

Sustainable Development and Climate Change

July 24, 2019

Source: PIB, *Economic Survey 2018-19*

- **India's SDG Index Score ranges between 42 and 69 for States and between 57 and 68 for UTs:**
 - Kerala and Himachal Pradesh are the front runners with a score of 69 amongst states.
 - Chandigarh and Puducherry are the front runners with a score of 68 and 65 respectively among the UTs.
- **Namami Gange Mission** launched as a key policy priority towards achieving the **SDG 6**, with a budget outlay of INR. 20,000 crore for the period 2015-2020.
- For mainstreaming Resource Efficiency approach in the development pathway for achieving SDGs, a **national policy on Resource Efficiency should be devised.**
- A comprehensive NCAP launched in 2019 as a pan India time bound strategy for:
 - Prevention, control and abatement of air pollution
 - Augmenting the air quality monitoring network across the country.
- **Achievements in CoP 24** in Katowice, Poland in 2018:
 - Recognition of different starting points for developed and developing countries.
 - **Flexibilities for developing countries.**
 - Consideration of principles including equity and **Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities**
- Paris Agreement also emphasizes the role of climate finance without which the proposed NDCs would not fructify.
- Though the international community witnessed various

claims by developed countries about climate finance flows, the actual amount of flows is far from these claims.

- Scale and size of investments required to implement India's NDC requires mobilizing international public finance and private sector resources along with domestic public budgets

