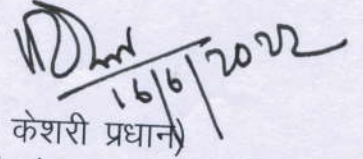


प्रेस नोट

राजस्थान सरकार के पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग द्वारा जलवायु परिवर्तन नीति-2022 का प्रारूप तैयार किया गया है। सभी नागरिकों से उक्त नीति पर अपनी टिप्पणी, सुझाव या आपत्ति 15 जून, 2022 तक मांगे गये थे, जिसकी समयसीमा बढ़ाकर अब 06 जुलाई, 2022 कर दी गई है। सभी नागरिक उक्त नीति पर अपनी टिप्पणी पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार की ई-मेल आईडी env_raj@yahoo.co.in पर भिजवा सकते हैं।

Put it in website.


16/6/2022

(विक्रम केशरी प्रधान)
निदेशक एवं संयुक्त शासन सचिव
पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग

Draft Climate Change Policy

1. Introduction:

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has recommended keeping global warming below 2⁰ C and that emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) be halved by 2050 as compared with 1990 levels.

Rajasthan falls in area of high climate sensitivity, significant, vulnerability and low adoptive capacity. The State has only about 1% of the country water resources and the average rainfall of 574 mm as compared to the all India average of 1100 mm.

This Policy tries to incorporate national priorities as identified in National Action Plan for Climate Change as well as State specific risks and opportunities.

2. Intended Actions:

(I) Agriculture and Irrigation:

- Increase investment to enhance agriculture productivity.
- Increase crop diversification with high focus on district like Jaisalmer, Barmer and Rajasmand, which have the less diversification.
- Encourage crops consuming less water.
- Encourage farm ponds/ tanks in fields.
- Encourage use of sprinklers and drip irrigation systems.
- Improve irrigation efficiency by adaptation of better farming practices.
- Encourage better soil conservation practices especially in districts of Sikar, Alwar, Jaipur, Dausa and Bharatpur having problematic soil.
- Improve soil health by reducing inversion and excessive tillage, using cover crops, reducing pesticide usage, increasing organic matter input, managing nutrients, and crop rotation.

- Encourage use of Gypsum to be used for reclamation of alkali soils and as a nutrient for the oilseed, pulses, and wheat crops.
- Encourage use of organic manures especially before rains.
- Cause awareness about soil quality through soil health cards.
- Increase availability and distribution of good quality seeds to improve yields.
- Promote solar based irrigation system for reducing dependence on grid based electricity.
- Use seeders, shredders and balers for effective handling of crop residue.
- Encourage hybrid seeds that produce lesser residue.
- Cause awareness about the ill-effects of burning residue.
- Promote agro-processing, horticulture and other ancillary activities.
- Encourage seed banks, grain banks etc. for decentralized resource management.
- Ensure effective implementation of crop insurance scheme.
- Rehabilitate existing irrigation schemes.
- Incentivize agro forestry on land of farmers.
- Effectively control harmful pesticides and encourage use of bio fertilizers.
- Activate water user associations to improve efficiency of irrigation.
- Check utilization of contaminated water for agriculture.
- Promote integrated crop -livestock management.
- Incentivise small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers to set up agriculture-based industries/enterprises.
- Control water logging occurring because of intensive surface water irrigation.
- Check over exploitation of ground water.
- Expedite implementation of large inter basin water transfer projects
- Improve canal lining to check seepage.
- Create artificial drainage to reclaim land in Chambal Command Area.

(II) Forest, Wildlife and Biodiversity

- Promote afforestation / reforestation for adaptation and carbon sequestration.
- Promote wildlife conservation with focus on Protected Areas.
- Identify wind and cyclone risk zones and use forests as wind breaks through strategic management of species and plantations.
- Strategize the forest's role in arresting desertification and land degradation especially in the border areas.
- Promote growth and value addition of minor forest produce for population largely dependent on forests.
- Notify Eco Sensitive Zones for Protected Areas and finalize master plans for all Eco Sensitive Zones.
- Effectively protect and develop community and conservation reserves.
- Ensure timely action for compensatory afforestation.
- Increase plantation of indigenous species suitable to local climatic conditions.
- Increase efforts for combating desertification.
- Attempt better fire prevention, protection and management in forest areas.
- Ensure sequential restoration and enrichment of local biodiversity.
- Enhance forest-based biodiversity,.
- Promote multifunctional agro-forestry with a focus on indigenous species.
- Ensure proper implementation of Joint Forest Management.
- Improve commons like Gochar, Charagah and Orans by enhancing support for community-based natural resource management.
- Develop intervening corridors, as part of conservation strategies and forest management, for continued species survival and biodiversity restoration.
- Use community-based knowledge production to map and develop a database of biodiversity and local knowledge.
- Enforce Forest Rights Act in letter and spirit.
- Encourage ex situ conservation of genetic resources especially threatened species of flora and fauna.

(III) Water

- Improve drinking water network to connect larger number of households.
- Check water pollution from waste and slurry dumps.
- Expedite implementation of large projects like Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project.
- Improve catchments of water bodies through afforestation and soil and water conservation measures.
- Rationalize water tariff to control better use of available water.
- Reduce unaccounted water loss in public distribution system for drinking water.
- Promote water harvesting and artificial recharge structures.
- Construct rain water harvesting structures on sites identified through analysis of spatial imageries and under a systematic plan.
- Improve flood forecasting system for high discharge rivers or streams.
- Take up conservation and development of wetlands.
- Focus on lake restoration and desalination activities.
- Preservation of traditional water harvesting system.
- Promote better sanitation facilities even in rural areas.
- Develop and improve treatment facilities for domestic wastewater.
- Establish CETPs for unserved areas and operate existing and planned CETPs through SPVs.

