



Editor's Note

The [Karnataka State Climate Action Plan](#) that was prepared in 2021 has received approval from the central government. The state is all set to implement this plan. This comes at a time when the state recently faced one of the worst droughts in its history and the country has faced one of the hottest summers. Karnataka will become one of the first states to implement the climate action plan.

[Experts said that](#) the action plan must be implemented at the earliest since the impact of climate change on the state is increasing by the day. According to an official from the environment department, all departments concerned will have to work on integrating the measures suggested in the action plan.

Deccan Herald reports that the action plan, prepared by the Environment Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI), recommends several interventions and evaluation strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change. The plan indicates that the state requires Rs 52,827 crore between 2025 and 2030 to implement measures in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, rural development and 10 other sectors.

Some strategies suggested for mitigation under this plan include:

- Increase in renewable capacity and investment to reduce T&D losses
- Increased investment in public transport and electric vehicle infrastructure
- Implementation of sector-wise energy efficiency measures for industry, especially Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited among others
- Energy-efficient and solar-based pumps for agriculture
- Climate resilient afforestation programme and promoting forest conservation

While the preparation and approval of the Karnataka Climate Action Plan is a step in the right direction, the amount of institutional support and funding is [unclear and possibly lacking](#). Additionally, most of the strategies involve adding new RE to replace fossil fuels or energy efficiency. There has been no thought about changing consumption patterns and relooking at energy use as a whole.

— Energy Team at CFA



Climate Crisis and India's Renewable Electricity Targets 2030: Can these be achieved with no major land conflicts?

The latest rounds of severe heat waves, floods and storms brought to focus the severity of the looming climate crisis and the urgency of a wide variety of necessary climate actions. [Read More.](#)



परमाणु ऊर्जा में विदेशी पैसा

डेढ़ दशक पहले अमरीका के साथ होने वाले जिस परमाणु समझौते को लेकर तब की मनमोहन सिंह सरकार गिरने-गिरने को हो गई थी, आज वही परमाणु ऊर्जा खुल्लम-खुल्ला धंधे में उतर आई हैं। दुनियाभर में गरियाई जा रही यह ऊर्जा भारत की सरकार को लुभा रही है। क्या हैं, इसके निहितार्थ? प्रस्तुत है, इसकी पड़ताल करता राज कुमार सिन्हा का यह लेख।

[Read More.](#)



Power plants are unable to eliminate the dangerous fly ash reserves

Avantha Power & Infrastructure had promised to provide jobs to people living in the area when Jhabua power plant was commissioned. Although it is now owned by NTPC, this plant which promised development in the area is wreaking havoc. [Read More.](#)



CFA Workshop Explores the 'Death Cycle' of Plastics and Calls for Industry Accountability

CFA recently concluded its workshop 'Plastics: A Toxic Love Story', organised in collaboration with the Sambhaavnaa Institute between May 17 and 21, 2024 at the Institute's Kandbari campus.

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The Petrochemicals Landscape in India:

Challenging Monopolistic Practices and Emerging Competitors

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சென்னை அச்சுறுத்தும் குப்பை எரிவுகைகள்!

சென்னை மாநகரில் ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் சுமார் 7600 மெட்ரிக் டன் திடக்கழிவுகள்

உருவாகுவதாக அண்ணா பல்கலைக்கழக ஆய்வு குறிப்பிடுகிறது. இது ஒட்டுமொத்த தமிழ்நாடு உருவாக்கும் திடக்கழிவுகளில் 45 விழுக்காடு ஆகும்.

[Read More.](#)



Why a waste-to-energy plant is not the answer to Chennai's garbage problems

Chennai generates about 6,000 metric tonnes of garbage every day. As city's population grows, waste generation is expected to increase even more. How will the GCC effectively manage these vast amounts of waste? [Read More.](#)



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