

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 702**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026

**COP30 summit**

702. SHRI S.R. SIVALINGAM:

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

- (a) whether Government has participated in COP30 summit in Belem, Brazil and advocated for climate adaptation as a priority over mitigation measures;
- (b) if so, the details of India's demand for tripling adaptation finance flows from developed nations and Government's position on Article 9.1 obligations under Paris Agreement; and
- (c) whether Government has assessed the contradictions between India's international climate finance demands at COP30 and the discontinuation of domestic National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change funding since 2023-24?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) India participated in the Thirtieth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP30) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held at Belém, Brazil from November 10-21, 2025. At COP30, India emphasized the need for a balanced and comprehensive approach to climate action, recognizing adaptation as a critical priority for developing countries, given their heightened vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change. India highlighted that adaptation efforts are essential to protect lives, livelihoods, ecosystems and development gains, and must be addressed alongside mitigation with adequate means of implementation.

(b) With regard to climate finance and adaptation, India supported the collective decision at COP30 to significantly scale up global adaptation finance, including the call to triple adaptation finance by 2035 compared to 2025 levels, in recognition of the growing adaptation needs of developing countries. India highlighted that adaptation finance flows from developed countries have remained insufficient to meet the needs of developing countries and reiterated that adaptation finance should be new, additional, predictable and primarily grant-based, and accessible to developing countries.

India further reaffirmed that Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement mandates developed country Parties to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation. India led the negotiations on Article 9.1 at COP30 on behalf of the

LMDC (Like Minded Developing Countries) group, during which Parties agreed to establish a two-year work programme on climate finance, including on Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, in the context of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement as a whole. India emphasized that the provision of climate finance in accordance with Article 9.1, at scale and at low cost, is critical for enabling effective climate action, particularly for adaptation and resilience-building, and that public finance from developed countries remains central to meeting these needs.

(c) The National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) was conceptualized as a pilot mechanism to support innovative, location-specific and community-driven adaptation interventions and to generate evidence and learning for strengthening India's long-term adaptation framework.

Independent third-party evaluations of NAFCC have noted that the scheme was relevant to the climate change policy and context in India and that the components of the projects under the scheme were found to be responsive to the needs of the communities. The evaluations further highlight that NAFCC projects demonstrate good efforts in the form of thoughtful selection of components and have significant potential for replication, while also identifying the need to move beyond a stand-alone funding window and mainstream successful adaptation approaches into sectoral planning and State Action Plans on Climate Change.

The learnings from NAFCC guide India's adaptation efforts and are being taken forward through broader institutional and planning processes, including the strengthening of adaptation-related coordination mechanisms, integration of adaptation priorities into ongoing development schemes, and the formulation of India's National Adaptation Plan (NAP). These processes aim to enhance coherence, scale and sustainability of adaptation actions by embedding them within existing policy, planning and budgeting frameworks at national and state levels.

Accordingly, India's domestic adaptation strategy remains aligned with its international position, with a continued focus on strengthening resilience through evidence-based planning, mainstreaming of adaptation into development programmes, and enhanced access to international adaptation finance, consistent with national priorities and capacities.

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