Karnataka Government Initiatives on Climate Change

The Sustainability and Material Compliance Conference

26 September 2025, IIMB, Bengaluru



Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute

Department of Forest, Ecology and
Environment Government ofKarnataka

Environmental Management & Policy Research Institute (EMPRI)

- Established in 2002
- Autonomous Institute under the Dept. of Forest, Ecology and Environment, GoK.
- Undertake **research and capacity building training on environment and climate change**.



Government of Karnataka has designated EMPRI as the **'State Nodal Agency for Climate Change'**

Recognized and funded by the DST, GoI, as **'Karnataka State Strategic Knowledge Centre for Climate Change'** since 2016

CERTIFICATIONS & ACCREDITATION

ISO 9001

ISO 45001 HEALTH AND SAFETY

NABL CERTIFIED LABORATORY

EMPRI Initiatives on Climate Change and Environment

1. **Climate Change**
   Karnataka State Action Plan on Climate Change

2. **Environmental compatibility of public spending**
   Green index Portal

3. **Estimation of Carbon Footprint**
   Karnataka Voluntary Disclosure of GHG Emission Scheme

Karnataka State Action Plan on Climate Change

Mainstreaming and Implementation

Karnataka State Action Plan on Climate Change (KSAPCC)

MoEF&CC Guidelines (EMPRI/departments/organisations/institutions)

KARNATAKA STATE
ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE

1ST ASSESSMENT



FUNDED BY
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

PREPARED BY
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
AND THE ENERGY AND RESOURCES INSTITUTE (TERI)

RESUBMITTED ON
DECEMBER 09, 2013





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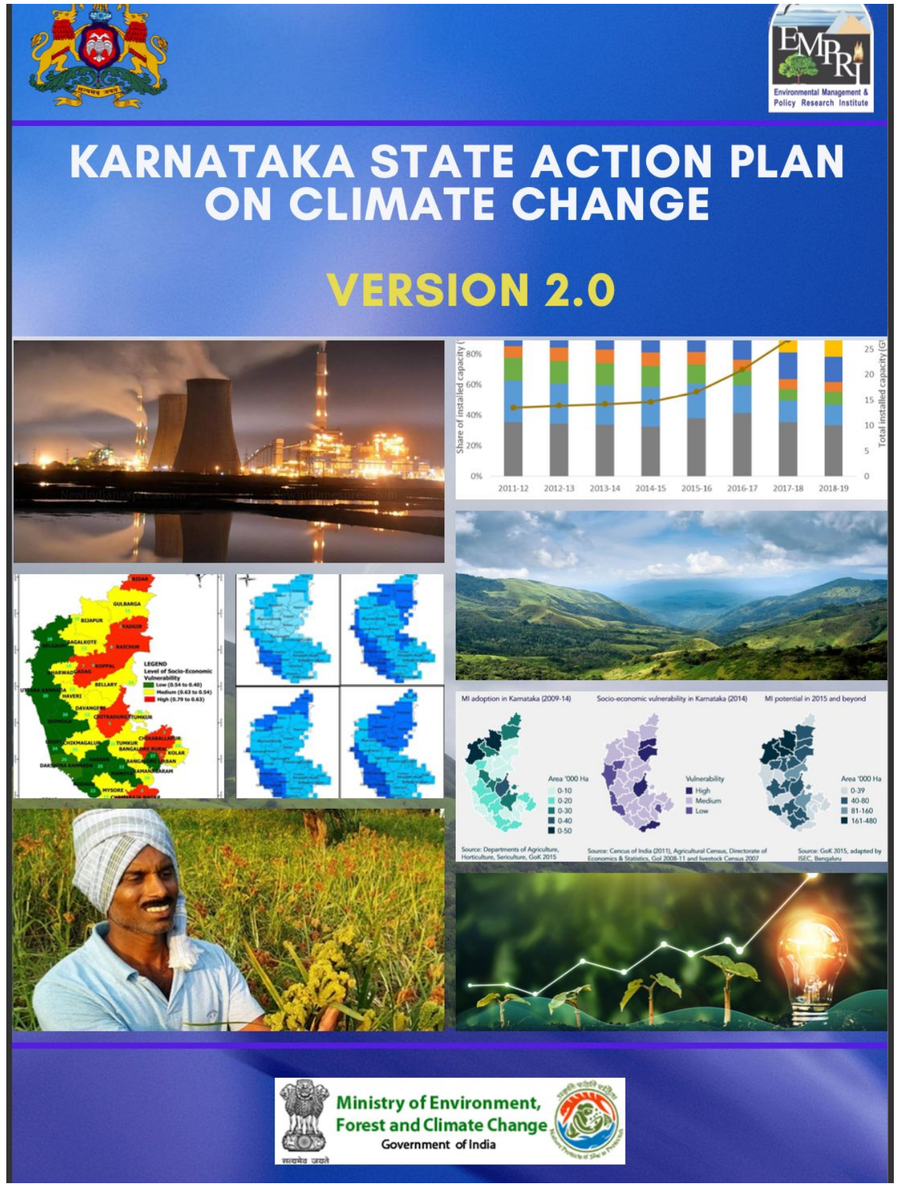
Endorsed by MoEF&CC in 2015

Structure of the KSAPCC v.1

1. Background
2. Climate Trends
3. GHG Emissions
4. Agriculture and allied Sectors
5. Water Resources
6. Forestry, Biodiversity & Wildlife
7. Coastal Zone
8. Energy
9. Urbanisation
10. Human Health
11. Action Plan

Revision of KSAPCC V.2

MoEF&CC Guidelines (EMPRI/departments/organisations/institutions)



Endorsed by MoEF&CC in 2024

Structure of the KSAPCC v.2

1. **Introduction**
2. **State Profile**
3. **Climate Profile**
   Current climate; Historical Trends; Future projections
4. **Vulnerability Assessment**
   Impact of Climate Change
   Vulnerability to Climate Change
5. **Climate Change strategy – Mitigation**
6. **Climate Change Strategy – Adaptation**
7. **Financing SAPCC**
8. **Institutional Mechanism** – Governance structure
9. **Monitoring and Evaluation**

Karnataka's State Action Plan on Climate Change



Significant role in contributing to India's initiatives to achieve its NDCs targets under the Paris Agreement.



Strategic documents developed to address climate change impacts and integrate climate resilience into the state’s development planning.



Focuses on mitigation and adaptation strategies across 10 sectors, including agriculture, water resources, forestry etc..

CLIMATE PROFILE – CURRENT AND PROJECTED

- Karnataka had more than **100 meteorological stations**, average temperature in the state ranges from **23°C to 43°C** in summer and **9°C to 27°C** in winter.
- The state receives a normal annual rainfall of about **1,150 mm**, from predominantly the southwest monsoon (about 73%).
- Projections : The **summer maximum and winter minimum temperature are projected to increase in the range of 0.5°C to 2.5°C** in the short- and long-term periods, considering both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios respectively.
- In case of **rainfall during kharif season, it is projected to increase in the range of 15% to 25% in the North-Eastern and Western Ghats districts** under both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios.

