

A detailed, light-colored map of Bengaluru serves as the background for the cover page. It shows the city's extensive road network, green spaces, and water bodies. The title is centered over this map.

# **Bengaluru Climate Action and Resilience Plan**

## **Executive Summary**



# Executive Summary

The Bengaluru Climate Action and Resilience Plan (BCAP), initiated in 2021 and formalized in 2023, is the city's first data-driven climate roadmap developed by BBMP and the Government of Karnataka with C40 Cities and WRI India. Aligned with IPCC AR6 and the Paris Agreement, it aims for **net-zero emissions by 2050** with interim targets. Based on a 2019–2020 GHG inventory and climate risk assessment, it addresses seven key sectors including energy, transport, and waste. Over 40 agencies and stakeholders contributed through a collaborative, consensus-driven approach. Implementation is led by a dedicated Climate Action Cell with MERL systems.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT



**Data-Driven Framework**



**Robust Implementation Framework**



**Seven Sectoral Interventions**



**Multi-Stakeholder Governance**

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## INTRODUCTION

### BENGALURU CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

The **Bengaluru Climate Action and Resilience Plan (BCAP)** emphasizes on the city 's climate and holistic wellbeing of its people by addressing the contributors and impacts of climate change tackling both on equal footing for Bengaluru. Each of these factors have an extensive effect on Bengaluru's progression towards becoming a resilient, inclusive, and equitable future.

BCAP was launched on **November 27, 2023**, by the **Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP)**, under the leadership of Shri Rakesh Singh, Administrator - Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike and Additional Chief Secretary, Urban Development Department, Gok and Shri Tushar Girinath, Chief Commissioner, BBMP. BCAP aligns with global climate goals under the C40 Cities network and sets ambitious targets to achieve **net-zero emissions by 2050**.



Figure 1: BACP launch event

## VISION, OBJECTIVE & SCOPE

### Vision: Towards a Net Zero and Climate-Resilient Bengaluru

The Bengaluru Climate Action and Resilience Plan (BCAP) prioritizes human well-being in the city's battle against climate change by pledging to address the causes and effects of the phenomenon equally, as both have significant effects on directing Bengaluru's shift towards **a resilient, inclusive, and equitable future**.

## The vision rests on three pillars

- Consensus** through stakeholder engagement
- Collaboration** across state and non-state actors
- Coherence** in policy, planning, and implementation for sustainable, integrated climate action.

## OBJECTIVE

The Bengaluru Climate Action and Resilience Plan (BCAP) targets GHG mitigation, climate adaptation, and equitable resilience through data-driven, inclusive strategies. It integrates climate action into urban planning, strengthens adaptive capacity, and ensures co-benefits for vulnerable groups, backed by a robust monitoring framework to enable a just, low-carbon transition.

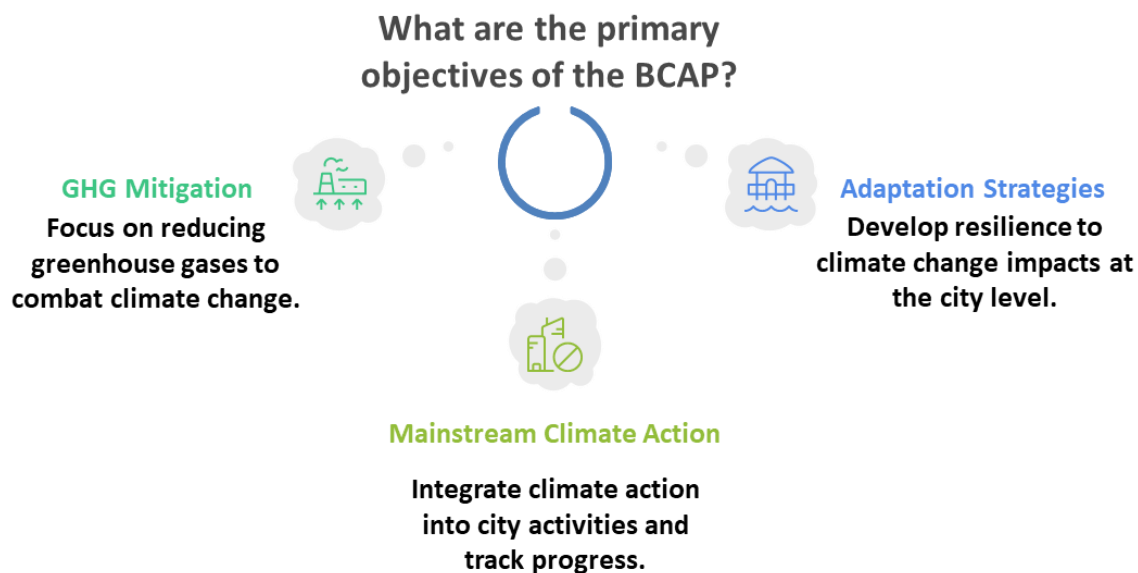


Figure 2: Objectives of BCAP

## These objectives are implemented across seven priority sectors.



Figure 3: Sectors of BCAP

## SCOPE OF BCAP

The Bengaluru Climate Action and Resilience Plan (BCAP) aims to integrate climate action into all aspects of urban planning, governance, and development within the BBMP jurisdiction. It addresses both greenhouse gas mitigation and climate adaptation, aligning with national and global climate commitments.

