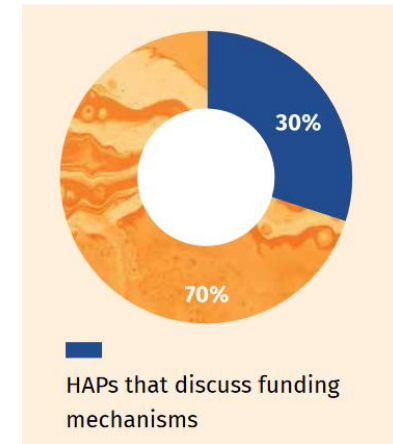
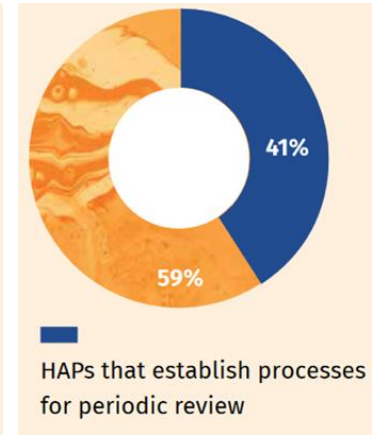
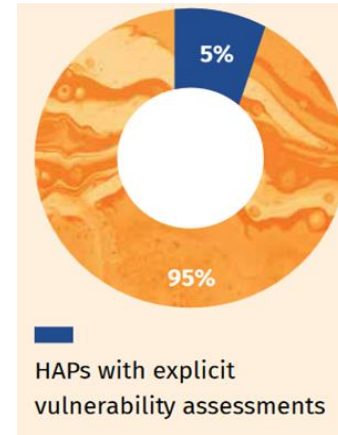


Towards better implementation of Heat Action Plans (HAPs) in India

Aditya Valiathan Pillai
Fellow and Coordinator for Adaptation and Resilience,
Sustainable Futures Collaborative, New Delhi

Setting minimum requirements for HAPs

- A CPR report assessed 37 HAPs in India, revealing several issues
- They are not sufficiently localised
 - Only a few (10) had localized heat thresholds
 - Only 2 of 37 HAPs use medium to long-term heat projections
 - Only 2 out of 37 conducted vulnerability assessments to address localised vulnerabilities
- Plenty of solutions, but little thought to implementation.
 - Lack finance (Only 2 consider financial mechanisms)
 - Lack legal grounding
 - Insufficient consultation and evaluation



Core structural fixes

- Clarify funding (e.g., central fund, harness NAFCC, CSSs)
- Clarify legal foundations - sectoral laws, DMA, new law?
- Centralised national repository of HAPs and updates (at NDMA)
- Expert committee to assess notifying heatwaves as disasters (unlock SDRMFs for preparedness)
- M&E mechanisms to study solution effectiveness
- Targeted and recurring capacity building for actors
- Mechanisms for inter- and intra-state sharing

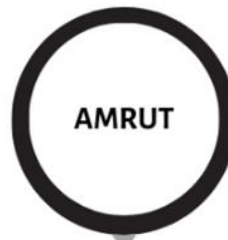
The financing problem is surmountable

- **Centrally sponsored schemes (CSSs)** could help solve HAPs financing shortfalls
 - CSSs allocated 10.57% of the total Union budget (FY 2023-24)
- CSSs with FY 2023-24 budget allocations mapped against all heat solutions in CPR HAP database
- Found strong overlap between CSSs and HAP solutions
 - 72 schemes reviewed (67 CSS, 1 CS, 1 Act & 3 natl. Missions)
 - **18 of 72 schemes** contained direct links to HAP solutions (16 CSS+ 1 Act + 1 CS)
 - **7 of 18 schemes unlock finances for 2/3 of all listed solutions**
- Targeted scheme modification = major gains for heat resilience

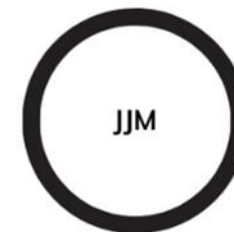
Few CSSs comprise the bulk of the convergence with HAP interventions



- Provide shelter and water to reduce livestock heat stress/deaths
- Ensure drinking water supply to mitigate risk of dehydration/heat stress effects
- Promote rainwater harvesting to reduce risk of water scarcity in extreme heat
- Construct/maintain water bodies to reduce risk of water scarcity in extreme heat
- Create shade/green cover to reduce risk of heat stress/deaths during extreme heat
- Roadside plantations for green cover to reduce risk of heat stress and reduce ambient temperatures