Climate projections…

15 CORDEX Climate model ensemble

$0.5^0 X 0.5^0$

Summer Maximum Temperature (T_{max}) is projected to be warmer

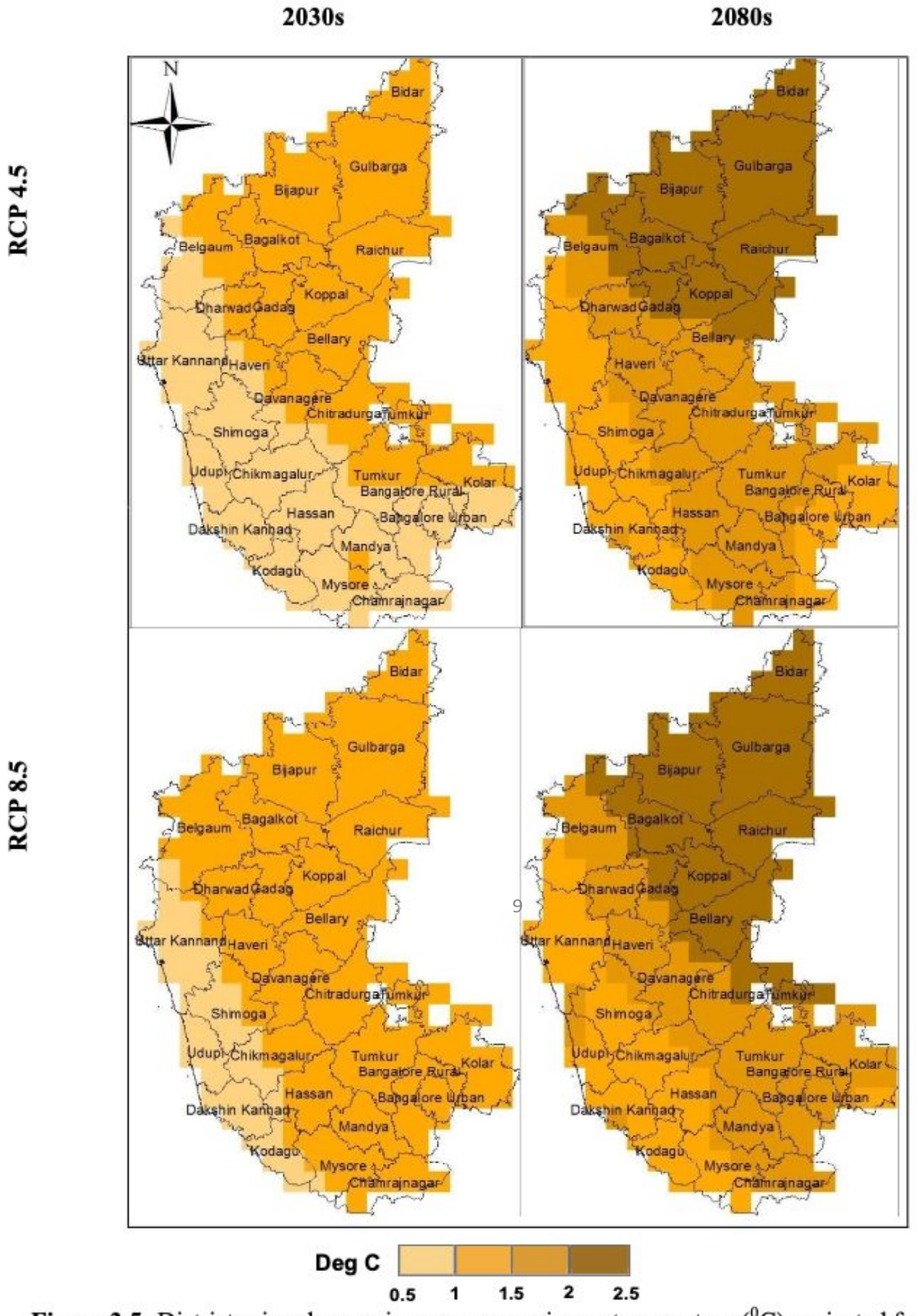


Figure 3.5: District-wise changes in summer maximum temperature (^{0}C) projected for the short-term (2030s) and long-term (2080s) under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios relative to 1985 to 2015. *Discussion on spatial trends is provided for all the 30 districts,*

Climate projections…

15 CORDEX Climate model ensemble

0.5X0.5^0

Winter Minimum Temperature (T_{min}) is projected to be warmer

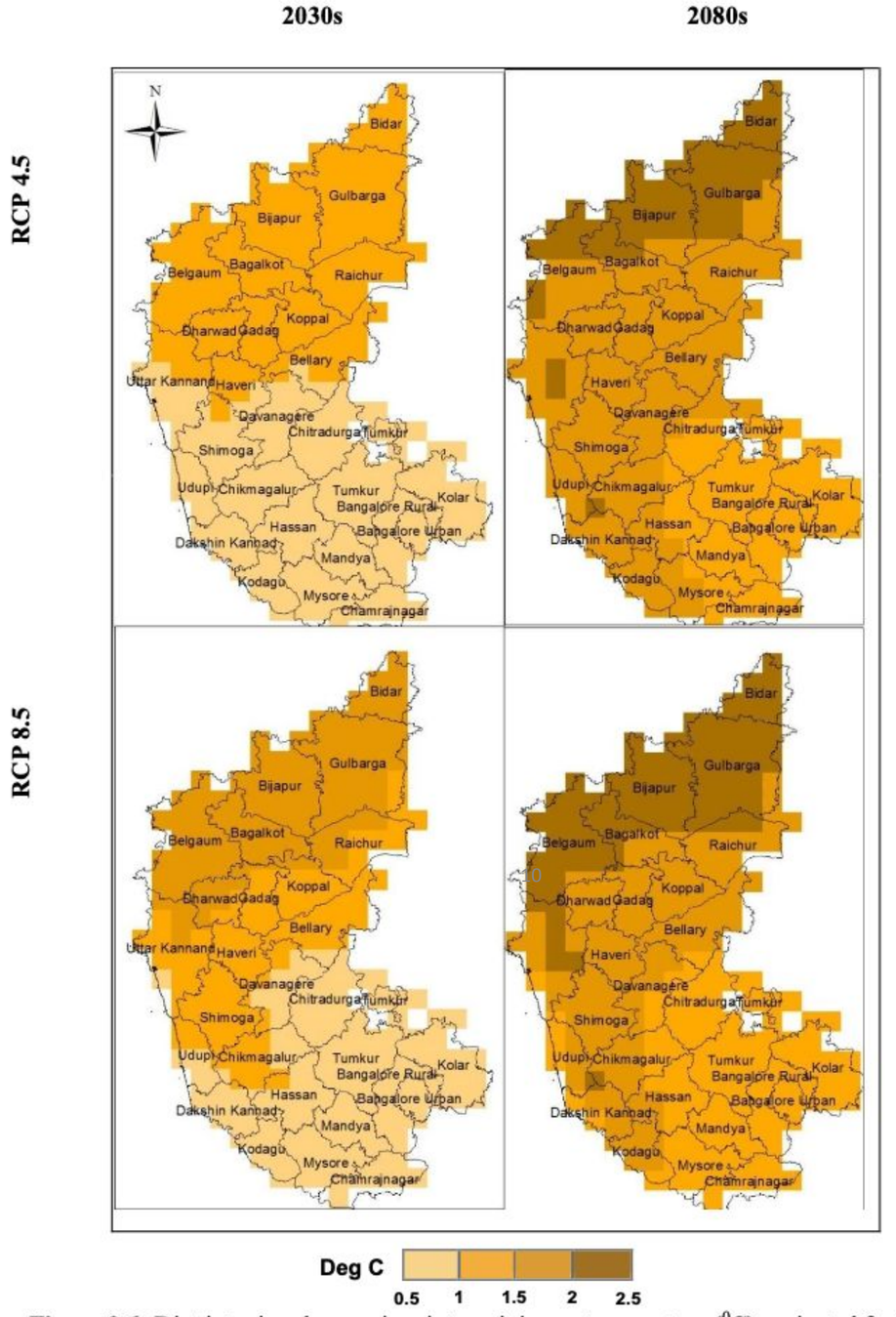
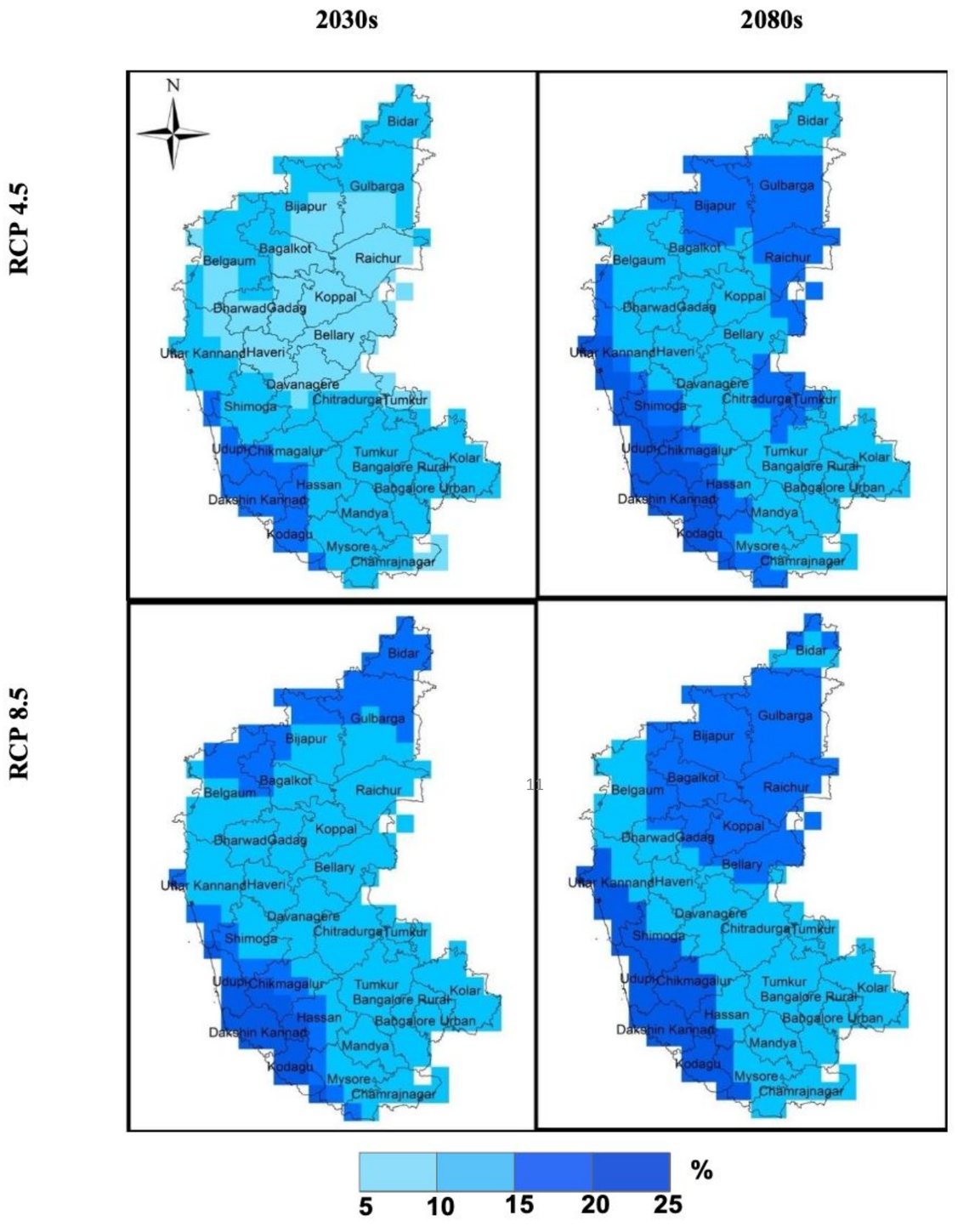