The plan spans multiple urban sectors, including energy, transport, waste, water, air quality, green spaces, and disaster management. It promotes a coordinated approach involving various government departments, agencies, and community stakeholders. BCAP is supported by a dedicated Climate Action Cell and a system for ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and learning to ensure its goals remain responsive and effective.

### Key Scope Parameters of BCAP

Parameter	Details
<b>Spatial Coverage</b>	BBMP Jurisdiction (713 sq. km), 8 Zones, 198 Wards (now 225)
<b>Population Covered</b>	Approx. 10 million (as of 2019)
<b>Target Year for Net-Zero</b>	2050
<b>Interim GHG Reduction Targets</b>	16% by 2030, 26% by 2040, 56% by 2050
<b>Sectors Covered</b>	Energy & Buildings, Transport, Solid Waste, Air Quality, Water & Wastewater, Urban Greening, Disaster Risk
<b>Institutional Involvement</b>	40+ government agencies, parastatals, academic, and civil society partners
<b>Implementation &amp; Monitoring Mechanism</b>	Climate Action Cell, MERL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, Learning)
<b>Review Frequency</b>	Every 5 years (overall plan); 3 years (targets and actions)

Table 1: Scope of BCAP

## KEY INFLUENCING FACTORS ON THE PLAN

Bengaluru (formerly Bangalore), the fifth most populous urban agglomeration in India, has emerged as one of the nation's fastest-growing metropolitan regions. Since the 1990s, the city has witnessed substantial economic liberalization, industrial expansion, and technological advancement—transformative forces that have significantly reshaped its demographic profile and spatial structure.

The jurisdiction of the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP), the city's municipal corporation, spans approximately 713 square kilometers. This area was home to 8.5 million residents in 2011, with estimates indicating a rise to nearly 10 million by 2019. The BBMP currently comprises eight administrative zones and, following a delimitation exercise in 2023, 225 wards—reflecting ongoing efforts to align governance with the pace of urban expansion.

However, Bengaluru's rapid urbanization over the past two decades has brought with it a range of critical challenges. Unplanned sprawl, declining green cover, pressure on infrastructure, and deteriorating environmental conditions have contributed to a reduction in overall livability and pose a threat to the city's long-term economic competitiveness.

**These urban stresses are further compounded by the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related hazards, including**

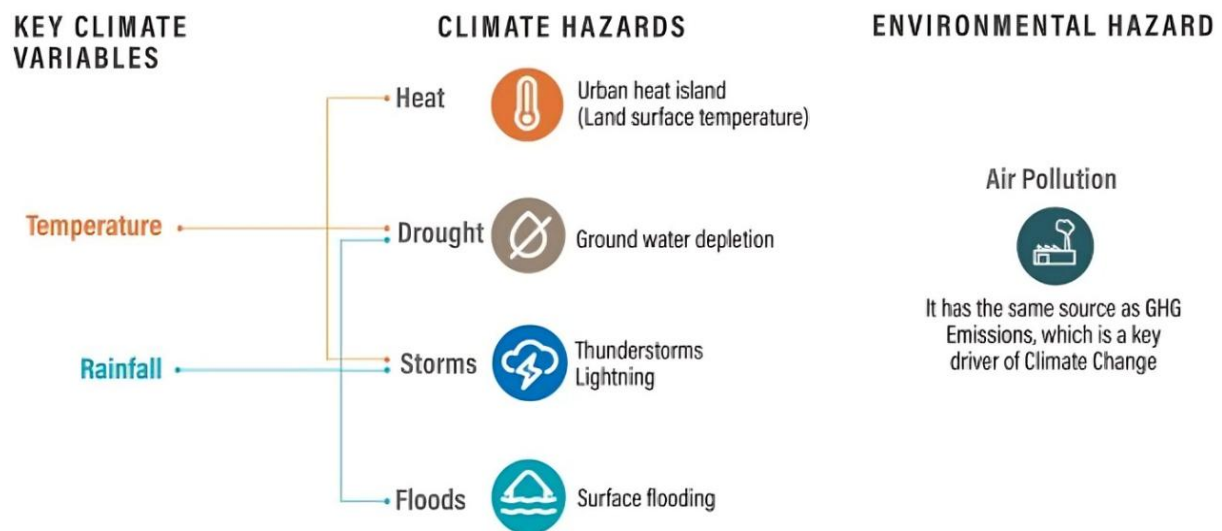


Figure 4: Key Climate Variable (BCAP Report)

Considering these challenges, it is imperative for Bengaluru to develop a comprehensive **Climate Action and Resilience Plan**. This plan will act as a strategic roadmap for climate-

responsive and evidence-based urban management, aligned with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and global climate commitments. It aims to integrate climate risk mitigation, sustainable urban development, and resilience-building measures—ensuring Bengaluru's transformation into a livable, inclusive, and future-ready city.

