

Climate Action in Puducherry Union Territory

Adaptation

















State Action Plan on Climate Change 2.0

- Different vulnerabilities and exposure in each state leading to different impacts
- Proactive stance from Government of India in decentralizing the efforts towards climate change actions
- The State Action plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) are an instrument for the states and UT to identify their vulnerabilities to climate change and work towards addressing these in a coherent manner
- Puducherry submitted its first SAPCC in 2013.
- MoFFCC- All states and Union Territories were directed to revise their State Action Plan on Climate Change in 2018
- Evolving context of climate science, policy and actions
- Lessons learned from SAPCC 1.0

















Framework for the Revision of State Action Plan on Climate Change

- 1. Introduction
- 2. State Profile
- 3. Climate Profile
- 4. Vulnerability Assessment
- 5. Climate Change Strategy: Mitigation
- 6. Climate Change Strategy: Adaptation
- 7. Financing the SAPCC
- 8. Institutional Mechanisms
- 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

















Adaptation Action

- "Development as usual", without consideration of climate risks and opportunities, will not allow us to face the growing challenges of the changing climate
- Climate change risks need to be considered systematically in development planning at all levels in order to build in adaptation measures
- Particular attention should also be paid to policies and projects with long-term consequences
- Building in timely climate change adaptation measures will greatly enhance the benefits and sustainability of many development initiatives











HABITAT







The local level is important for mainstreaming climate change adaptation

climate change impacts are manifested locally, affecting local livelihood activities, economic enterprises, health risks, etc.

vulnerability and adaptive capacity are determined by local conditions.

adaptation activities are often best observed at the local level.

















Framework for interventions

- Major initiatives and strategies reflecting the commitments and proposed actions in the state to tackle the vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change across socio-economic sectors
- Synergy with the goals of NDCs and linkages to the SDGs
- Aligned with the National Missions on Solar, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Sustainable Agriculture and Green India Mission, Water mission and the Strategic Knowledge Mission and Coastal Resources and Disaster Management
- Clearly defined targets and time period of implementation
- Institutional Mechanism: implementation, stakeholder engagement, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation































SECURITY





Adaptation Interventions for the Water Sector



- **Key Issues**: Surface water sources and siltation, depleting quantity and quality of ground water, seasonal flooding
- Promotion of conjunctive use of ground and surface water and reducing dependence on ground water for irrigation
- Management of borewells
- Effective community mobilization & participation through a well-charted IEC plan by the UT
- Revamping water supply infrastructure
- **Stormwater Management**
- Enhanced assessment, monitoring and transparency in water resources assessment and usage
- Strengthening Public Health Infrastructure and ensuring clean water and sanitation
- Scaling up treatment and reuse of greywater











HABITAT







- Urgency, cost and political will and social acceptance can help to prioritise adaptation options such as flood preparedness measures, improvement of drainage systems, wetland restoration, coastal management.
- Adaptation is a learning process. Adaptation activities need to be continuously improved.
- Involve decision makers, increase understanding about climate change, create awareness about the need for society to adapt.















