

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2136
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.08.2025

National Action Plan on Climate Change

2136. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA

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

- (a) the current status of India's commitments under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, and the manner in which the budget allocation align with these goals;
- (b) the number of projects approved and funded under CAMPA in the last three years, and measures taken to ensure afforestation efforts are ecologically viable and not just compensatory; and
- (c) the status of the National Clean Air Programme's implementation, particularly in cities that have consistently failed to meet air quality standards?

ANSWER

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

(a) The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is an overarching policy framework for all climate actions in India. It provides broad guidance to promote our developmental objectives while yielding the co-benefits for addressing the climate change and outlines the steps to simultaneously advance India's development and climate change related objectives of adaptation and mitigation. The nine National missions form the core of the NAPCC representing multi-pronged long-term and integrated strategies for achieving the key goals in the context of climate change. The implementation of these missions is anchored by the respective nodal central ministries and departments, through various programs and schemes which forms the part of India's climate Action. As decided during Union Budget 2020-21, execution of plans on climate change as action in various sectors by the Departments/Ministries concerned is done through the normal budgeting process and with the participatory support from all the stakeholders including State Governments.

(b) The total amount approved for the Annual Plan of Operation of the States and Union Territories under CAMPA for last three years is attached at **Annexure-I**. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authorities (State CAMPA) are required to prepare the Annual Plan of Operation (APO), comprising of different CAMPA activities including permissible and non-permissible activities, and forward the same to the National CAMPA for approval as per the provisions under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 and the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.

(c) National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) was launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in January 2019 with an aim to improve air quality in 130 cities (non attainment cities and Million Plus Cities in 24 States/UTs through implementation of

National, State and City level clean air action plans. NCAP envisages reduction in PM₁₀ level up to 40% or achievement of national standards (60 microgram/cubic meter)) by 2025-26.

Performance linked grant of ₹ 13,036.52 crore has been provided to 130 cities as a critical gap funding to implement air pollution mitigation measures, during 2019-20 till date. The programme leverages mobilisation of resources through convergence of various schemes of Central Government such as Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart City Mission, PM e-Bus Sewa, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT), and Nagar Van Yojana, as well as resources of State Govts. / UT administration, Municipal Corporations and other developmental authorities for implementation of action plans.

The focused actions by 130 cities under NCAP have shown positive results with 103 cities showing reduction in PM₁₀ concentration in 2024-25 with respect to 2017-18, out of which 64 cities have shown reduction in PM₁₀ levels by more than 20% and 25 of these cities have achieved a reduction of more than 40%. 22 Cities have met National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and have PM₁₀ Concentrations less than 60 µg/m³. Details of air quality improvement in cities covered under NCAP is placed at **Annexure-II**.

Annexure I referred to in part (b) of the question Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2136 on National Action plan on Climate Change for 07.08.2025

Status of Funds approved by National CAMPA for the FY 2022-23 to 2024-25

(Rupees in Crores)

S.No.	State/UT	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.97	6.7	10.42
2	Andhra Pradesh	224.09	226.75	253.6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	195.29	190.69	126.55
4	Assam	162.57	109.69	104.39
5	Bihar	115.42	37.88	65.18
6	Chandigarh	1.66	1.54	1.4
7	Chhattisgarh	688.46	471.21	401.69
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Delhi	33.93	47.15	34.55
10	Goa	36.53	31.28	29.56
11	Gujarat	205.4	250.02	310.5
12	Haryana	270.68	69.03	120.83
13	Himachal Pradesh	190.23	185.14	184.52
14	Jammu & Kashmir	312.69	370.55	180.18
15	Jharkhand	764.85	412.14	654.62
16	Karnataka	270.98	313.89	288.06
17	Kerala	17.26	9.06	8.93
18	Ladakh	NIL	60.55	76.94
19	Madhya Pradesh	889.84	1070.6	1398.42
20	Maharashtra	708.11	597.57	730.65
21	Manipur	22.59	20.26	27.36
22	Meghalaya	26.67	30.91	24.75
23	Mizoram	16.74	14.6	22.77
24	Odisha	1191.31	948.04	1112.93
25	Punjab	203.01	257.1	125.94
26	Rajasthan	249.19	286.49	198.44
27	Sikkim	69.82	79.95	44
28	Tamil Nadu	38.22	44.15	35.27
29	Telangana	772.65	455.3	386.8
30	Tripura	52.9	85.77	61.87
31	Uttar Pradesh	344.08	172.04	155.57
32	Uttarakhand	320.15	383.82	335.37
33	West Bengal	52.83	79.4	63.51
Total		8459.12	7319.27	7575.57