Bengaluru joined the C40 cities network in 2017. **Bengaluru became the 3rd city in India to have a climate action plan under the C40 City's network.** The BBMP started the preparation of the Bengaluru Climate Action and Resilience Plan (BCAP) in August 2021.

The BCAP development followed a robust timeline spanning **2+ years** post-initiation after its initiation, adhering to global planning standards. It combined data-driven technical assessments with extensive localized consultations, ensuring a participatory and inclusive approach. With support and review from the C40 Cities network, the plan is aligned with international climate goals, including pathways to **net-zero emissions** and enhanced **urban climate resilience**.

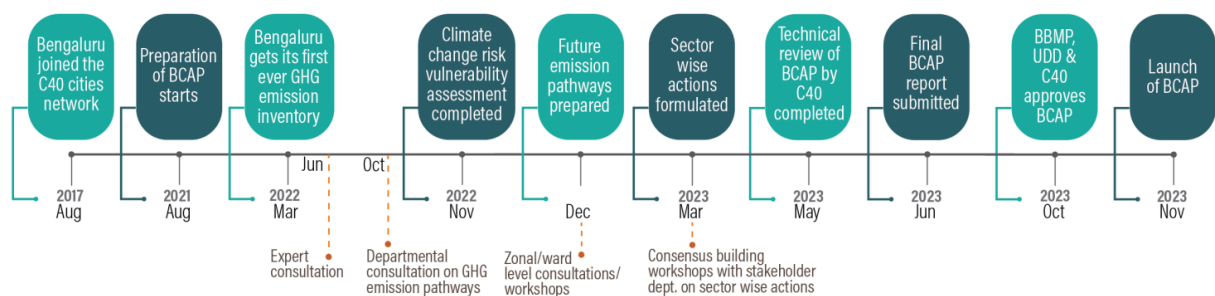


Figure 5: Timeline of BCAP

The **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment** analyzed key demographic and socio-economic parameters, spatially mapping factors like age, gender ratio, literacy, housing conditions, and access to services such as water, sanitation, electricity, and healthcare. It also assessed exposure to **five climate hazards** across critical sectors including water, waste, transport, energy, and urban biodiversity.

## GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

### Baseline Inventory for Bengaluru

Bengaluru's GHG inventory, prepared under the GPC BASIC framework, assesses both emission sources and carbon sinks across key sectors.



In 2019, the city's total emissions stood at 18.73 million metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e, primarily from energy use in residential (27%) and commercial (26%) buildings, and on-road transport (20%). Electricity usage alone contributed 59% of emissions due to reliance on fossil fuel-based power. On the other hand, between 2001 and 2022, the city maintained or added 924 ha/year of tree canopy, offsetting some emissions with a carbon sequestration potential of approximately 0.20 million metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>/year. This inventory supports evidence-based mitigation planning and tracking of climate action progress.

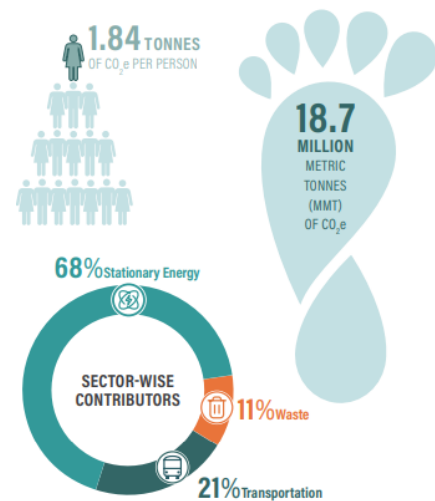


Figure 6: WRI India analysis for BBMP jurisdiction based on GHG-GPC framework

## FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

The Bengaluru Climate Action Plan (BCAP) is built on **three pillars—commitment, evidence, and action-based planning**—and follows the C40 Cities Climate Action Planning Framework. It addresses four core components: reducing GHG emissions with a net-zero target by 2050, building resilience through risk and vulnerability assessments, strengthening governance and collaboration, and ensuring inclusivity and equitable benefits. The plan prioritizes human well-being, environmental protection, and economic growth, aligning with global, national, and state-level climate commitments, including India's NDCs and Karnataka's State Action Plan on Climate Change (KSAPCC).