Figure 3.6: District-wise changes in winter minimum temperature (^{0}C) projected for the short-term (2030s) and the long-term (2080s) under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios

Rainfall Projections

Kharif season rainfall increase - 5% - 20% (RCP 4.5) and 10% - 25% (RCP 8.5 scenario) in the short-term (2030s).

Rabi season rainfall increase - 7% - 29% (RCP 4.5) and 10% - 35% (RCP 8.5 scenario) in the short-term (2030s).



District-wise percentage changes in Kharif (JJAS) season rainfall projected for the short-term (2030s) and long-term (2080s) under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5

Drought years…
..Historical… and
…Projected

Drought years are projected to decline

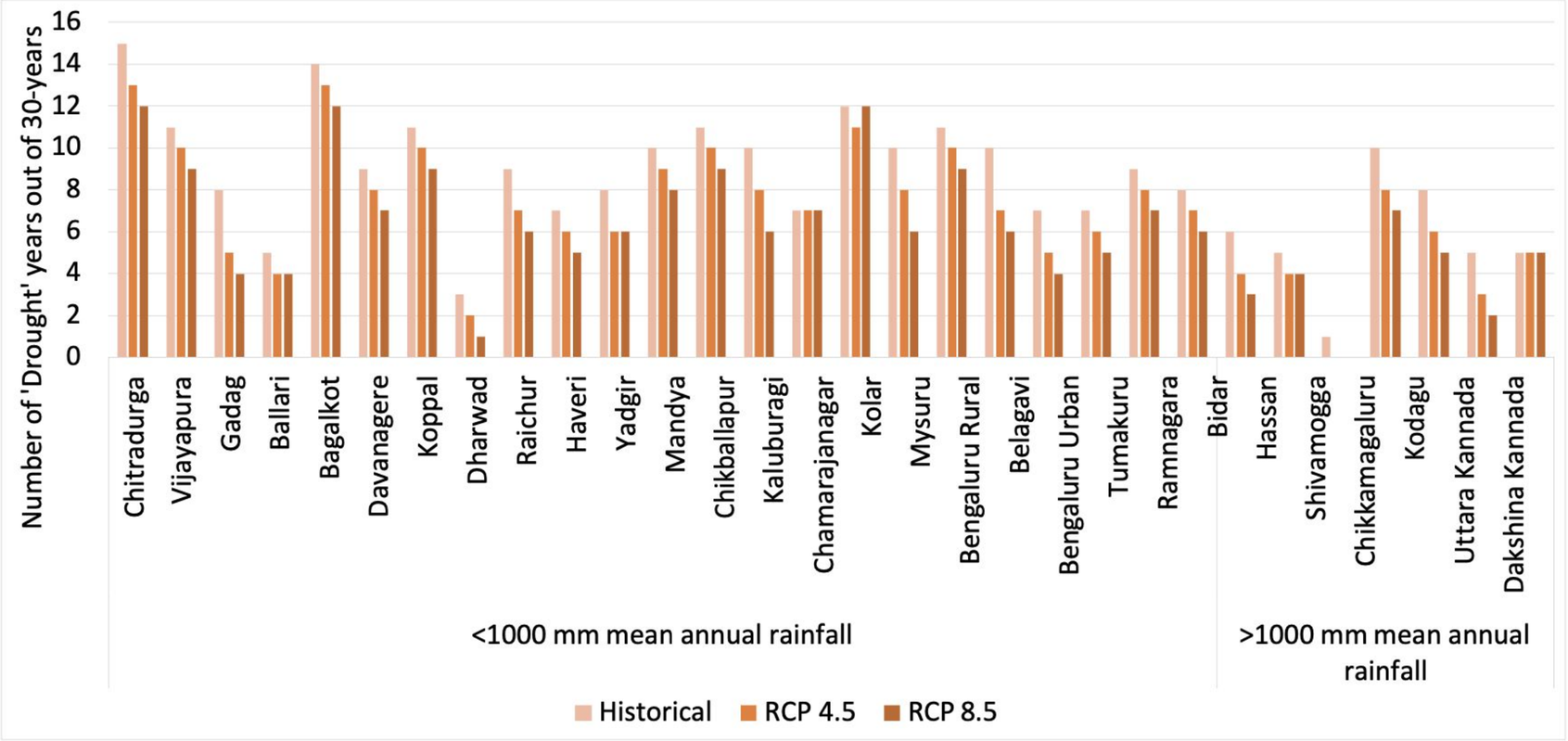


Figure 3.14: *Kharif* (JJAS) season 'Drought' year frequency (No. of years) during the historical (1987-2016) and projected short-term (2030s) period under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. *Districts are arranged according to mean annual rainfall.*

