Green electricity new delhi

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Unlike most races, it won"t have one winner. In this race we all win, or we all lose. Winning it requires a radical, unprecedented level of collaboration, from all corners of our world. From our cities, businesses, regions and investors. From people everywhere.

Together we"re racing for a better world. A zero carbon and resilient world. A healthier, safer, fairer world. A world of wellbeing, abundance and joy, where the air is fresher, our jobs are well-paid and dignified, and our future is clear.

Objective: Invest in decentralized renewable energy sources to enhance access to clean sustainable energy, address energy security, and reduce energy poverty while improving climate resilience.

Solution: Solar and EV Policy

Delhi"s Solar Policy was first introduced in 2016 to boost green energy and promote rooftop solar plants in residential areas in Delhi, the government recently signed a partnership with RMI to develop a new Delhi Solar Policy. The expectation is that rooftop solar will fulfil 10 percent of Delhi"s annual energy demand. The government anticipates the plan will also contribute to the creation of 40,000 new green jobs in this sector.

Delhi"s EV Policy aims to improve Delhi"s air quality and create an entire supply-chain ecosystem for these vehicles. 500,000 new EVs should translate into a reduction of 159 tonnes of Particle pollution from fine particulates (PM 2.5) in Delhi, a reduction of INR 6,000 Cr in oil and liquid natural gas imports, and 4.8 million tonnes of CO_2 emissions, equivalent to avoiding CO_2 emissions from nearly 100,000 petrol cars over their lifetime.

According to a study by TERI and ARAI, electrification of the vehicular fleet (6 percent) coupled with 50 percent electrification of public transport (3 percent), would result in 9 percent improvement of ambient air quality.

The Delhi Government aims to have one in four vehicles sold in Delhi by 2024 to be an EV. To significantly benefit Delhi"s air quality, the policy intends to deploy 25 percent percent of all new vehicles to be battery-operated vehicles by 2024.

Objective: Protect the city and its vulnerable populations, from extreme heat. Delhi faces some of the highest risks from extreme heat, with rising temperatures, an increase in deadly heatwaves, and acute urban heat island effects (UHIE) impacting local productivity, putting vulnerable populations at risk, and contributing to

rapidly rising energy demand (and associated emissions).

Solution: Urban Cooling Program: UNEP, RMI, and RMI India, in collaboration with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, are starting a national Urban Cooling Program to support Indian cities in implementing sustainable cooling and heat resiliency strategies. This initiative aims to help reduce peak power demand (which has been increasing by approximately 500 MW year-on-year) and reduce the stresses on Delhi"s electricity transmission and distribution networks.

Objective: Commit to tree-planting or the creation of a green space target by 2025 that supports local biodiversity and helps build urban resiliene.

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