### Methodology and Tools used

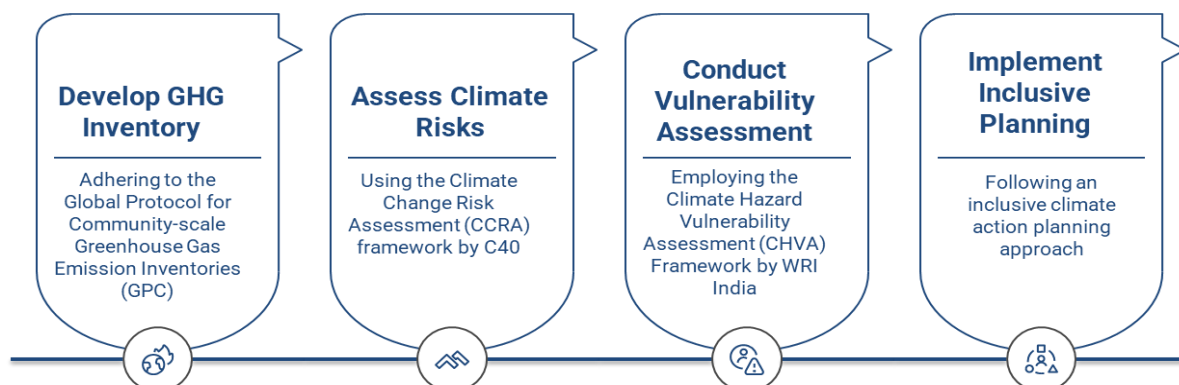


Figure 7: Methodology and Tools



## SECTORAL GOALS AND ACTIONS


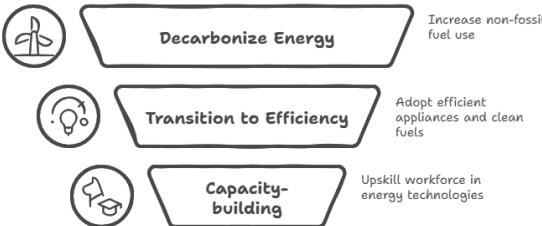

Seven priority sectors have been identified for developing mitigation and adaptation/resilience strategies for Bengaluru to transition towards a carbon neutral and resilient city.

### Action prioritization

<b>High priority</b>	Actions that have greater mitigation and adaptation potential, that need to be carried out immediately.
<b>Medium priority</b>	Actions with moderate mitigation and adaptation potential as compared to other actions.
<b>Low priority</b>	Actions that have lower mitigation and adaptation potential as compared to other actions.


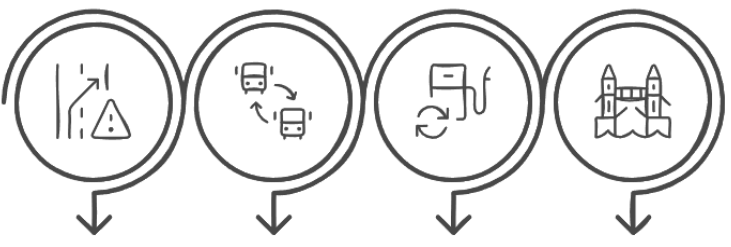

## ENERGY AND BUILDINGS

The Energy and Buildings sector constitutes the primary source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the city. The proposed interventions are structured across three key pillars: decarbonization of the existing electricity grid, transition towards energy-efficient appliances and zero-carbon-ready building infrastructure, and capacity enhancement through targeted awareness programs and technical training modules. A total of **41 actions** have been identified within this sector, derived from five Action Tracks. Each action is aligned with defined goals, measurable targets, and co-benefits, contributing holistically to climate change **mitigation, adaptation, and resilience**.

Sector	Goal/Objective	Action Tracks	
<div> Energy and Buildings</div>	Adopt a multipronged approach to a low-carbon future by decarbonizing Bengaluru's grid electricity, promoting energy efficiency, green and low-carbon buildings, and clean cooking fuels guided by <b>five</b> targeted action tracks.	01	Promote energy efficient appliances and clean fuels across sectors.
<div></div>		02	Promote green buildings with efficient design features.
		03	Increase non-fossil fuel share in grid electricity to 68% by 2030 and 89% by 2050.
		04	Use behavioral science in IEC programs to encourage energy-saving habits.
		05	Create a roadmap for clean cooking fuel transition
		<b>Approach for energy and buildings sector</b>	
<b>Ongoing initiatives in the city</b>		<b>Stakeholders</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Energy Conservation Act and Amendment (Central Act, 2022)</li><li>• Electricity Act and Amendment (Central Act, 2003 and 2007)</li><li>• Karnataka Electricity Reforms Act, 1999</li><li>• Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission Regulation, 2000</li><li>• Karnataka Model Building Bye-laws, 2016</li><li>• Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission - net metering regulations</li></ul>		<div> KREDL, BESCOM, KSPCB, PWD, KPTCL, PCKL, MSME Development Institute, Energy Department BBMP</div>	