KSAPCC V.1 has proposed 200 Action Points for 10 sectors (Agriculture and allied sectors -66 action points)
KSAPCC V.2 has proposed strategies for adaptation and mitigation actions

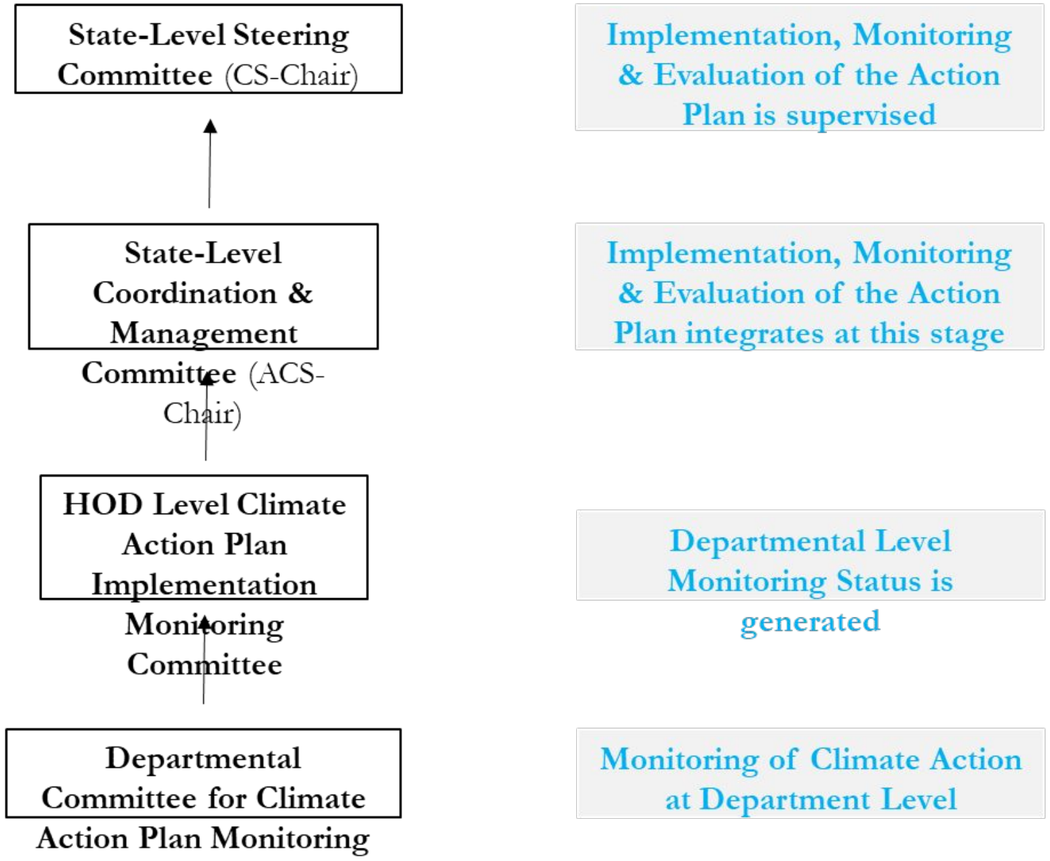
Priority Adaptation Actions include …

1. ***Water Demand Management*** e.g., dry-season crop planning towards higher-value and less water consumption crops
2. ***Micro irrigation*** methods
3. **Strengthening** of ***agro-met advisories***
4. ***For animal husbandry,*** housing management, nutritional modifications, genetics and breeding, and health management.
5. ***Agroforestry*** for resilience building in rural communities and farmers
6. ***Linking of Protected Areas***, corridors and fragmented forests for securing corridors
7. ***Primary-level health measures*** to stop the spread of mosquitoes and to prevent the spread of disease

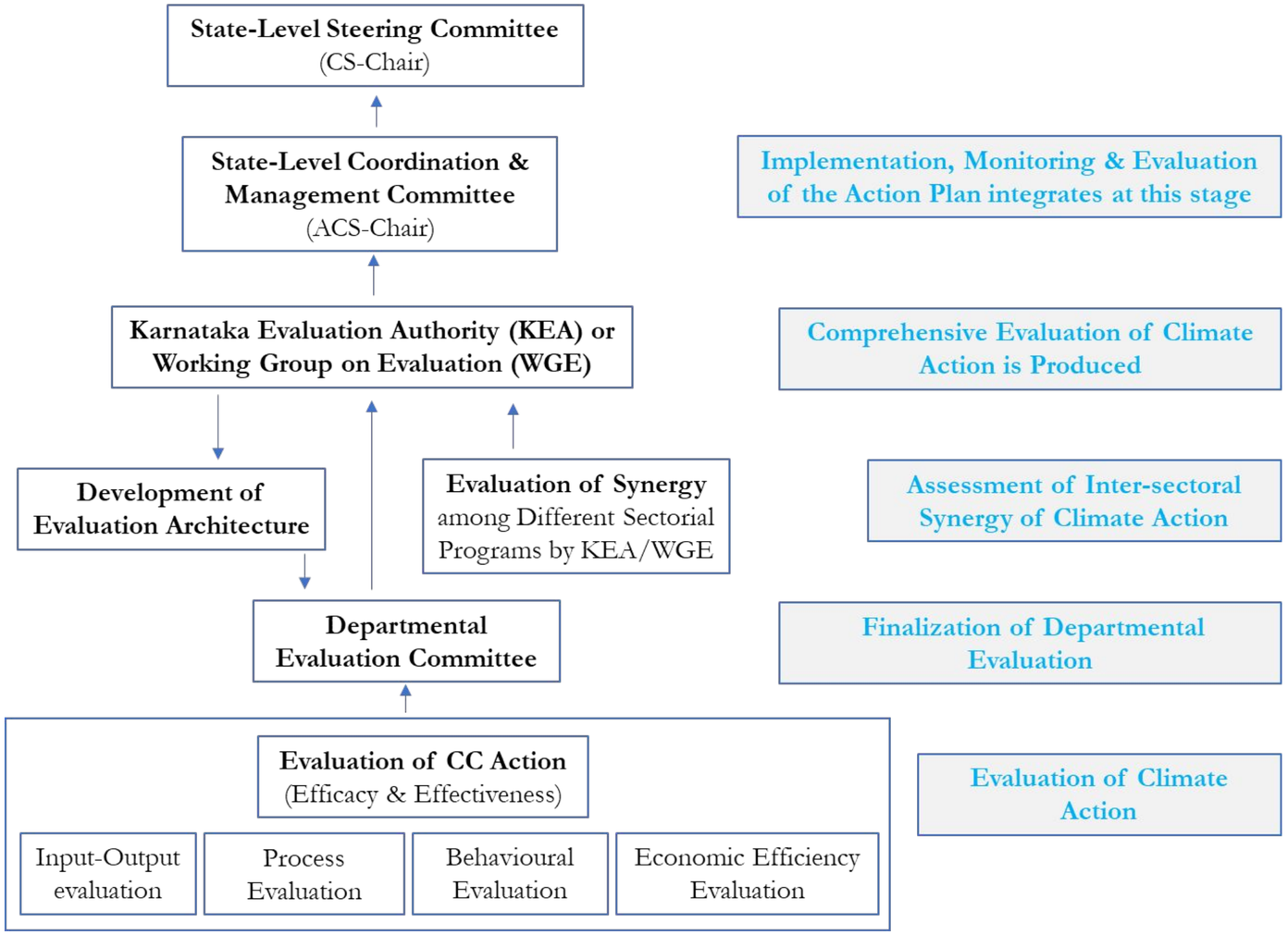
Priority Mitigation Actions by 2030 include …

1) Installation of an **additional 5 GW of wind** and **13.8 GW of solar-power** projects
2) Boost **energy-efficiency programs** in demand sectors (agriculture, industries, buildings)
3) At least one-third of all **irrigation** pumps are **solar pumps**
4) At least 75% of the residential **lighting points are LED-based**
5) Mandatory Energy Conservation Building Code (**ECBC**) for commercial building
6) Fast augmentation of **EV charging infrastructure**
7) Additional **carbon sinks** in wastelands and fallow lands