Annexure II referred to in part (c) of the question Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2136 on National Action plan on Climate Change for 07.08.2025

Improvement in PM₁₀ concentrations of cities under NCAP in FY 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18

S. No.	Improvement in PM₁₀ in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18 (%)	No. of Cities	Cities
1	40 & above	25	Gujarat (2): Rajkot, Surat; Himachal Pradesh (1): Nalagarh; Jammu & Kashmir (1): Srinagar; Jharkhand (1): Dhanbad; Maharashtra (3): Badlapur, Greater Mumbai, Ulhasnagar; Meghalaya (1): Byrnihat; Nagaland (1): Kohima; Punjab (2): Amritsar, Jalandhar; Tamil Nadu (1): Tuticorin; Uttar Pradesh (11): Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Moradabad, Raebareli, Varanasi; Uttarakhand (1): Dehradun
2	20-40	39	Andhra Pradesh (6): Ananthpur, Kadapa, Kurnool, Nellore, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada; Assam (2): Nagaon, Sivasagar; Gujarat (2): Ahmedabad, Vadodara; Haryana (1): Faridabad; Himachal Pradesh (4): Baddi, Kala Amb, Parwanoo, Sunder Nagar; Jammu & Kashmir (1): Jammu; Jharkhand (1): Ranchi; Karnataka (3): Bengaluru, Devanagere, Hubli-Dharwad; Madhya Pradesh (1): Jabalpur; Maharashtra (3): Akola, Amravati; Thane Nagaland (1): Dimapur; Punjab (4): Dera Baba Nanak, Khanna, Ludhiana, Naya Nangal; Rajasthan (2): Alwar, Jodhpur; Tamil Nadu (1): Trichy; Telangana (1): Hyderabad; Uttar Pradesh (3): Gajraula, Gorakhpur, Noida; Uttarakhand (1): Rishikesh; West Bengal (2): Howrah, Kolkata
3	<20	39	Andhra Pradesh (4): Chiturst, Eluru, Guntur, Ongole; Assam (2): Guwahati, Nalbari; Bihar (2): Muzaffarpur, Patna; Chhattisgarh (1): Durg-Bhilainagar; Delhi (1): Delhi; Himachal Pradesh (1): Paonta Sahib; Karnataka (1): Gulbarga/Kalaburgi; Madhya Pradesh (3): Bhopal, Gwalior, Ujjain; Maharashtra (9): Chandrapur, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Vasai-Virar; Odisha (1): Cuttack; Punjab (2): Mandi-Gobindgarh, Patiala; Rajasthan (3): Jaipur, Kota, Udaipur; Tamil Nadu (2): Chennai, Madurai; Uttar Pradesh (3): Anpara, Khurja, Meerut; Uttarakhand (1): Kashipur; West Bengal (3): Asansol, Durgapur, Haldia
4	Cities that have achieved NAAQS	22	Andhra Pradesh (7): Ananthpur, Chittur, Kadapa, Kurnool, Nellore, Ongole, Rajamahndary; Assam (2): Silchar, Sivasagar; Himachal Pradesh (3): Damtal, Parwanoo, Sunder Nagar; Karnataka (2): Devanagere, Gulbarga / Kalaburgi; Punjab (2): Dera Baba Nanak, Naya Nangal; Tamil Nadu (3): Chennai, Trichy, Tuticorin; Uttar Pradesh (3): Bareilly, Jhansi, Varanasi