## TRANSPORTATION

The BCAP has identified a four-pronged approach for arriving at actions to reduce emissions from the transport sector and build resilience against climate change. This is based on the sectoral analysis, gap assessment, and barriers in the transport sector. Avoid, Shift, and Improve identifies three primary ways to reduce GHG emissions from transport on the demand side.<sup>66</sup> Bengaluru's transport system is vulnerable to various climate hazards faced by the city; hence, it needs a resilient transport system to withstand and respond to the same. A total of **49 actions** have been identified within this sector, derived from six Action Tracks. Each action is aligned with defined goals, measurable targets, and co-benefits, contributing holistically to climate change **mitigation, adaptation, and resilience**.

Sector	Goal/Objective	Action Tracks	
 Transportation	Promote low-carbon mobility solutions, with a strong focus on Public Transport (PT), Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) infrastructure and cleaner fuels for reducing GHG emissions, improving air quality and enhancing Bengaluru's livability.	01	Promote compact urban growth and integrated transport planning to place 92% of new households in TOD zones by 2050.
<b>Approach for energy and buildings sector</b>		02	Boost public and non-motorized transport use through multimodal systems and demand management, reaching 85% mode share by 2050.
 <div> <div> <b>Avoid Strategy</b>            Reduce travel through urban planning         </div> <div> <b>Shift Strategy</b>            Promote low-carbon transport modes         </div> <div> <b>Improve Strategy</b>            Enhance fuel efficiency and technology         </div> <div> <b>Resilient Strategy</b>            Develop climate-resilient infrastructure         </div> </div>		03	Upgrade NMT infrastructure for safer, accessible mobility aligned with growing sustainable transport share.
		04	Facilitate cleaner vehicle adoption via finance, policy, and R&D to achieve 90% clean private vehicles and 75% clean buses by 2050.
		05	Encourage low-emission freight through incentives and fleet reforms to reach 47% clean freight vehicles by 2050.
		06	Build climate-resilient transport systems to prevent disruptions and infrastructure damage during extreme events.
<b>Ongoing initiatives in the city</b>		<b>Stakeholders</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988)</li> <li>• Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989</li> <li>• The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989</li> <li>• The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act 35 of 1957)</li> <li>• The Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950</li> </ul>		 BDA, BBMP, BMRCL, KRIDE, BIAL, BMTC KSRTC, BMRDA, BWSSB, BESCOM, KIADB, BIAAPA, BTP, DULT, DTCP, NHAI, PWD, UDD, KSDMA, KLCDA, KFD, KSPCB, KSFESD	


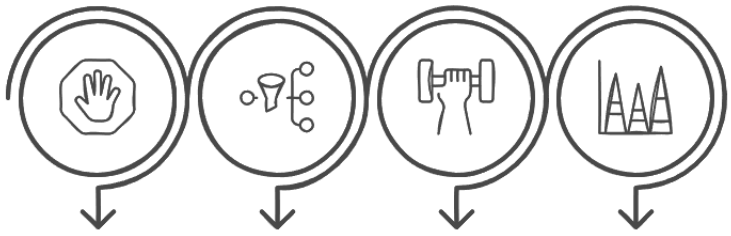





## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The BCAP adopts an Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) approach, informed by emission scenarios, current system performance, and sectoral challenges. This approach focuses on waste diversion, recycling, recovery of by-products, and climate-resilient infrastructure. It supports both mitigation and adaptation goals, aligning with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C target and strengthening the city's preparedness for climate-related disruptions. A total of **49 actions** have been identified within this sector, derived from **Four** Action Tracks. Each action is aligned with defined goals, measurable targets, and co-benefits, contributing holistically to climate change **mitigation, adaptation, and resilience**.

Sector	Goal/Objective	Action Tracks	
<div></div> <div>Solid Waste Management</div>	Support and enhance circular economy, improved technology solutions and scientific waste management practices to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions from solid waste sector	01	Enhance waste segregation at source to divert waste from landfills. <b>Target:</b> 100% segregation by 2025; waste diversion from landfills: 60% by 2030, 75% by 2040, and over 90% by 2050.
Approach for energy and buildings sector		02	Promote decentralized waste management to strengthen resource recovery and circular economy. <b>Target:</b> Recycling of paper and plastic waste to exceed 60% by 2030, 75% by 2040, and 90% by 2050.
<div><div><div>1</div><div></div><div>Divert waste from landfills through improved segregation of waste at the source.</div><div>Divert</div></div><div><div>2</div><div></div><div>Promote decentralized waste management. Ensure resource recovery and support a circular economy.</div><div>Recycle &amp; Reuse</div></div><div><div>3</div><div></div><div>Ensure scientific management of landfills. Implement bio-remediation of legacy waste.</div><div>Recover</div></div><div><div>4</div><div></div><div>Develop and maintain disaster-resilient waste infrastructure.</div><div>Disaster Resilience</div></div></div>		03	Implement scientific landfills with gas capture systems and repurpose closed dump sites. <b>Target:</b> Achieve gas capture of 25% by 2030, 50% by 2040, and 75% by 2050.
		04	Develop inclusive, safe, and climate-resilient solid waste management infrastructure and services.
Ongoing initiatives in the city		Stakeholders	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016</li><li>• Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016</li><li>• Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021</li><li>• Swachh Bharat Mission, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, GoI (2014 onwards)</li><li>• BBMP SWM Bye-laws, 2020</li></ul>		<div></div> <div>BBMP-IT department, Transport department, BBMP, BSWML, KSPCB, Gas agencies, MSME Development institute, Industries dept, Slum development board.</div>	