Monitoring Framework for KSAPCC Implementation

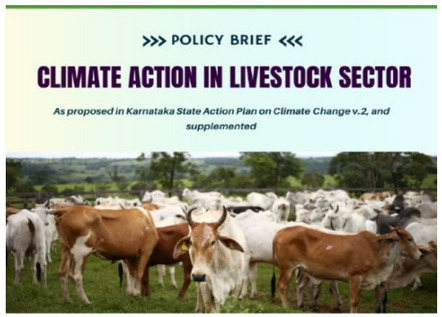


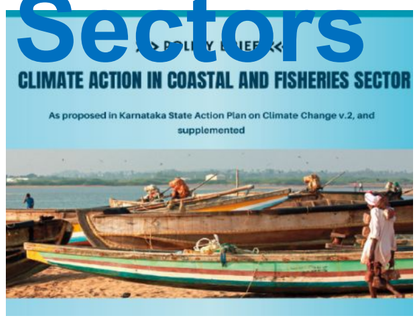
Evaluation Framework for KSAPCC Implementation



KSAPCC Policy Briefs-10 Sectors

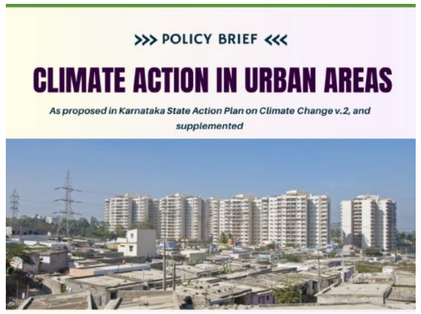




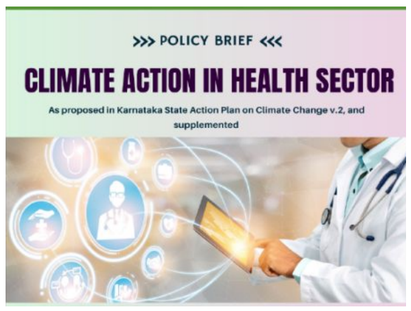














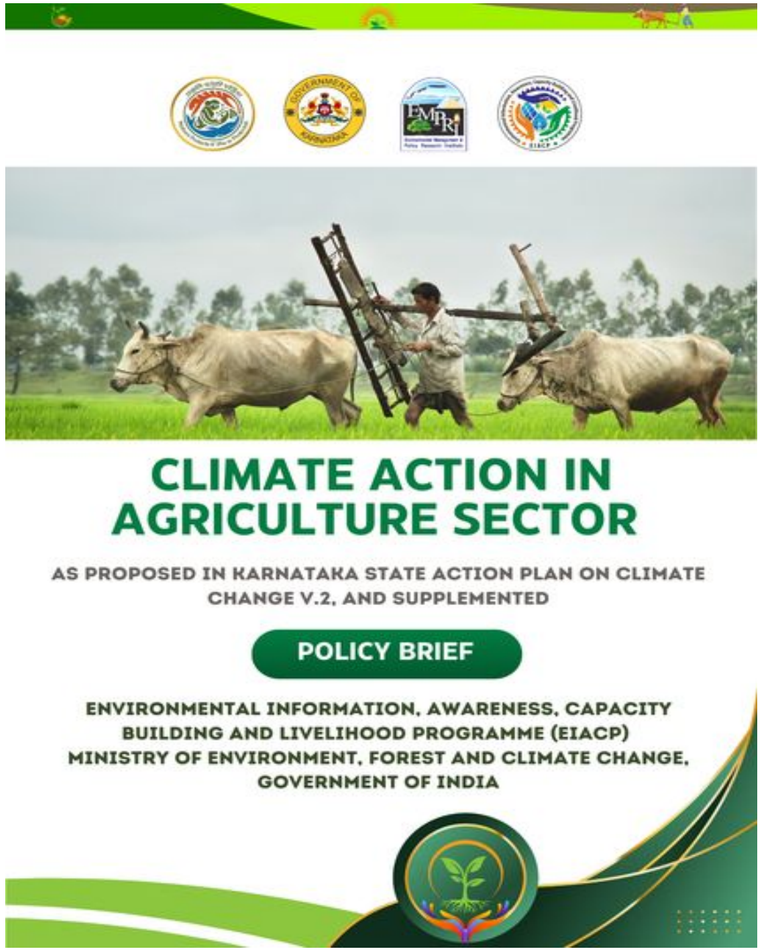






Hon’ble Minister for FEE released the Policy Briefs at the Eco Exhibition held in July 2024

Policy Brief



Contents

1. Introduction
2. State Profile of the Agriculture Sector
3. Climate Profile –Current and Projected
4. Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture
5. Agricultural Vulnerability to Climate Change
6. Adaptation Strategies
7. Current Policy Direction
8. Climate Change Mitigation Strategies in Agriculture
9. Climate Action and Budget

References

Departments set Climate Actions

Format used for submitting the **Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)** and set the annual targets concerning climate change adaptation or mitigation strategies

	Five KPIs Identified	Baseline status	Target set for 5 years	Coordinating Departments	Strategies	Annual targets (Every 5 years)					Target achieved (Every 5 years)				
						1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															

Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

Format to furnish the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) data for Karnataka State Action Plan on Climate Change-V2 (KSAPCC-V2)

Sl.No	Identified KPIs		Baseline status	Target set for 5 years	Collaborating Departments	Strategies	Annual Goals/Targets (Every 5 years)					Achievements every 5 years				
							1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	1	2	3	4	5
1	Conservation and Propagation of Indigenous cattle breeds by way of increase in Artificial Insemination coverage	Hallikar	222905	269710	AHVS & KMF	Increase Artificial Insemination coverage of Indigenous cattle by increase in number of Artificial Insemination technicians intake	232266	241627	250988	260349	269710					
		Amritmahal	101747	117782			104954	108161	111368	114575	117782					
		Khillari	153321	183146			159286	165251	171216	177181	183146					
		Deoni	31000	36960			32192	33384	34576	35768	36960					
		Malnad Gidda	9808	38303			15507	21206	26905	32604	38303					
2	To increase the distribution of elite breed calves to farmers by establishment of indigenous cattle breeding centres		771	2271	AHVS	By increase in number of indigenous cattle breeding centers and induction of more breedable animals	1071	1371	1671	1971	2271					
3	To increase the procurement and distribution of indigenous cattle milk		3,300 Litres/day	10,000 Litres/day	Karnataka Milk Federation	By increase in the number of selling /parlour points and indigenous milk products development	4500	6000	7500	9000	10000					

4	**To promote organic farming by organizing trainings to farmers regarding production and marketing of Panchagavya and Jeevamrutha from indigenous cattle dung**	-	Training of 5000 farmers	Gomatha Foundation	Organising awareness and training programmes to the interested livestock farmers regarding production and marketing of Panchagavya and Jeevamrutha from indigenous cattle dung	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000					
5	**To increase the Fodder production area in the Gomala Land (hectares)**	-	250000	Revenue Department, Forest Department and Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department	Utilization of Gomala Land for the Fodder development by converging with MGNREGA and planting Fodder trees by Forest Department	Preparation of Action plan, Vetting and Approval	62500	125000	187500	250000					

Sivaprasad

COMMISSIONER

List of Departments submitted KPIs

	Department	KPIs
1	Agriculture	06
2	Horticulture	05
3	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Sciences (AHVS)	05
4	Minor Irrigation	02
5	Fisheries	05
6	Forest	06
7	Energy	07
8	Health & Family Welfare	05
9	Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA)	13
10	Commerce & Industries	02
11	Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP)	14
12	Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited(BMRCL)	05
13	Revenue (Disaster Management)	11
14	Transport	02
15	Infrastructure Development Department (IDD)	03
	Total	**91**

