

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2935
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.08.2026

MISHTI Scheme

2935. SHRI SANJAY SETH:

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

- (a) the operational framework established for the Indian Carbon Market to verify voluntary industrial carbon emission reductions;
- (b) the progress achieved under the MISHTI scheme for mangrove restoration along vulnerable eastern and western coastlines;
- (c) whether the national action plans have been upgraded to mitigate urban heat island effects in concrete zones;
- (d) the absolute volume of funding disbursed to States from the central CAMPA accumulation pool recently; and
- (e) the long-term conservation protocols adopted for newly designated Ramsar wetlands?

ANSWER

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

(a) The 'National Framework for Indian Carbon Market (ICM) i.e. Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) was notified vide S.O. 2825 (E) dated 28th June 2023 and further amended in December 2023 vide amendment notification S.O. 5369(E) to include offset mechanism and is being implemented by the Ministry of Power.

Under the offset mechanism, the non-obligated entities can register their project activity for GHG emission reduction or removal or avoidance for issuance of carbon credit certificates. Further, the Central Government has published a detailed procedure for operationalization of offset mechanism. Validation and Verification Standard of the detailed procedure provides a structured monitoring and reporting process. The independent third-party entities known as Accredited Carbon Verification Agencies (ACVAs) undertake the validation and verification of the project. Carbon Credits so verified in the voluntary offset markets allow non-obligated entities to fulfil their independent sustainability goals.

(b) The Ministry is implementing "Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI)" to restore and promote mangroves as unique, natural eco-system and for preserving and enhancing the sustainability of the coastal habitats. The initiative was launched on 5th June 2023 with the objective to "restore mangrove forests" by undertaking mangrove reforestation/afforestation measures along the coast of India. This initiative covers approximately 540 sq km across nine coastal States and four Union Territories. So far, a sum of ₹ 88.44 crores has been released to the 5 States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Odisha, West Bengal, and 1 UT of Puducherry for restoration of

9536 ha of degraded mangrove areas through National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA).

(c) The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) provides the overarching framework for climate action in the country. The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH) under the NAPCC promotes sustainable urban planning, energy-efficient buildings, improved waste management and climate-resilient urban infrastructure. In addition, 34 States and Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs), which identify State-specific climate vulnerabilities and adaptation priorities, including urban resilience measures, based on local conditions. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has formulated 'National Guidelines for Preparation of Action Plan-Prevention and Management of Heat Wave'. As per the guidelines, cities should carry out vulnerable assessments to identify major factors contributing to urban heat island effect and include suitable mitigation measures in their Heat Action Plans (HAPs).

(d) A cumulative amount of Rs 84556.43 crore has been released to states till 31.3.2026 by CAMPA.

(e) Government is currently implementing a centrally sponsored scheme namely, the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for conservation and management of wetlands (including Ramsar sites) in the country, on cost sharing basis between Central Government and respective State Governments. The scheme covers various activities such as interception, diversion and treatment of wastewater, shoreline protection, lake front development, in-situ cleaning i.e. desilting & de-weeding, storm water management, bioremediation, catchment area treatment, Lake Beautification, survey & demarcation, bio-fencing, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation, education and awareness creation, community participation, etc.
