

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 826
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.02.2023

Follow up to the outcomes arrived at COP -27

826. SHRI BINOY VISWAM:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has laid out plans/strategy to reduce non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions, including methane, by 2030 to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C in line with outcomes arrived at COP-27;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which Government intends to phase down its coal consumption;
- (d) the manner in which Government intends to scale up climate ambition on land use and agriculture through nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans (SCALA); and
- (e) the initiatives taken by Government to address food and nutrition security, especially with respect to supporting sustainable food production technologies such as smart protein?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) to (c): India as party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement has submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to contribute to collective global action for addressing the challenge of climate change. As per the updated NDC submitted to UNFCCC in August 2022, India stands committed to reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030, from 2005 level and achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund. India in November, 2022 has also submitted its Long term Low Carbon Development Strategies towards net zero emissions by 2070. Both documents are based on the principles of equity and climate justice and the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC). Based on these foundations, the key principle of India's climate policy, therefore, is to pursue its development goals according to national circumstances while keeping within its fair share of the global carbon budget. India's

low-carbon strategy further takes note that alongside the imperative of development is the need to ensure the country's energy security, based both on the expansion of non-fossil fuel sources for power generation and rational utilization of fossil fuel resources.

(d) and (e) India's NDC do not bind it to any sector specific mitigation obligation or action, including in agriculture sector. India's goal is to reduce overall emission intensity and improve energy efficiency of its economy over time and at the same time protecting the vulnerable sectors of economy and segments of our society.

The target under India's NDC is to better adapt to climate change through development programmes in sectors vulnerable to climate change, particularly agriculture, water resources, Himalayan region, coastal regions, health and disaster management. A range of actions have been introduced by the Government to scale up India's adaptation action. The Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which is the overarching policy framework for climate action in the country. It comprises of missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem, Green India, sustainable agriculture, health and strategic knowledge for climate change. Most of the mission focus on adaptation.

The National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture aims at enhancing food security and protection of resources such as land, water, biodiversity and genetics. Government is also implementing a flagship project called the National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA). Its four main modules include Natural Resource Management, improving crop production, livestock and fisheries and institutional interventions. The National Mission for a Green India (GIM) of NAPCC aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change.

The broad policy initiatives of the central government are supplemented by actions of the State Governments. Thirty four States and Union Territories have put in place their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) to mainstream climate change concerns in their planning process. Climate plans at the sub-national level also focus significantly on adaptation as the key sectors covered by SAPCCs include agriculture, water, habitat, forestry, disaster management and health among others. The other key initiatives to address food and nutrition security include implementation of National Food Security Mission and POSHAN 2.0.