## AIR QUALITY


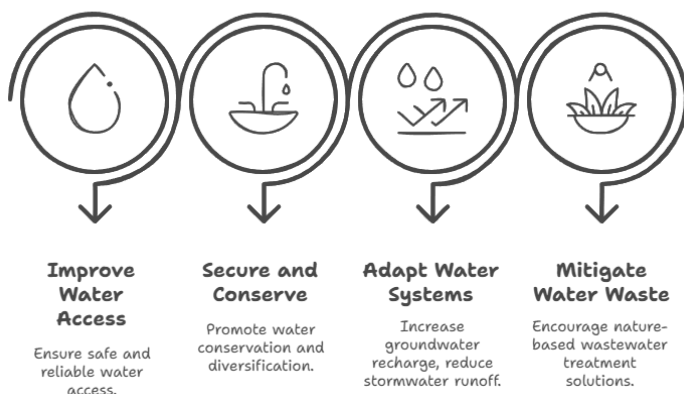

Based on a comprehensive assessment of gaps and barriers in the air quality sector, the BCAP outlines a four-pronged strategy to address both ambient and indoor air pollution. This approach focuses on prevention, mitigation, and enhancing resilience—particularly in public health—through improved monitoring, data management, and the development of information, education, and communication (IEC) initiatives. A total of **35 actions** have been identified within this sector, derived from **Five** Action Tracks. Each action is aligned with defined goals, measurable targets, and co-benefits, contributing holistically to climate change **mitigation, adaptation, and resilience**.

Sector	Goal/Objective	Action Tracks	
 Air Quality	Maximize air quality improvement co-benefit opportunities from BCAP by enabling a shift to clean energy, improved technology, appropriate urban planning and greening solutions, and improved monitoring systems.	01	Prevent air pollution at source through comprehensive strategies across sectors informed by evidence.
		02	Reduce/maintain ambient air pollution levels to prescribed standards and minimise air pollution impacts through suitable local planning, urban design, and greening efforts.
Approach for energy and buildings sector		03	Ensure implementation of WHO indoor air quality standards and guidelines in all public buildings by 2030 and all other buildings by 2040.
 <div> <div>   <b>Prevention</b>            Enforce debris transport regulations.         </div> <div>   <b>Mitigation</b>            Implement NCAP micro action plan.         </div> <div>   <b>Resilience</b>            Annual health check-ups for resilience.         </div> <div>   <b>Capacity Building</b>            Enable air quality data collection.         </div> </div>		04	Develop a city-level comprehensive health action plan for tackling health risks posed by short- and long-term exposures to air pollution.
		05	Create/improve infrastructure and capacities to develop a robust evidence-based and result-oriented AQ management paradigm through monitoring, evaluation, feedback loop, and knowledge creation and dissemination to encourage behavioural shifts.
Ongoing initiatives in the city		Stakeholders	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981</li> <li>• Environment Protection Act, 1986</li> <li>• Motor Vehicles Act, 1988</li> <li>• National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 2009</li> <li>• National Green Tribunal Act, 2010</li> </ul>		 Food and Civil Supplies Dept, RTO, BBMP, KREDL, KSPCB, BTP, Transport Dept, BMRC, BMRCL, BMTCL, BESC, BBMP Health Department.	




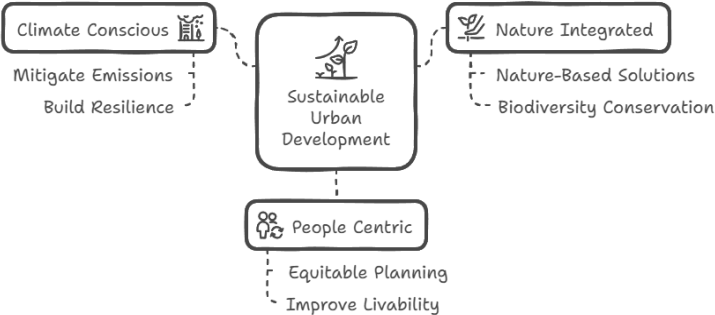

## WATER, WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER

The BCAP adopts an **Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM)** approach to address water, wastewater, and stormwater challenges. Based on an assessment of service performance, treatment-related emissions, and sectoral gaps, this approach enables the city to enhance water security, improve service delivery, and build resilience. It also supports climate adaptation and mitigation by addressing the water–energy–GHG emissions nexus. A total of **35 actions** have been identified within this sector, derived from **Five** Action Tracks. Each action is aligned with defined goals, measurable targets, and co-benefits, contributing holistically to climate change **mitigation, adaptation, and resilience**.