Department Wise KPIs

	Agriculture	5 Year Target (2024-2028)	2024-25 Target	2024-25 Progress
1	Promotion of Climate Smart Crops suitable to changing environmental conditions. (in Ha.)	3460766	3326022	4555035
2	Weather based agro-met advisory services to enhance farmer's adaption to changing climatic conditions.(in No.)	5 Lakh	1 Lakh	1.63 Lakh
3	Promote use of organic resources in Crop Production and Soil health Enhancement (in Lakh MT/KL.)	380813	313293	312843
4	Promote Water Harvesting Structures through Water Harvest Units and Watershed, Soil and Water Conservation Structures (in No.)	19394	13246	19627
5	Promotion of Use of Micro-irrigation in Agriculture by providing subsidy for installation of drip/sprinklers. (in Ha.)	400000	300000	215568
6	Promote Watershed area treatment for Soil and Water conservation. (in Lakh Ha.)	1.42	1.00	0.829

Department Wise KPIs

	Horticulture	5 Year Target (2024-2028)	2024-25&2025-26 Target	2024-25 Progress
1	Expansion of new area under horticultural crops (in Ha.)	25000	25000	-
2	Solar Pump Set Installation (in No.)	1750	350	-
3	Organic Farming Transition (in Ha.)	32000	7250	-
4	Water Conservation (Ha.) Introduction of Drip Irrigation System, Construction of 3750 agricultural wells at an average of 750 agricultural wells annually in 05 years	2.0 lakh ha	40000 ha. - Drip irrigation 750 - Krishi Honda	-
5	Climate Forecast (in No.) Installation Automated weather Stations	1750	350	-

Department Wise KPIs

	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences	5 Year Target (2024-2028)	2024-25 Target	2024-25 Progress
1	Conservation and propagation of Indigenous cattle breeds by way of increase in artificial insemination coverage	269710	232266	243673
2	To increase the distribution of elite breed calves to farmers by establishment of Indigenous cattle breeding centres.	2271	1071	350
3	To increase the procurement and distribution of indigenous cattle milk	10000 Litres/day	4500	4200
4	To promote organic farming by organising trainings to farmers regarding production and marketing of panchagavya and Jeevamrutha from indigenous cattle dung	Training of 5000 farmers	1000	100
5	To increase the fodder production in the Gomala Land (hectares).	250000	62500	-

Department Wise KPIs

	Minor Irrigation	5 Year Target (2024-2028)	2024-25 Target	2024-25 Progress
1	Creation of more check dams and other initiatives to recharge ground water.	1750	300	-
2	Filling tanks/ponds/lakes from excess flow in the river and tertiary treated water.	800	125	-

Department Wise KPIs

	Forest	5 Year Target (2024-2028)	2024-25 Target	2024-25 Progress
1	Increase in Forest/Tree Cover (Sq Km)	48341	1000	-
2	Active Village Forest Communities(no.)	1500	100	-
3	Providing alternative source of energy (LPG) for forest fringe household to prevent firewood collection from forest (families/year)	268000	30000	-
4	Encroachment eviction form forest areas (acres)	135601.41	10000	-
5	Reduction in forest fire incidences (no. of alerts)	6000	400	-
6	Increased areas of mangrove plantation (ha)	1800	100	-

Department Wise KPIs

	Fisheries	5 Year Target (2024-2028)	2024-25 Target	2024-25 Progress
1	Doubling the production of fish fingerlings (in Crores)	60	5	-
2	Promotion of solar power usage through subsidized funds (in Rs. Crores)	20	4	-
3	Efficient utilization of water resources for fishing within Gram Panchayat jurisdictions (no.) and raising awareness on sustainable fishing practices	20000	4000	-
4	Increase in the production of reservoir fish (lakh metric tonnes)	3	0.6	-
5	Fish farming in lakes affected by polluted or sewage runoff (number of lakes)	300	60	-

Department Wise KPIs

	Energy	5 Year Target (2024-2028)	2024-25 Target	2024-25 Progress
1	Rooftop Solar (MW)	500	50	165.18
2	Solar Powered IP sets (Nos)	25000	4000	668
3	Decentralised Solar Plants-Solarization of feeders (MW)	2000	200	36.87
4	Solar Ground mounted projects (MW)	2000	100	516.2
5	Implementation of Wind Power projects (MW)	1000	50	161.03
6	R&M of RTPS (Units)	3	-	2
7	Energy Storage Systems (MW)	500	0	-

Department Wise KPIs

	Commerce & Industries	5 Year Target (2024-2028)	2024-25 Target	2024-25 Progress
1	Establishment of CETPs in RED Zone Industrial areas in Bengaluru	2	1	-
2	Facilitate setting up of ETPs by providing subsidy in Bengaluru	10	2	-

Department Wise KPIs

	Health & Family Welfare	5 Year Target (2024-2028)	2024-25 Target	2024-25 Progress
1	Solarization	100%	20%	-
2	Rain Water Harvesting	100%	20%	-
3	Orientation/Training/Capacity Building of healthcare staff	100%	20%	-
4	Heat Related Illness	100%	100%	-
5	Acute Respiratory Illness (ARI) in context of Air Pollution	100%	100%	-

Department Wise KPIs

	BMRCL	5 Year Target (2024-2028)	2024-25 Target	2024-25 Progress
1	Commuters Ridership	30 Lakh commuters/day by 2031 for 220km metro line	4.5 lakh (15%) (after phase 1 extn completion)	-
2	Length of metro line	98.6 Km	6.55 Km (Reach 5 RV road to CSB)	-
3	Compensation Plantation	70000	14000	-
4	Dust mitigation (PM 2.5 & PM 10)	PM 2.5 to be maintained within NAAQ standard's i.e 60 mg/m^3PM 10 to be maintained within NAAQ standar's i.e 100 mg/m^3	PM 2.5 to be maintained within NAAQ standard's i.e 60mg/m^3PM 10 to be maintained within NAAQ standard's i.e 100mg/m^3	-
5	Solar Panel Roofing	106 stations (excluding 21 UG stations) (all stations inculding existing & upcoming stations	5	-

Department Wise KPIs

	BBMP	5 Year Target (2024-2028)	2024-25 Target	2024-25 Progress
1	% of roads with accessible footpaths	Upto 60%	Upto 40%	
2	Length of footpaths with porous/permeable concrete tiles	5%	1%	
3	Length of stormwater drainage network in the city with clean water which can be readily recharged to aquifers	10%	2%	
4	No. of lakes rejuvenated	All 182 (100%)	17	
5	% of parks with recharge wells	40%	20%	
6	Progress of 'tree census'	100%	65%	
7	% increase in tree cover in the city	31%	11%	
8	Implementation of integrated solid waste management at 4 locations in the city	Establishment of integrated SWM Centers at 4 different locations to process wet, dry and other solid waste components	Approval for the Plan and tender process	
9	% of waste segregated	100%	60%	
10	Establishment of transfer stations to reduce the secondary transportation to manage solid waste fleet & thus reducing emission	26	5	
11	Establishment of 4 transfer stations to collect C&D & ensure existing C&D waste processing plants to work up to optimal capacity	4		
12	Number of Hotels / restaurants with no plastic package	200 Units	40 Units	
13	Monitoring of all Buildings for which demolition is envisaged at the approval of Plan stage itself and according approval to plans of such buildings by undertaking C & D waste management plan as per rules.	100% Monitoring	20% Monitoring	`
14	Area of Land fill and Gas capture system	40 acres of existing land fill sites, kannur, Bagalur	13acres	

