

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS**  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 240**  
**ANSWERED ON 02/02/2026**

**ADQUATE FUND FEE FOR CLIMATE-RESILIENT**

**240. SHRI SANJAY SETH:**

**Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

- (a) the Ministry's strategic plan to mobilise USD 2.4 trillion required for climate- resilient urban infrastructure by 2050 as identified by the World Bank;
- (b) the national schemes being harmonised to address projected losses (~USD 30 billion by 2070) from urban floods and heat;
- (c) the policy measures to raise public-private investment beyond the current 5 per cent share; and
- (d) the institutional reforms to coordinate climate adaptation financing between the Centre, State Governments, and municipal bodies?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS  
(SHRI TOKHAN SAHU)**

(a) to (d): As per 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, urban planning falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities at city level, who are responsible for maintaining the drainage and sewerage system. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States to strengthen Urban Planning ecosystem.

Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), storm water drainage was an admissible component, which involved construction and improvement of drains/ storm water drains to reduce and eliminate flooding. Under AMRUT, 838 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹3017.13 crore were approved. As reported by the States, 816 Storm Water Drainage projects have been completed.

Under AMRUT 2.0, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells is one of the main components. The admissible elements under this include harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/ effluent). Under AMRUT 2.0, 3,016 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,223.48 crore have been approved so far.

MoHUA is also implementing a Sub-Scheme on "Formulation of Geographic Information System (GIS) based Master Plan for AMRUT Cities" under AMRUT. Under this sub-scheme, geo database is created as per the Design and Standards documents published by MoHUA. Further, under AMRUT 2.0, Sub Scheme on Formulation of GIS based Master Plans has been launched for Class-II towns with the population 50,000 - 99,999. Under this Sub-scheme the geo database is created through very high-resolution satellite image or Drone Technology as per Design & Standards documents published by MoHUA. MoHUA has signed Memorandum of Understandings for creation of geo database through satellite images with National Remote Sensing Centre and through Drone technology with Survey of India. The State Government can use the geo-spatial data for management of urban floods also.

Further, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) was set up under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP-16) in 2010 to support developing countries in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and strengthening capacity to adapt to climate change. The Fund aims to mobilize funding at scale to invest in low-emission and climate-resilient development. All developing country Parties to UNFCCC are eligible to receive resources from the GCF in the form of grants, loans, equity, and guarantees. The GCF has started approving projects/programmes to developing countries from 2015 onwards.

GCF seeks to have an impact within eight mitigation and adaptation result areas. Of these result areas, “Infrastructure and built environment” focus on adaptation and “Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances” focus on mitigation respectively.

The Government of India has been engaging with the GCF and so far, sixteen (16) projects/programmes have been approved to India with a total allocation of USD 1.1 billion to mitigate and adapt to climate change in sectors including water, clean energy, coastal, livelihood, transport, medium and small enterprises and climate start-ups.

The country has accessed resources from the UNFCCC's Adaptation Fund established in 2001 to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries. These projects amounted to a total of USD 16.86 million for sectors covering food security, forests, agriculture, water management, and coastal management. India has also been engaging with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for financing climate action.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has also published the following documents/advisory guidelines for improving urban drainage and flood management, viz.:

i. Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014:

[https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I\(2\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf)

ii. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Urban Flooding  
[https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/SOP%20Urban%20flooding\\_5%20May%202017.pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/SOP%20Urban%20flooding_5%20May%202017.pdf)

iii. River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines in 2021 to enable cities in the development of conjunctive water management approaches including nature-based solution  
<https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/RCUP%20Guidelines.pdf>

iv. Guidance Document on Creation of Rain Water Harvesting Parks  
<https://mohua.gov.in/pdf/6566e1048ab41guidance-document-onrainwater-harvesting-parks-final.pdf>

AMRUT 2.0 Mission guidelines promotes PPP in million plus cities. 18 PPP projects costing ₹6,309.58 Cr. have been approved so far in the million plus cities.

ULBs motivated through incentive to raise funds for urban infrastructure under AMRUT & AMRUT 2.0. ₹5,584 crore has been raised through municipal bonds by 19 ULBs namely Agra, Ahmedabad, Amravati, Bhopal, Bhavnagar, Chennai, Gandhinagar, Ghaziabad, Hyderabad, Indore, Lucknow, Rajkot, Prayagraj, Pimpri Chinchwad, Pune, Surat, Vadodara, Varanasi and Visakhapatnam. ₹377.33 crore have been released as incentive to these ULBs for bonds issuance.

To give further boost to the urban infrastructure sector, in the Budget 2025-26, Government has announced setting up of an Urban Challenge Fund of ₹1 lakh crore to implement the proposals for ‘Cities as Growth Hubs’, ‘Creative Redevelopment of Cities’ and ‘Water and Sanitation’. This fund finances up to 25 per cent of the cost of bankable projects with a stipulation that at least 50 per cent of the cost is funded from bonds, bank loans, and Public Private Partnership.

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