

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1170**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

**Adverse impact of climate change**

1170 SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of adverse impacts of climate change in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken to arrest the impact of climate change on ecology and human beings in the country during last five year, year-wise; and
- (c) the details of fund allocated, released and utilized to combat climate change in the country during last five years, year-wise and State-wise?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

(a) to (c) As per the third National Communication submitted by India to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2023, India is experiencing full range of climate change impacts, ranging from floods and droughts to heatwaves and glacier melt. The Government is seized of the matter and has taken number of steps to reduce the vulnerability and mitigate the impacts of the climate change.

The Government of India is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which comprises Missions in specific areas. Six out of nine Missions under NAPCC focus on adaptation in water, habitat, agriculture, the Himalayan ecosystem, human health, and strategic knowledge of climate change. All these Missions focus on strategies to combat the adverse impacts of climate change, and, are institutionalized and implemented by the respective Nodal Ministries/Departments. Further, thirty-four States and Union Territories have prepared their respective State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs). The SAPCCs are designed to be context specific, and inter-alia, provide adaptation strategies considering each State's different ecological, social, and economic conditions.

Government has been pursuing a two-pronged policy approach by mainstreaming adaptation into its developmental planning through a qualitative shift in its growth trajectory and by drawing adaptation benefits from the ongoing schemes. Various Ministries of the Government of India have been consistently developing and implementing relevant climate

adaptation programmes to protect the natural environment and to reduce social and economic vulnerabilities and build adaptive capacities to withstand both current and future climate change impacts.

India's Initial Adaptation Communication submitted to UNFCCC in December 2023 indicates that the total adaptation relevant expenditure for the year 2021-22 was 5.6 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), growing from a share of 3.7 per cent in 2015-16, which shows that the Government has been making consistent efforts to integrate climate resilience and adaptation into development plans and spending a significant amount of resources for adaptation, despite the competing demands especially from the social sector for resources.

The National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) was established to support adaptation activities in the States and Union Territories (UTs) that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Under NAFCC, 30 projects have been sanctioned in 27 States and UTs with total project cost of Rs 847.48 crores. The year-wise fund sanctioned/utilized under the NAFCC since Financial Year 2019-20, is as below-

<b>Year</b>	<b>Sanctioned Cost (in crore rupees)</b>	<b>Amount Utilized* (in crore rupees)</b>
2019-20	33.52	98.91
2020-21	42.94	118.67
2021-22	59.77	65.63
2022-23	20.94	20.39
2023-24	0.00	0.19

\* Amount utilized is inclusive of expenditure of projects sanctioned in the previous year.

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