Department Wise KPIs

	DMA	5 Year Target (2024-2028)	2024-25 Target	2024-25 Progress
1	Emphasis on achieving a fair degree of segregation of waste at source so as to maximize reuse and recycling options.	100%	Upto 70%	
2	Promoting awareness among citizens on the 4 R's in association with Residents' Welfare Associations (RWAs).	To cover 20% of ULB area every year	20%	
3	Emphasizing the remediation of legacy waste dumpsites for curbing greenhouse gas emissions and notably in reducing methane emissions.	50%	Approve DPRs of remaining ULBs	
4	Promoting Integrated solid waste management to reduces greenhouse gas emissions by minimizing landfilling, promoting recycling, and generating renewable energy from waste.	316 ULBs to achieve 100% Processing of waste	Approval of DPRs of all 316 ULBs	
5	Establishing Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) for diverting recyclable materials from landfills, reducing methane emissions, and conserving energy and resources through recycling and reuse.	316 ULBS to have MRF and 80% of Dry Waste goes to Recycling facilities and reduction of 30% of waste to Landfills	Approval of DPRs of all 316 ULBs	
6	Establishment of transfer stations to reduce the secondary transportation to manage solid waste fleet & thus reducing secondary transportation emissions, promoting waste diversion, and improving overall environmental quality.	To set up Transfer Stations in all City Corporations.	Approval of DPRs for 10 ULBs	
7	Promotion of Construction and Demolition Waste Management for minimizing the environmental footprint of infrastructure development and reducing demand for virgin materials.	To set up C&D centers in all City Corporations with 80% processing of C and D Waste	Approval of DPRs for 10 ULBs	
8	Providing incentives for organisations and adult rag pickers collecting recyclable waste by considering support prices to stimulate recycling for Circular Economy.	ULBs to complete 100% registration of waste pickers	Outreach and Awareness Campaigns	
9	Devising means of introducing buyback mechanisms at state level for promoting circular economy.	Establish buy-back mechanisms in collaboration with urban local bodies from all City Corporations and Municipalities; with 40% reduction of waste in landfill and 30% increase on reuse of recyclable materials	Set up the policy for buy back centres	
10	Using GIS/ remote sensing techniques for tracking disposal of waste for reducing travel distances and optimizing vehicle routes, fuel consumption and emissions associated with waste collection activities	GPS Tracking in all Waste picking vehicles in all 316 ULBs	60 ULBs	
11	Organising Plastic Waste Management Awareness Campaign for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting recycling, encouraging sustainable alternatives, and fostering behaviour change.	To cover 20% of ULB area every year	20%	
12	Installation of Septic Tanks for by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, conserving water resources, and preventing pollution of water bodies.	Tap all cities with Wastewater treatment plants and 100% of wastewater to be treated	100% ULBs tapped with wastewater treatment plants	
13	Construction of community/public Toilets for providing access to safe and hygienic toilets and improving community resilience to climate change impacts.	Provision of Toilets in all community areas and slums	Collaborate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations, and local stakeholders to identify priority areas which are not tapped in present status	`

Department Wise KPIs

	Revenue - DM	5 Year Target (2025-2029)	2025-26 Target	2025-26 Progress
1	Reduction in human loss due to lightning (SDG goal 13)	405	90	-
2	% of vulnerable areas covered under Comprehensive Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (HVRA)	260	10	-
3	Number of early warning mock drills conducted annually	750	100	-
4	Improve Early warning system and forecast by deploying state of art technologies, high resolution forecast, improve the alert system to make it more relevant to different regions and sections to reduce mortality	Enhancement of Doppler Weather Radar Network over entire state. Increase density of TRGs, weather stations and water level sensors. Preparation of close contour and flood vulnerability maps. Improve flood forecasting and warning systems on river basins by ensuring real-me collection of real time hydro-meteorilogical data in coordination with CWC. Urban revirine flood modelling.		
5	Number of officials trained on climate-resilient disaster management annually	21000	1000	-
6	% of schools/colleges conducting disaster awareness programs	150	10	-
7	Capacity building program of community			-
8	Mainstream and integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into Development planning and all sectors		Orientation on building culture of DPR in key departments, such as, embedding flood mitigation into development plans.	-
9	DRR in education, research and professional disciplines		Circulum on DRR in schools and college	-
10	Disaster Resilience structure	MoU with CDRI to conduct capacity building program of stakeholder departments (PWD, RDPR, Water Resources etc) focus on strengthening the technical, managerial and financial		
11	Heat wave mitigation plan	Policy interventions involving stakeholder departments in encouraging cool roof (reflective materials which can deflect solar radiation), green infrastructure (creating green spaces like parks, urban forests, and green roofs), heat island reduction, etc)		

Department Wise KPIs

	Infrastructure Development Department (IDD)	5 Year Target (2025-2029)	2025-26 Target	2025-26 Progress
1	Installation of Rooftop Solar Panels at Port Offices	16KW for 160.00 Sq.m (As per sanctioned Load)	3.2KW	-
2	Installation of surface rain water harvesting system in Karwar Port and Old Mangalore Port limits (in Million Litres)	5	1	-
3	Increasing Port area under green cover (in Ha)	100	20	-

Department Wise KPIs

	Transport	5 Year Target (2025-2029)	2025-26 Target	2025-26 Progress
1	Installation of solar panels on the RTO owned buildings/offices for electricity generation	58	20	-
2	Programs for scraping of two-stroke Auto rickshaw to reduce Air pollution	2000	100	-

EMPRI’s INITIATIVES

EMPRI
Trainings/Programs/Workshops

	Programs	No. of programs	No. of Participants
1.	District Level Trainings	31	1447
2.	Radio Program (AIR) – Hawamana Mitra	09	-
3.	Workshop to Journalists (MOEF&CC Sponsored) *Crafting Climate Narrative: A Workshop on Sustainable Development and Responsible Journalism*, 15-17 July 2025 @KKGH, Bangalore.	01	30
	Total	**39**	**1477**

District-level Trainings



Belagavi

No. of Districts - 31

No. of Participants - 1447



Bengaluru



Mysuru



Kalaburgi

EMPRI Radio Program - HAWAMANA MITRA

on Akashavani @612khz

Total Programs per year - 24 Completed - 09

Date	Title of Talk	Resource Persons & Contact details	Feedback
25 April 2025	Mitigation and policy measures to be taken regarding the adverse effects of extreme weather on the environment	Dr. C.S. Patil, Director , India Meterological Dept. Meteorological Centre, Palace Road, Bangalore-560001 Ph:9445402087	11
	Impacts of climate change on dry farming and control measures to be taken in Karnataka	Dr, Moodaligiriyappa, Chief Scientist, Dryland Farming systems GKVK, Bangalore. Ph:9632067656	
09 May 2025	Mitigation and policy measures to be taken regarding the adverse effects of extreme weather on the environment	Dr. C.S. Patil, Director , India Meterological Dept. Meteorological Centre, Palace Road, Bangalore-560001 Ph:9445402087	17
	Impacts of climate change on dry farming and control measures to be taken in Karnataka	Dr, Moodaligiriyappa, Chief Scientist, Dryland Farming systems GKVK, Bangalore. Ph:9632067656	
23 May 2025	Karnataka State Climate Change Action Plan V-2K Key Performance Indicators and their execution.	Chaitra M.S, Assistant Forest Conservation Officer, o/o Principal Chief Forest Conservation Officers (Assessment, Planning, Research, Training, Climate Change). Ph: 9880470191	8
	Karnataka State Climate Change Action Plan V-2K Key Performance Indicators and their execution.	Srinivasa Murthy, First division Assistant, o/o Principal Chief Forest Conservation Officers (Assessment, Planning, Research, Training, Climate Change). Ph: 9035911023	
13 June 2025	Impacts of climate change and mitigation measures in different forestry ecosystems of Karnataka	Dr. Shahbaz Noori, Email id: shabaznoori12@gmail.com Phone: 8088785316 Address: Assistant Professor, Agroforestry ecosystems.	9
27 June 2025	Forecast of Rainfall and Temperature in North Karnataka and impacts on agriculture and horticulture crops	Dr. C.S. Patil, Director , India Meterological Dept. Meteorological Centre, Palace Road, Bangalore-560001 Ph:9445402087	5
11 July 2025	Climate change on Agroforestry systems in Karnataka:Impacts and resilience	Dr. Tombat, Dept. Of Forestry and Environmental Sciences UAS, GKVK, Bangalore-65	30
25 July 2025	Impact and mitigation of climate change on domestic animal resources in Karnataka	Dr. Manjunath KP, Chief Veternary officer, GOK, Phone:9880669859	6
08 Aug 2025	Climate Change and Fresh water, Sea water and Brackish water, Aquaculture in Karnataka: Prospects and Perspectives	Dr. Prabhu dev, Chief Scientific Officer (Rtd). Fisheries Department	5
22 Aug 2025	Forecast of Rainfall and Temperature in North Karnataka and impacts on agriculture and horticulture crops	Dr. C.S. Patil, Director , India Meterological Dept. Meteorological Centre, Palace Road, Bangalore-560001 Ph:9445402087	4
	Farmer Interaction - Shri. Mahesh, Director, EMPRI and Shri Sajjan, Farmer from Chitradurga		



