets. It should also contribute towards achieving other development goals including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SAPCC should also complement prevalent national development and policy initiatives inter alia National Forest Policy, Biodiversity Goals, National E-Mobility Programme, Swachh Bharat Mission to reap greater developmental co-benefits.

3.5. SAPCC should highlight the links with national missions related to climate change. It should bring out climate actions of the state government from their own sources, over and above the Government of India schemes.

3.6. The SAPCC should also be built on the evolving socio-economic development context and priorities of the state. SAPCCs should integrate and mainstream climate change concerns in the different sectors and policies/

programmes of the States in alignment and consistent with the existing schemes and programs within the states/UTs.

3.7. States/UTs can strengthen existing climate action measures as well as launch new initiatives in their priority sectors. Some of the initiatives can be introduced in the following areas:

- a) Introducing new, efficient and cleaner technologies in thermal power generation
- b) Promoting renewable energy generation and increasing the share of alternative fuels in the overall fuel mix
- c) Reducing emissions from the transportation sector including E-Mobility policies and strategies
- d) Promoting energy efficiency in the economy, notably in industry, transportation, buildings and appliances
- e) Reducing emissions from waste and waste management
- f) Developing climate resilient infrastructure including Capitals and other major cities
- g) Planning and implementation of actions to enhance climate resilience and reduce vulnerability in all relevant sectors including agriculture and land use
- h) Afforestation and greening activities including the activities in non forest areas and urban forestry in association with departments like Railways, Highways, Urban Development, Development Authorities, Rural Development, Water Resources/Irrigation, Academic and Research Organisations
- i) Promoting transformative actions at all relevant levels for water conservation, augmentation and preservation
- j) Standardizing knowledge management system for adaptation, mitigation and on best practices for mitigating climate change impacts, which may include setting up of climate knowledge centres for analysis of climate related data and awareness of climate change issues among citizens

3.8. The time period of the implementation of SAPCCs should be clearly brought out starting with the implementation cycle of NDCs i.e. 2021-2030 and beyond.

3.9. Financial resources required for the implementation of the action plan should primarily be leveraged from the existing budget of the State Governments and convergence with the relevant schemes and programs. The SAPCC should bring out the likely funding from State's own resources over and above from the ongoing schemes and programs of Govt. of India.

3.10. The SAPCCs should set out the institutional mechanism for implementation including stakeholder engagement ensuring inclusiveness along with the mechanism for capacity building and monitoring and evaluation with clear indicators for reporting.

4. Process

The revision of SAPCC should be done in a systematic process. It should broadly involve stages as indicated in the figure 1. It is suggested that to execute the work related to the revision of SAPCCs, States/UTs should constitute a core group (a consortium of Departments/ agencies/ experts) by identifying the key stakeholders relevant for climate change actions. The core group should bring in expertise on climate change to the process of SAPCC revision. The group should also be able to foster stakeholder interaction, ownership of line departments and mainstream climate change action into States/UTs development plans. The core group should undertake an exercise to review the implementation of existing regional and sectoral strategies (including energy, transport, agriculture and allied, industry and forestry), analyse gaps with respect to evolving scientific evidence including vulnerability studies, NDCs and other development goals and policies, and identify financing, institutional and capacity building gaps.

SAPCC should be drafted and owned by State/UT Governments as a robust ready-to-implement policy document and may list prioritised adaptation and mitigation measures with requisite implementation strategy including financing roadmap. In addition, strong implementation arrangements and plans for monitoring and evaluation should be part of the plan. The Plan prepared so by the Core Group should be approved by the State Level Steering Committee on Climate Change (SLSCC), headed by the Chief Secretary. The plan so approved by SLSCC would be appraised and validated by the Expert Committee and Steering Committee on Climate Change (chaired by Secretary, MoEFCC) in consultation with other central Ministries.

