



WORLD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT 2022

**TOWARDS A RESILIENT PLANET:
ENSURING A SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE FUTURE**

February 16-18, 2022 (Virtual)



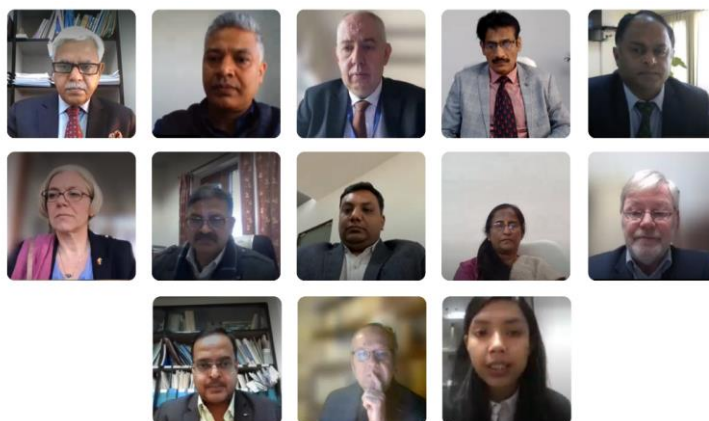
Enablers for State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) Revision and Implementation

THEMATIC TRACK SUMMARY

Venue: Sunderbans

Date: February 17, 2022

Time: 10:00 AM – 11:30 AM (IST)



Suggested Citation

World Sustainable Development Summit (2022), Enablers for SAPCC Revision and Implementation, Thematic Track Summary (Rapporteur: Dorothy Ashmita Biswas), New Delhi: The Energy and Resources Institute.

Actionable Messages

Message 1: Increased ambition for meeting climate targets should be the central focus of climate action, which includes equal focus on both adaptation and mitigation.

Message 2: SAPCCs are the main drivers of climate action at the sub-national level and need to be localized for sustainable climate action.

Message 3: Climate finance and funding in the long run will require the support and intervention of the private sector.

Message 4: Cross-cutting legislation is important to address impacts of climate change at the national and sub-national levels.

Narrative

Indian states are currently underway to revising and updating their respective State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC). There is an urgent need for coherence between climate change strategies at the national, sub-national, city and district level. SAPCCs are the guiding document for implementing climate change actions in the state's planning and actions. SAPCCs are being revised and strengthened under the guidance of national and international discourse in climate change action. Mainstreaming climate change is the need of the hour for sustainable actions and development.

SAPCCs are the main drivers of climate action at the sub-national level. SAPCCs are not just domestic primary vehicle for climate action but also in the UNFCCC. They form not just a vertical connection with NDCs but also a horizontal connection with SDGs. SAPCCs align themselves with the national and sub-national missions. The challenges of implementing SAPCCs are a key factor to be considered for sustainable action to take place. One of the key enabling actions that should be taken is to further downscale the actions to the district and city level. Localizing SAPCC actions will lead to more contextual implementation or required interventions enabling sustainable long-term impact.

It is very important to have some key focus areas to really be able to advance the SAPCCs. Different states have different priorities based on their localized contexts. The some of the running themes among them are the need to strong build institutions and proper institutional frameworks to prepare and guide these actions. India lacks a climate law but many of the states have taken it upon themselves to have a climate goal, such as Himachal, Ladakh and Bihar. Even with the absence of climate law, these institutions can take responsibility provided adequate resources are available. Another key enabling factor will be climate finance. In the long run the resources will have to be mobilized with the help of the private sector as well. There is a need to create good business models for mitigation as well as adaptation. There is also a need to have clear targets for implementing these actions. Vast stakeholder consultations will be necessary for having the support of the local communities who will be the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Making Words Count @WSDS 2022

“ All states and union territories are revising their SAPCCs as climate change becomes increasingly central to development and policy interventions are needed to strengthen resilience at various levels. SAPCCs are the guiding document for planning climate change action.

Mr Abhishek Kaushik
Fellow and Area Convenor, TERI

“ The key priorities for EU and India are its partnership and commitments to combat climate change and look into matters of renewable energy, energy efficiency, offshore wind and solar, smart grids, climate finance and climate mitigation and adaptation.

Mr Edwin Koekkoek
First Counsellor on Energy and Climate Action, European Union Delegation to India

“ UP's SAPCCs are based upon the real challenges that the state faces due to climate change and are based on some key areas of action based on best practices- district level action plans, climate financing, capacity building. The UP SAPCC is a guiding document supported by District level plans.

Mr Ashish Tiwari
Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh

“ SAPCCs are not just domestic primary vehicle for climate action but also in the UNFCCC. They form not just a vertical connection with NDCs but also a horizontal connection with SDGs. Localizing SAPCC actions will lead to more contextual implementation or required interventions enabling sustainable long-term impact.

Mr Kirtiman Awasthi
Adaptation Thematic Lead, CAFRI project, GIZ-India

“ Himachal is primarily focusing on the linkages between the priorities of the government of India at the international level with the NDCs and the SDGs.

Dr Suresh Kumar Attri
Principal Scientific Officer, Government of Himachal Pradesh

“ It is important that SAPCCs equally focus on adaptation as well as mitigation which form the two pillars of climate action. Availability is a critical limitation that needs to be addressed when creating plans and guiding documents.

Mr Helmut Hojesky
Head of Department, General Climate Policy, Austrian Federal Ministry of Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology

“ Increase in the frequency and intensity of coastal disaster, the focus is for Gujarat is now to have a very detailed planning at the grassroots level – early warning and community mobilizing are two important strategies are for combating this. Climate action in Gujarat needs to focus on both adaptation as well as mitigation which keeping disaster management as a high priority.

Dr Shwetal Shah
Advisor, Department of Climate Change, Government of Gujarat

“ Cross-cutting legislation is important for addressing the increasing adverse effects of climate change in the EU and meeting targets is our main priority. A bottom up approach has been used to identify the required policy measures in the EU.

Mr Magnus Cederlöf
Senior Advisor, Ministry of Environment, Finland

“ Delhi has identified 6 major sectors vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and the SAPCC based on which we are revising its SAPCC. The SAPCC aims to align itself with the national and sub-national adaptation and mitigation planning.

Mr K.S. Jayachandran
Special Secretary, Environment, Government of Delhi

“ The key challenges that the UT will focus on are that of lack of historical data, mobilization of climate finance and resource capacity. Groundwater restoration is a primary focus for the Puducherry government as saltwater intrusion has been increasing due to the effects of climate change.

Ms Smitha R
IAS, Secretary to Government, UT of Puducherry

“ Increased ambition for meeting climate targets forms the central focus of climate action in order to address the global urgency. Both adaptation and mitigation needs to be given equal attention by the global community and international authorities.

Dr Antje C. Berger
Counsellor, Climate and Environment, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany