Sustainable Development Goal and Climate Change Adaptation

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30 years of Disaster Risk Reduction

Pre-1970s: AD-HOC DISASTER RESPONSE

1989: International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)


1994: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)


2000: We Can End Poverty 2015

2015: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

2019: SDG Summit

RISK-INFORMED DEVELOPMENT

SDGs
Understanding the UN development agenda

- At the beginning of the new millennium, in 2000, world leaders gathered at the UN to shape a broad vision to fight poverty in its many dimensions.
- That vision was translated into 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- The MDG framework has guided development work across the world for 15 years (2000 – 2015).
The origins of the UN 2030 Agenda

• 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro (Rio+20)

• Appeal made to formulate common goals and include these in the post-2015 development agenda

• The MDGs did not consider environmental issues, e.g.,
  – Emissions of greenhouse gases
  – Access to clean drinking water
  – Management of water resources

• New focus on the concept of ‘sustainable development’
  – Need to consider the relationship between nature and society
  – Social, environmental and economic dimensions
For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to harmonize three core elements: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.
Sustainable Development Summit 2015
• 17 goals
• 169 targets

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs
Another Way to Look at SDGs – The Five Ps
The focus on People

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
The focus on the **Planet** and on **Prosperity**
The focus on **Peace**

![Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions](image)

The focus on **Partnership**

![Partnerships for the Goals](image)
Desired outcomes for the SDG

• Improving policy coherence
• Supporting inclusive growth and well-being
• Ensuring the planet’s sustainability
• Promoting partnerships
• Having accurate data to inform the process and the progress
Due to human activities, the greenhouse gases have increased to such an acute level that it has threatened our very existence.

With due concern of the fate of mankind, 196 countries had gathered in Paris for an universal agreement to work together towards restricting the rise in temperature.
Important points in the agreement

• Long-Term Goal
• Mitigation
• Carbon Markets
• Transparency and Support
• Finance
• Adaptation
• Loss and Damage
What India’s INDC consists?

Some points are to be noted in brief to understand India’s stand. They are:

• Propagate sustainable living
• Adopt climate friendly and cleaner path
• Reduce emission intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level.
• 40 percent cumulative electric power generation from non-fossil fuel based resources by 2030.
• Create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes by 2030
• Mobilize domestic, new and additional funds from developed countries
• Capacity building through R&D and better technology.
• Annually, **220 billion rupees of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) money** is to be spend on environmental initiatives.
India’s existing initiatives

Mitigation Strategies

• National Solar Mission

• Proposed solar powered toll plazas.

• Nationwide Campaign for Energy Conservation – targets to save 10% of energy consumption

• Smart Cities Mission – by building a clean and sustainable environment.

• Launched National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)

• Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation – urban renewal mission for 500 cities across India.

• Swachh Bharat Mission (Clean India Mission)

• Zero Effect, Zero Defect – pollution control, waste management, use of renewable energy.

• Green Highways (Plantation & Maintenance) Policy - 140,000 km long “tree-line” along both sides of national highways.

• Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles.

• National Air Quality Index
Adaptation Strategies

- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana *to promote* organic farming practices.
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana *to promote* efficient irrigation practices.
- National Mission for Clean Ganga (Namami Gange) *to rejuvenate the river*.
- National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (NBWUE) *to promote, regulate and control* efficient use of water.
The 10-point agenda
Disaster risk reduction indicators in measuring the 2030 Agenda

TARGETS

- **A**: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
- **B**: Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
- **C**: Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services
- **D**: Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
- **E**: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

**Goal 1. Target 1.5**

**Goal 11. Target 11.5**

**Goal 11. Target 11.b**

**Goal 13. Target 13.1**
Conceptual representation of the intersection between the SDGs, DRR, and CCA agendas 2015-2030 (UNFCCC C, 2017)
Thanks!