MOEF&CC Sponsored

Workshop to Other Stakeholders (Journalists)

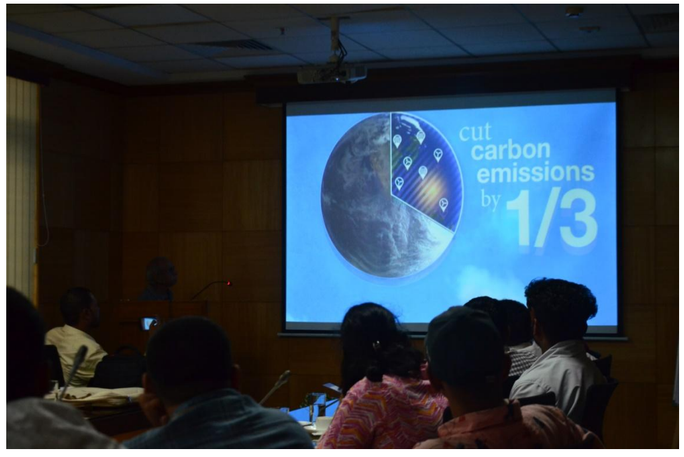
Crafting Climate Narrative: A Workshop on Sustainable Development and Responsible Journalism

15-17 July 2025 @KKGH, Bangalore





No. of Participants - 30







KSAPCC Monitoring Dashboard

https://staging.thirdeyegfx.in/kpi-ui/department/landingPage.html



To ensure the effective implementation of the KSAPCC, **real-time monitoring is vital**

The dashboard facilitates

- transparency
- data-driven decision-making by tracking progress
- monitoring resources
- fostering inter-departmental coordination

KSAPCC Monitoring Dashboard

KSAPCC Monitoring Dashboard*

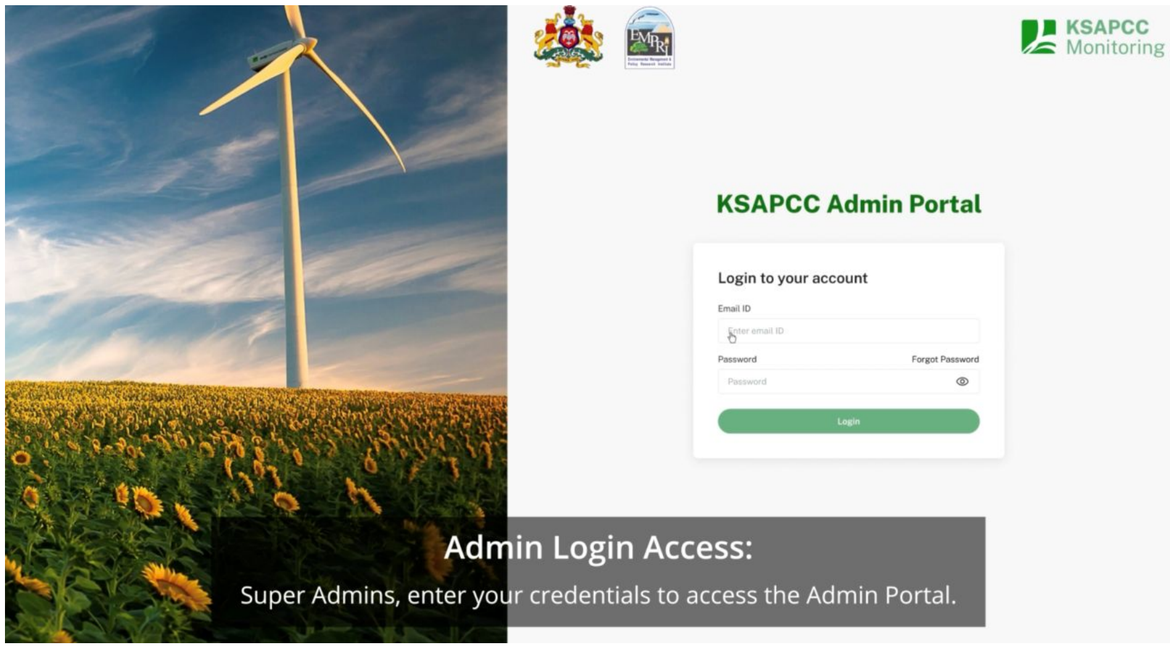
Outlay progress | Output progress | Outcome progress

Feedback Loop | Customized Reports

Citizen | Field Support Officer

*The elements-order in the above suggested dashboard is subject to actual web design and layout.

KSAPCC MONITORING WEB DASHBOARD
SUPER ADMIN VIEW



Budget Schemes

1. Green index portal
2. Karnataka Voluntary Disclosure of GHG Emission Scheme



Development of Green Index Portal for evaluation of Environmental compatibility of public spending

- Budget speech paragraph no. 309 of the honorable Chief Minister for the year 2023-24.
  (Order no. FEE 202 EPC 2023 Dated: 16.09.2023)

- The GIP aims to promote the adoption of greening practices in government programs and to ensure environmental balances.
  https://greenindex.karnataka.gov.in

Measurable Indicators

1) Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Systems
If fossil fuels are used in any programs should adopt renewable energy technologies.

2) Water Conservation and Recycling
Programmes where recycled water is used should also be made mandatory by incorporating water recycling processes or technologies.

3) Waste Treatment/Processing and Recycling and Air Pollution Control Measures
Programmes that have activities leading to generation of solid, liquid waste or pollute the air or water should also incorporate solid/liquid treatment measures into the programme guidelines.

(4) Biodiversity Conservation
Biodiversity conservation should be made mandatory for all programmes that impact biodiversity and ecosystem services.

(5) Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) Emission Reduction or Carbon Sequestration
Programmes should have a provision for minimizing tree felling & promoting compensatory tree planting for carbon sequestration

(6) Adaptation to Disasters and Climate Change
Programmes should have a provision for considering climate change risks & disasters, and incorporate adaptation measures.

Applications of Green Index

1. Promote **conservation and sustainable use of resources** & minimize the damage to environment

2. Enforce use of **renewable resources**

3. **Meet** Climate Change and Sustainable Developmental Goals

4. Facilitate **financial allocations and rewards** to green and **environmentally friendly programs** and projects



Karnataka Voluntary Disclosure of GHG Emission Scheme

Budget speech paragraph no. 310 of the honorable Chief Minister for the year 2023-24
(Order no. FEE 203 EPC 2023 Dated: 16.09.2023)

Objectives

1. To enable and encourage government and non-government agencies, including companies and other establishments and institutions, to estimate and declare carbon (GHG) emissions annually and report the total carbon footprint.
2. To enable companies to have voluntary targets for reducing GHG emissions through increased energy efficiency, shift to renewable sources of energy, recycling, and efficient resource use.
3. To create public awareness about GHG emissions and the need for reducing GHG emissions.

Expected Outcome

1. **Industry & Organizations**: Emission monitoring for reduction, higher energy efficiency, better ESG governance
2. **Government & Governance**: Decarbonisation of economy, higher SDG attainment, energy-efficient economy

Thank You


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Environmental Management &
Policy Research Institute