Sector	Goal/Objective	Action Tracks	
<div></div> <div>Water, Wastewater and Stormwater</div>	Enhance Bengaluru’s resilience to climate change by adopting an Integrated Urban Water Management Approach including freshwater, wastewater and stormwater systems.	01	Enhance access to safe and reliable water and sanitation services for all.
		02	Ensure water security by conserving water resources, recycling and safe reuse of wastewater, and diversifying the city's sources of water.
Approach for energy and buildings sector		03	Restore and enhance sponge spaces to increase groundwater recharge and decrease stormwater runoff through green infrastructure technologies.
<div><div><div>Water Management Strategies</div><div></div></div></div>		04	Adopt improved technologies and nature-based solutions for efficient and equitable wastewater treatment that are aligned to the city's mitigation goals.
Ongoing initiatives in the city		Stakeholders	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Water (Prevention and Control) Act, 1974</li><li>• National Water Mission</li><li>• Karnataka State Water Policy, 2019</li><li>• The Karnataka Groundwater (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Act</li><li>• BWSSB Act, 1964</li><li>• Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage (Rainwater Harvesting) (Amendment) Regulation, 2019</li></ul>		<div></div> <div>BBMP, Slum development board, BESCO, BWSSB, RTO, CGWB, KSPCB, KGWA</div>	


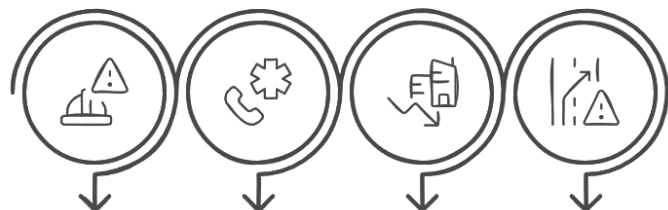

## URBAN PLANNING, GREENING AND BIODIVERSITY

A three-pronged approach—**climate-conscious**, **nature-integrated**, and **people-centric**—guides the action framework for urban planning, greening, and biodiversity. Based on sectoral analysis and gap assessment, the strategy emphasizes reducing emissions, enhancing climate resilience, and preserving natural ecosystems. Urban planning must align with the city's ecological context while promoting equitable and inclusive access to services and infrastructure, ultimately improving quality of life. A total of **33 actions** have been identified within this sector, derived from **Five Action Tracks**. Each action is aligned with defined goals, measurable targets, and co-benefits, contributing holistically to climate change **mitigation, adaptation, and resilience**.

Sector	Goal/Objective	Action Tracks	
 Urban Planning, Greening and Biodiversity	Improve Bengaluru's climate resilience, livability and GHG mitigation potential by adopting climate-aware urban planning, greening and biodiversity management measures	01	Promote compact development through mixed use, walkable neighborhoods.
<b>Approach for energy and buildings sector</b>		02	Develop climate-resilient and nature-integrated plans for the city and city region through participatory planning practices.
<b>Sustainable Urban Development Strategies</b> 		03	Adopt nature-based solutions (NBS) as an urban planning and design tool to improve resilience and livability.
		04	Conserve, restore, and manage the city's biodiversity.
		05	Improve access to essential services and infrastructure, including safe and affordable housing for all.
<b>Ongoing initiatives in the city</b>		<b>Stakeholders</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Karnataka Town and Country Planning (KTCP) Act, 1961</li> <li>• Revised Master Plan, 2015 (RMP 2015) for the Bengaluru Metropolitan Area, prepared under the provisions of the KTCP Act, 1961</li> <li>• Revised Structure Plan, 2031 (RSP 2031) for Bengaluru Metropolitan Region, prepared under provisions of the BMRDA Act, 1985</li> <li>• BBMP Act, 2020</li> <li>• Karnataka Preservation of Trees Act, 1976 and Rules, 1977</li> <li>• Karnataka Biological Diversity Rules, 2005, under The Biological Diversity Act, 2002</li> </ul>		 UDD, BBMP, BMRCL, KRIDE, BIAL, BMTC, KSRTC, BMRDA, BWSSB, BESCOM, BIAPPA, KIADB, BTP, DULT, DTCP, DPAR, Forest Dept, KRSRAC, EMPRI, KBB, BMRDA, KLCDA	

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Bengaluru is increasingly vulnerable to climate and environmental hazards, worsened by rapid urbanization and population growth. A four-pronged strategy aligned with the Sendai Framework guides the city's disaster risk reduction efforts—focusing on data-driven preparedness, coordinated response and relief, effective recovery, and long-term resilience building. A total of **23 actions** have been identified within this sector, derived from **Four** Action Tracks. Each action is aligned with defined goals, measurable targets, and co-benefits, contributing holistically to climate change **mitigation, adaptation, and resilience**.