(IV) Urban areas

- Prepare a resilience plan for each city in light of existing vulnerabilities and future risks.
- Restrict/control land use in areas prone to flash flood/cyclonic storms and areas reserved for forests.
- Protect and conserve water bodies in and around cities since these provide ponding effect during extreme rainfall events and prevent inundation.

- Provide more ventilation and greater cooling from natural wind and to reduce energy needs for heating during winter and cooling during summer.
- Prepare comprehensive mobility plans for all major cities and towns and inter-city transport within each region to reduce energy consumption in the transport sector and increase the share of public transport and electric vehicles.
- Promote more efficient and sustainable commuting through zoning and planning.
- Improve road infrastructure in flood-prone areas for fast access to relief and rehabilitation during disasters.
- Use rainwater harvesting for flood risk mitigation and groundwater recharge.
- Ensure proper solid waste, storm water and waste water management.
- Bring area under urban forests and green spaces above the WHO mandate figure of 9 m² green open space per city dweller.
- Create multifunctional landscapes and support protection and development of adjoining forest lands in urban areas.
- Carry out risk assessment and implement heat wave and flood risk mitigation strategies in informal settlements.
- Encourage green certification for infrastructure and development projects.
- Encourage Green and fuel-efficient transport networks.
- Ensure regular cleaning of nallahs and diversion channels and creation of holding ponds, lakes and water harvesting structures.
- Identifying and removing solid waste from waterways barriers on a regular basis and especially before monsoon.
- Target reducing methane emissions from landfills.
- Strictly controlling open burning of municipal waste.
- Control air pollution from construction and demolition activities.
- Check re-suspension of road dust and other fugitive emission control.
- Improve charging infrastructure for e-vehicles.
- Phase out 15-year-old petrol and 10-year-old diesel vehicle in a time bound manner.

- Take measures to control flash floods.
- Remove encroachments to allow smooth passage of flood water.
- Ensure that untreated waste water does not get mixed with storm water.
- Put in place a policy to provide drinking water connection in multistoried buildings in large cities like Jaipur.
- Encourage Recycling and reuse of waste water.
- Stagger office, school and factory hours to manage travel demand in cities.
- Strengthen air quality monitoring network.
- Ensuring proper development of master plans and zonal plans for urban areas.
- Augment of public transport system and reduce share of private vehicles.
- Expedite in situ rehabilitation of slums.
- Establish early warning system and preparedness to handle extreme climate conditions like heat wave etc.
- Increase utilization of waste to exploit its energy content.

(V) Energy and emissions

- Improve energy audit and emission measurement measures for industries.
- Encourage and enforce industry-specific low carbon technology alternatives.
- Attempt large scale CO₂ emission reduction through carbon capture and utilization systems.
- Encourage use of crop residue as a biomass energy source to produce electricity or to convert to biogas, biochar or other biofuels.
- Increase share of wind, solar and other non-renewable sources in electricity generation.
- Encourage use of cleaner / alternate gaseous fuel like CNG, LNG, LPG, ethanol blending etc.
- Encourage EV vehicles adoption and retrofitting.
- Improve PUC certificate mechanism, through regular monitoring.

- Improve data collection and monitoring for PM, SO_x, NO_x etc.
- Improve power supply in urban and industrial areas especially in winter season to reduce the operation of DG sets.
- Enforce stringent SO₂/ NO_x /PM_{2.5} standards for industries using solid fuels.
- Encourage brick kilns to shift to induced draft with rectangular kiln shape and zig-zag brick setting.
- Encourage use of retrofitted emission control equipment for DG Set.
- Encourage adoption of energy efficient measures for lighting, pumping etc.
- Put appropriate tariff policy to increase use of renewable energy.

(VI) Mining:

- Effectively check illegal mining through a coordinated approach.
- Develop holistic strategy for restoration of mine spoil and protection to adjacent vegetation/trees.
- Focus on post mining restoration of over burden and treatment of adjacent farm lands and streams affected by mining operations.
- Try early rehabilitation of closed and abundant mines.
- Maintain green cover, use of water sprays and better drilling methods in mining operations.
- Improve environmental monitoring in critically mined areas.

(VII) Health

- Invest in research, monitoring and surveillance of effect of climate change on public health.
- Enhance coverage of health insurance scheme.
- Activate mechanism to facilitate collaboration among Government departments affecting public health.
- Promote public health measures through active IEC strategies.

- Strengthen health surveillance and monitoring.
- Develop vector specific regional maps.
- Improve monitoring and evaluation of endemic and epidemic area with respect to climate change.

3. Review and Implementation framework:

Given the dynamic nature of inter connected issues, periodic review of the policy would be as essential as implementing the policy. Department of Environment shall accordingly undertake consultation with diverse set of stakeholders at least once in three years to incorporate required changes in the policy.

A three tier structure would be created to ensure effective implementation of this Policy.

- (i) Apex Committee to take major policy decisions, headed by the Chief Minister and having Ministers of the concerned departments, Chief Secretary and ACS/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of the concerned departments as members. Principal Secretary Environment and Climate Change Department will be Member Secretary of this committee to enable taking required policy decisions and ensuring appropriate guidance.
- (ii) Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary and consisting of ACS/Principal /Secretaries/HoDs of the related departments. Principal Secretary Environment and Climate Change Department would be Member Secretary of this committee. This committee would ensure effective coordination and periodic review.

(iii) Task forces to focus on specific issues/themes/sectors like water, mining, agriculture etc as decided by the Steering Committee.

Apex Committee shall meet at least once every year and Steering Committee at least once in six months to ensure effective implementation of the policy.