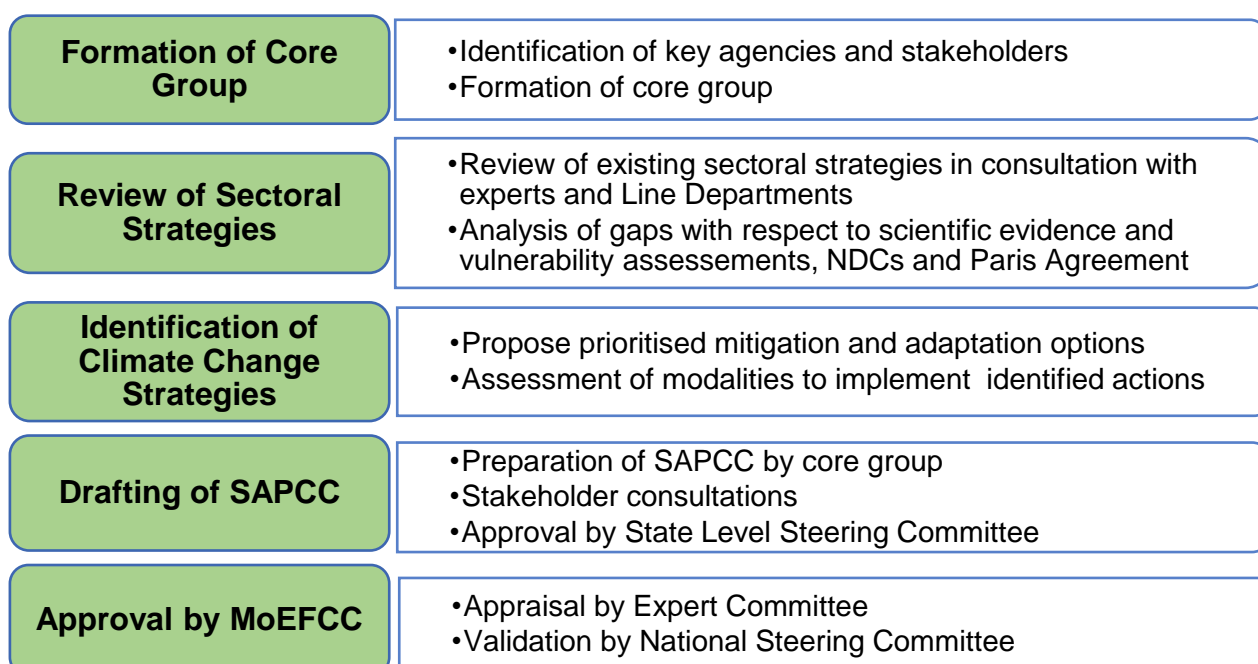


Figure 1: Systematic Process of SAPCC Revision

5. Indicative Table of Contents of SAPCC

It is suggested that the SAPCC should contain the following chapters, but the states can add some more aspects according to their priorities.

Foreword and Table of Contents

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

2. State Profile

- 2.1 Location, geography and size
- 2.2 Demographic profile
- 2.3 Economic profile
- 2.4 Natural resources like availability of land, water, energy, forestry and biodiversity resources
- 2.5 Agriculture and livestock
- 2.6 Energy profile including primary energy supply, energy demand, electricity installed capacity etc.
- 2.7 State development issues and priorities

3. Climate Profile

- 3.1 Climate profile and characteristics such as annual average temperature, rainfall, climatic variability and geographical features that influence climate
- 3.2 Past and on-going climate change trends including changes in temperature, precipitation, sea level rise etc., specific impacts, climate risks, and socioeconomic consequences and costs of projected impacts.
- 3.3 Development of Climate Change scenarios, i.e. projection of possible climate changes at relevant spatial and temporal scales

4. Vulnerability Assessment

- 4.1 Methodology of vulnerability assessment
- 4.2 Assessment of the physical and economic impact of and vulnerability to climate change in the most vulnerable sectors (agriculture, water, forestry and biodiversity, coastal-zone management, health, tourism, urban, etc.)
- 4.3 Assessment of the impact of and vulnerability to climate change on vulnerable groups

5. Climate Change Strategy- Mitigation

- 5.1 List of prioritized mitigation activities
- 5.2 Barriers and gaps in the implementation of mitigation actions
- 5.3 Implementation plan including the agencies responsible for implementation, required policy and budget

6. Climate Change Strategy- Adaptation

- 6.1 Identification of priority sectors for adaptation (ex. Agriculture; Forests; Biodiversity; Water; Health; Coastal Regions; Disaster Management; Rural Livelihood; Infrastructure)
- 6.2 List of prioritized sector-wise adaptation activities

6.3 Barriers and gaps in the implementation of adaptation actions
6.4 Implementation plan including the agencies responsible for implementation, required policy and budget

7. Financing the SAPCC

7.1 Financing roadmap including sectoral activity budget
7.2 Measures for mainstreaming climate actions in the State/UT budgets

8. Institutional Mechanism

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Appendix

References

Annex I: Nationally Determined Contributions

India has officially submitted its NDCs on 2nd October 2015. The following targets form the core 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 CO₂ 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 and 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.