Sector	Goal/Objective	Action Tracks	
<div></div> <div>Disaster Management</div>	Build an informed and proactive city supported by data-led and citizen-centric planning which is well prepared to efficiently reduce vulnerabilities and risks from extreme climate and environmental events with zero loss of life and minimal loss to its natural resources and local economy.	01	Create a comprehensive spatio-temporal database pertaining to climate hazards, impacts, and vulnerabilities.
Approach for energy and buildings sector		02	Create a robust policy framework for disaster management including policies for addressing loss and damage from climate and environmental hazards.
<div>Disaster management phases</div> <div></div> <div><div>Preparedness</div><div>Improving awareness and warning systems</div></div> <div><div>Response and Relief</div><div>Capacity building for timely action</div></div> <div><div>Recovery Mechanisms</div><div>Planning and support after disaster</div></div> <div><div>Risk Reduction</div><div>Strategies for climate-resilient city</div></div>		03	Empower citizens, civil society, and local platforms to adopt a decentralized and inclusive approach towards DRR.
		04	Enhance ecosystem capacity to reduce disaster risk through faster and better response.
Ongoing initiatives in the city		Stakeholders	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Disaster Management Act, 2005</li><li>• The Disaster Management (National Disaster Response Force) Rules, 2008</li><li>• The Karnataka State Disaster Management Policy, 2020</li><li>• National Disaster Management Plan, 2019</li><li>• Karnataka State Disaster Management Plan, 2020–21</li><li>• Indian Standard Protection of Buildings and Allied Structures against Lightning Code of Practice, 1991</li><li>• Indian Standards on Earthquake Engineering, 1993</li></ul>		<div></div> <div>BUD, KSNDMC, KRSRAC, BESCOM, BWSSB, Transport, SWM, Urban Planning, Forestry, Horticulture, BDA, BMRDA, LDA, Department of Finance</div>	

## GOVERNANCE OF BCAP AND INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES.

The governance framework of the Bengaluru Climate Action and Resilience Plan (BCAP) is strategically designed to embed climate action into the city's urban governance ecosystem, ensuring alignment with existing policies, mandates, and administrative hierarchies. It recognizes that effective climate action requires an integrated, whole-of-government approach that brings together diverse institutional actors. Accordingly, BCAP establishes a collaborative governance structure that leverages the functional roles and mandates of core urban bodies such as the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP), Bangalore Development Authority (BDA), Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB), Bengaluru Electricity Supply Company (BESCOM), Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC), and others. This coordination is anchored in the plan's three foundational governance principles – consensus, collaboration, and coherence – which aim to foster institutional ownership, policy integration, and cross-sectoral action for both greenhouse gas mitigation and climate resilience.

To institutionalize and operationalize this framework, the BCAP proposes the establishment of a dedicated Climate Action Cell (CAC) within BBMP. The CAC is conceived as the central node responsible for steering the implementation, coordination, and continuous monitoring of all climate actions under the plan. It will be supported by sectoral task forces, technical working groups, and strategic knowledge partners such as WRI India and C40 Cities, ensuring access to robust data, scientific expertise, and global best practices. In addition to programmatic oversight, the CAC will facilitate capacity-building across departments, enable policy convergence, and lead the preparation of climate budgets and performance reports. The cell is envisaged not merely as a technical unit but as a city-level catalyst for climate leadership and multi-stakeholder engagement, driving Bengaluru's transition towards a net-zero, climate-resilient, and inclusive urban future.

## CONCLUSION

The Bengaluru Climate Action and Resilience Plan (BCAP) represents not just a technical roadmap, but a foundational shift towards integrating climate action into the city's mainstream development agenda. Its success will hinge on sustained political will, coordinated institutional action, and inclusive civic participation. By building on evidence, sectoral interlinkages, and a participatory planning process, the BCAP offers a pragmatic yet adaptive framework for city-wide and localized interventions.

To move from planning to execution, the Plan underscores the importance of enabling mechanisms such as a Project Preparation Facility and clear channels for resource mobilization. Equally critical is the need to foster an informed and inclusive public discourse on climate resilience, which empowers communities, strengthens accountability, and embeds climate action within everyday governance.

As Bengaluru evolves, so too must its climate governance frameworks. The BCAP sets the direction for this transformation—offering a living, collaborative blueprint that city agencies, communities, and stakeholders can collectively build upon to shape a low-carbon, climate-resilient future.





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