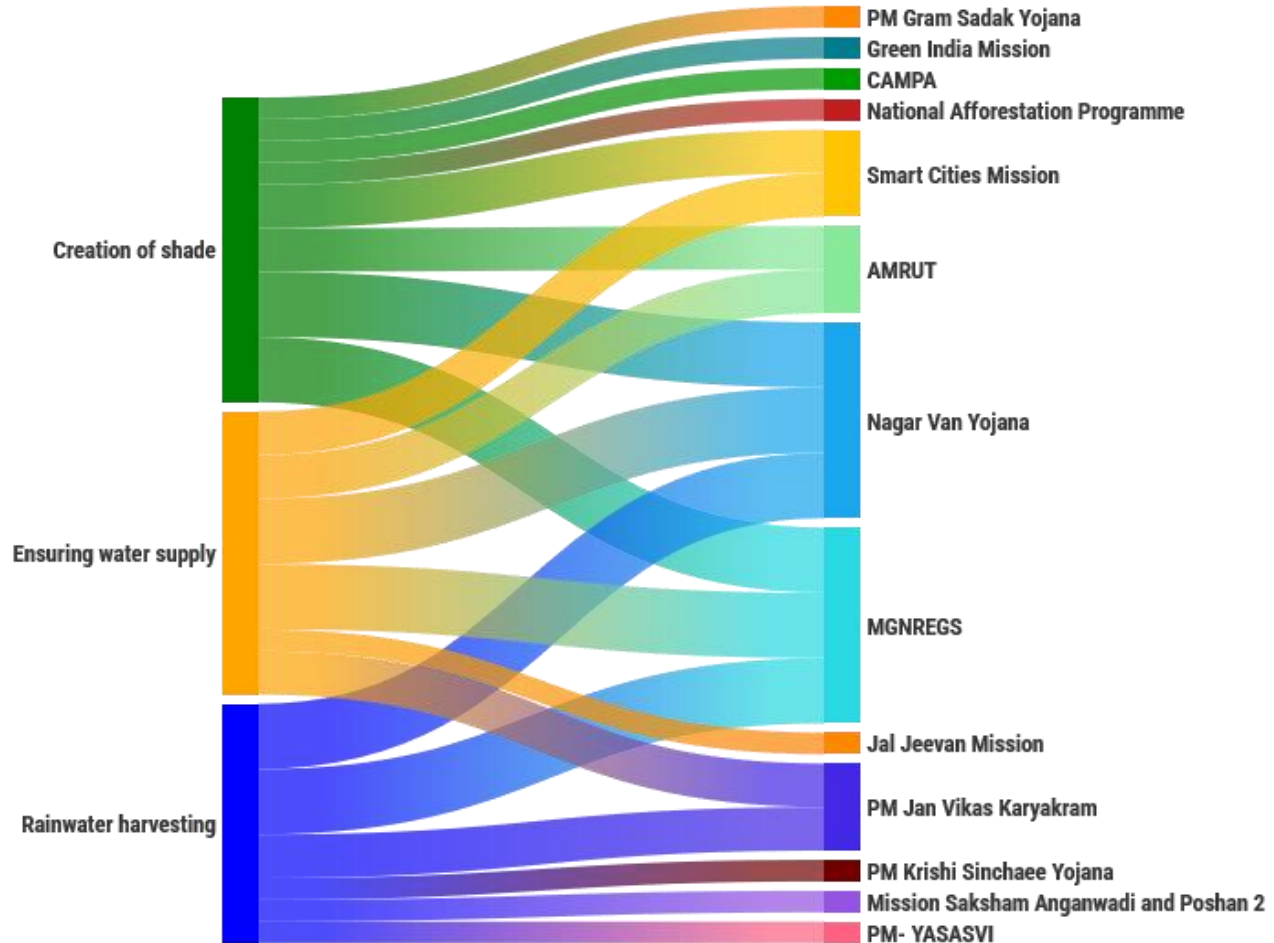


- Ensure drinking water supply to mitigate risk of dehydration/heat stress effects
- Design/facilitate green, vernacular or geo-climatically appropriate housing for passive cooling
- Create temporary shade structures to reduce risk of heat stress/deaths during extreme heat
- Construct/maintain water bodies to reduce risk of water scarcity in extreme heat



- Ensure drinking water supply to mitigate risk of dehydration/ other effects of heat stress
- Construct/maintain water bodies to reduce risk of water scarcity in extreme heat
- Promote energy efficiency in heat resilience measures including energy efficient buildings and renewables
- Increase community awareness on groundwater recharge and judicious use of water to reduce the risk of water scarcity during extreme heat

Some solutions enjoy greater alignment with schemes than others



Crucial areas for further research

- Expand scope of financing analysis to all CSSs, CSs, state schemes, Fin Comm funds and pvt partnerships
- Which solutions work? Lack of specificity on solutions - more science needed.
- Identify bottlenecks to long-term heat adaptation:
 - Where is future heat worst? Are transformative actions being implemented?