

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4389
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026

Climate change and India's preparedness

4389. DR. SANDEEP KUMAR PATHAK:

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

- (a) the details of the concrete steps taken by the Ministry to address climate change induced challenges such as increasing extreme heat, floods, droughts, cyclones and air pollution in the country, year wise;
- (b) whether sufficient financial, technical and institutional support is being provided to the States for adaptation and mitigation measures under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), the details thereof; and
- (c) if so, the number of projects sanctioned along with the quantum of funds allocated and outcomes achieved during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c) The Government of India stands committed to address the challenges related to environment and climate change. India's climate action is guided by its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the long-term strategy to reach net-zero by 2070 and it cuts across various sectors of the economy.

Further, the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy outlines India's long-term pathways for low-emission development. India's LT-LEDS involves seven key strategic transitions, namely: (i) Low carbon development of electricity systems consistent with development; (ii) Developing an integrated, efficient, inclusive low-carbon transport system; (iii) Promoting adaptation in urban design, energy and material-efficiency in buildings, and sustainable urbanisation; (iv) Promoting economy-wide decoupling of growth from emissions and development of an efficient, innovative low-emission industrial system; (v) CO2 removal and related engineering solutions; (vi) Enhancing Forest and vegetation cover consistent with socio-economic and ecological considerations; and (vii) Economic and financial aspects of low-carbon development and Long-Term Transition to Net-Zero by 2070.

The Government of India recognizes that adaptation is inevitable and imperative for its development process and it has undertaken several efforts to increasingly mainstream adaptation efforts while furthering developmental requirements through a range of schemes/ projects/ programmes to improve adaptive capacities and reducing socioeconomic vulnerabilities of the people. The India's Initial Adaptation Communication submitted to

UNFCCC in December 2023 provides an account of country's adaptation actions across different sectors of the economy.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) provides the overarching framework for all climate actions including mitigation and adaptation and comprises of nine missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture, human health and strategic knowledge for climate change. All these Missions are institutionalized and implemented by the respective Nodal Ministries/Departments.

To support the objectives of NAPCC, 34 States and UTs have prepared their SAPCCs to address State specific actions. MoEFCC provides one-time financial support for the preparation and revision of the State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC). The State Governments are expected to allocate the resources for implementing the SAPCC in their plan outlay for the respective sectors in convergence with relevant schemes and programmes of the respective States, as well as of Government of India.

Additionally, MoEFCC has supported projects under the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) assisting in combating climate change. Under NAFCC, 30 projects were sanctioned, targeting sectors like forest management, agriculture, water conservation, coastal resource management, etc. These projects have enhanced the resilience of natural resource-dependent communities and vulnerable groups to the adverse impacts of climate change by supporting livelihood diversification and strengthening income sources as key adaptation measures. Additionally, these projects have contributed to the reclamation of degraded landscapes and conservation of biodiversity, thereby restoring essential ecosystem services, while also strengthening awareness and ownership of climate adaptation and risk reduction processes at both community and institutional levels. Details of the funds released in the last three years for the implementation of projects in States/UTs under NAFCC are given in the Appendix.

DETAILS OF THE FUNDS RELEASED IN THE LAST THREE YEARS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS IN STATES/UTS UNDER NAFCC		
Financial Year	For implementation of projects in the States/UTs	(Amount in Rupees)
		Funds Released to NABARD
2022-23	Puducherry	34,634,141
	Tamil Nadu (SCSP)	29,753,206
	Jammu & Kashmir	27,579,085
	Telangana	73,205,845
	Nagaland	13,345,000
	Arunachal Pradesh (NER)	30,935,929
	Total	209,453,206
2023-24	NIL	0
2024-25	Chhattisgarh	1,93,00,000
2025-26	Assam	1,93,00,000
	Assam	14,70,18,183
	Rajasthan Regional Project	2,88,64,056
	Rajasthan Regional Project	8,65,92,169
	Arunachal Pradesh	5,87,13,960
	Jharkhand	4,40,00,000
	Nagaland	1,49,86,894
	Telangana	71,701,457
	Maharashtra Regional Project	9,50,32,840
	Bihar	1,27,18,489
	Maharashtra	5,59,64,714
	Tamil Nadu	12,61,29,677
	Jammu and Kashmir	2,10,82,583
Telangana Regional Project	10,13,86,999	
Total	88,34,92,021	
	Grand Total	111,22,45,227
