

Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework (CSCAF 2.0)

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The objective of CSCAF is to provide a **clear roadmap for cities towards combating climate change** while planning and implementing their actions, including investments. In the last decade, an increasing frequency of cyclones, floods, heat waves, water scarcity and drought-like conditions have had adverse impacts on many of the cities.

CSCAF 2.0

- The ClimateSmart Cities Assessment Framework is a **first-of-its-kind assessment framework on climate relevant parameters**
- CSCAF 1.0 was formulated with focus on indicators across 5 sectors
 - . Energy and Green Buildings
 - . Urban Planning, Biodiversity and Green Cover
 - . Mobility and Air
 - . Water Resource Management
 - . Waste Management
- The CSCAF 2.0 has been revised based on the experience of phase 1 implementation and feedback received from cities
- The framework has **28 indicators across the five categories and is implemented by the Climate Center for Cities.**
- As a way forward to mainstream learnings from various

projects and to mainstream climate action in Indian cities, **National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) with support from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)** has established the Climate Centre for Cities.

- Cities are ranked at 5 levels: **Climate warriors; Climate explorers; Climate trendsetters; Climate leaders and Climate champions.**

Evaluation Across the 5 Sectors

- **Energy and Green Buildings:** The indicator assesses the amount of **electricity** that is used by the city and encourages **lower consumption** in comparison to the best performing cities.
- **Urban Planning, Green Cover and Biodiversity:** Is the city undertaking **rejuvenation and conservation of water bodies & open areas**, thus trying to combat the heat-island effect.
- **Mobility and Air Quality:** The indicator assesses the percentage of shared vehicles that operate on **clean fuels** like CNG, LPG, biofuels or are hybrid or electric vehicles.

- **Water Management:**

. This indicator is to assess whether the city is on course to meet the future water demand. The indicator requires an **assessment of both current and future water availability; and corresponding current and future water demand.**

. Given that many cities depend significantly on ground water resources to augment piped water supply, it is expected that both **surface and groundwater assessments** would have been conducted.

- **Waste Management:**

. This indicator highlights the interventions made to **minimize waste generation** per capita through various methods and

incentives to reduce the waste generation at source.

. Aligning to the **Swachh Survekshan** the indicator focuses on capturing the measures adopted in implementing Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016, initiatives taken to reduce dry/ wet waste, treatment of domestic hazard waste, on-site wet waste processing by non-bulk waste generators, and measures taken by bulk waste generators to treat dry and process wet waste.

. This will include the efforts made by the citizens on one hand in reducing generation of waste at source and efforts by the municipal authorities in promoting decentralized & centralized processing of waste and setting up facilities for salvaging recyclable & combustible waste.