



ALIGNING INDIA'S CLIMATE POLICY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) has developed a 'Synergies and Trade-off Matrix' to explore synergies between emission mitigation, sustainable development, and national priorities such as land requirement, water use, and employment creation.

3.5 times

estimated increase in energy-related CO₂ emissions between 2015-2050

4.2 billion kilolitres

estimated water withdrawal in 2020 for electricity generation

0.4 million

full time jobs potential in wind and solar (ground-mounted and manufacturing) in 2020

1.5 million

acres of land required for solar and wind technologies in 2020. This is 5 times the land required by conventional technologies

Figures above correspond to business-as-usual (BAU) scenario
All data points, CEEW analysis.

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India's climate policy has to align with the goals of energy policy - energy access, energy affordability, and energy security, as well ensure that national priorities, specially ramping domestic manufacturing capacity and managing

sustainable urbanisation, are also met. Only an analysis of synergies and trade-offs of a climate policy with these multiple objectives can inform strategic policy choices.



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The table below presents the emissions, land requirement, water withdrawals, and jobs potential in the energy sector both in the business-as-usual scenario as well as the 2°C scenario. Understanding these trade-offs will be critical in shaping policy choices.

Business-As-Usual Scenario

 **Emissions**
4.6 tCO₂/capita in 2050 while total CO₂ emissions are projected at 7697 MtCO₂

 **Land**
16.2 times land required for RE (solar and wind) compared to conventional technologies in 2050

 **Water**
2.4 times increase in water withdrawal for electricity between 2020-2050

 **Jobs**
4.4 million additional jobs in wind and solar sectors between 2020-2050

2°C Scenario

 **Emissions**
1.0 tCO₂/capita in 2050 while total CO₂ emissions are projected at 1663 MtCO₂

 **Land**
66.4 times land required for RE (solar and wind) compared to conventional technologies in 2050

 **Water**
50% decrease in water withdrawal for electricity between 2020-2050

 **Jobs**
26.6 million additional jobs in wind and solar sectors between 2020-2050



L to R: **Ajay Mathur**, Director General, TERI; **Dr Kirit Parikh**, Chairman, Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe); and **Prof. Purnamita Dasgupta**, Chair Professor and Head, Environmental and Resource Economics Unit, Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) at the CEEW- Dialogue on 'Sustainable Development, Uncertainties, and India's Climate Policy: Pathways towards Nationally Determined Contribution and Mid-Century Strategy' New Delhi, April 2018.

Images: CEEW



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Ranked the best in South Asia with an annual operating budget of less than USD 5 million, five years in a row. Among top 100 out of 6,846 think tanks in eight categories.

Global Go To Think Tank Index, 2018



Ranked 2nd in the 'International Energy' category for its pioneering study on solar-powered healthcare.

Prospect Think Tank Awards, 2018



Ranked 2nd in India, 4th outside Europe and North America, and 20th globally out of 240 think tanks.

ICCG Climate Think Tank's standardised rankings, 2016

