

Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh, is located in the central part of India with Raipur as its capital and has 27 administrative districts. The state has an area of 135,191 square kilometer and population of 25.5 million of which 7 Million are belong to scheduled tribes. The state of Chhattisgarh lies between 17° 46' N to 24° 6' N latitude and 80° 15' E to 84° 51' E longitude and lies within the Vindhyan hill ranges and Deccan Plateau. As per several Vulnerability studies, the Chhattisgarh state is one of the most vulnerable areas of India. The northern and southern parts of the Chhattisgarh state are hilly, while the central part is a fertile plain. The Mahanadi is the largest river of the state and is the primary source of water for irrigation and domestic use. Owing to the large number of indigenous varieties of rice found here, the central plains of Chhattisgarh are known as the 'rice bowl' of Central India.

Climate Change issues in Chhattisgarh

The climate of Chhattisgarh is tropical. It is hot and humid because of its proximity to the Tropic of Cancer and its dependence on the monsoons for rains. On the basis of regional topography, Chhattisgarh state is divided into three agro-ecological regions, the Northern Hills, the Central Plains and the Bastar Plateau. Summer in Chhattisgarh is from April to June and temperatures can reach 48°C (100°F).

Chhattisgarh receives an average of 1,292 millimeters (50.9 inches) of rain. Winters are pleasant with low temperatures and less humidity. The temperature varies between 30 and 47°C (86 and 117°F) in summer and between 5 and 25°C (41 and 77°F) during winter.

To combat the negative impacts of climate change in the State, the Government of Chhattisgarh prepared the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in 2014. The CSAPCC covers eight key sectors; **Agriculture and allied sectors, Forests and Biodiversity, Water Resources, Urban Development, Transport, Energy, Industry and Mining, and Human Health.**

Key Information:

Population: 25.55 Million (2011)

GDP: 2514471.4 Million (INR)

Country: India



State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC)

To counteract the impacts of climate change, the State government has prepared a State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC) with the overall motto “Inclusive Growth for Improved Resilience” aiming at Climate proofing economic growth while also reducing vulnerability to climate change. The State Centre for Climate Change was formed as per the recommendations made in the Chhattisgarh State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC). A high-level Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary was formed by the state government for implementation of SAPCC.

The State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC) has identified the main risks from climate change and defines 247 actions in 8 thematic areas: Agriculture and allied sector, Water Resources, Forests and Bio-diversity, Urban Development, Transport, Industry and Mining, Energy and Human Health.

Commitments

Chhattisgarh has already initiated the process of identifying and simplifying India’s NDCs, both from adaptation and mitigation perspective, in the eight identified key sectors. In this process, the different departments have identified challenges. A high level Steering Committee has been established in the state to ensure the implementation of the State Action Plan on Climate Change. The state has established a State Centre of Climate Change and a Climate cell has been established in each sectoral department. A Knowledge Management Centre has been established as a repository of Climate knowledge in the State Centre. Two Major Projects have been sanctioned by the Government of India-One by the Ministry of Science and Technology for strengthening the State Knowledge Management Sector and Second by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change under the Central Government Adaptation Fund, As a next step, Chhattisgarh State Centre for Climate Change would work with these departments and the National Government to identify and fix aspirational adaptation and mitigation targets in sync with the national commitments made at COP21 at Paris.