

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *348
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.08.2018

Threat of Climate Change

*348. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI):

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

- (a) whether at the recently concluded World Sustainable Development Summit, India has committed to protect the environment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the annual budget allocation for tackling the threat of climate change does not reflect the above commitment;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(DR. HARSH VARDHAN)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *348 REGARDING "THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE" RAISED BY SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI) DUE FOR REPLY ON 10.08.2018.

(a) and (b): Yes, Madam. Details are given at Annexure-I.

(c) to (e) Climate change is a Global problem arising out of historical emissions of greenhouse gases starting with industrial development in developed countries. Internationally countries are coordinating actions under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol 2nd Commitment Period and Paris Agreement to combat climate change.

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) comprises of eight Missions namely - National Solar Mission (NSM); National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE); National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH); National Water Mission (NWM); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE); Green India Mission (GIM); and National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC), which address issues relating to mitigation and adaptation to combat the adverse impacts of climate change on the environment, forests, habitat, water resources and agriculture. It outlines a number of steps to simultaneously advance India's development and climate change related objectives of adaptation and mitigation.

All the missions are institutionalized by respective nodal ministries/departments and are under various stages of implementation. Funds are allocated for the missions, as a part of annual budgetary allocations, by respective Ministries.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing two Central Sector Schemes namely, Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP) and National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC).

The objective of NAFCC is to fund concrete adaptation projects/ programmes aligned with the relevant Missions under NAPCC and the State Action Plans on Climate Change based on climate scenario and vulnerability analysis and build capacity of stakeholders to adapt to climate change through various initiatives and lesson learning. The total allocation towards NAFCC for remaining period 2017-2020 (ending on 31st March, 2020) is Rs. 364 Crore. Till date, 27 projects with the total project cost of Rs. 673.61 crores have been approved under NAFCC.

Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP) is in operation since 2014. The objective of the scheme is to create and strengthen the scientific and analytical capacity for assessment of climate change in the country, putting in place appropriate institutional framework for scientific and policy initiatives and implementation of climate change related actions in the context of sustainable development. The key activities of the scheme include Coordination of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), National Carbonaceous Aerosols Programme (NCAP), Long Term Ecological Observatories (LTEO) for Climate Change Studies, International negotiations and contributions and Capacity Building, etc. The total allocation towards funds for 2017-2020 (ending on 31st March 2020) is Rs. 132.40 crores.

The World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS) was organized by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in New Delhi on 15-17 February, 2018. WSDS is a flagship programme of TERI, which is a 'not for profit' organization. Excerpts of reiterated India's commitment to protect the environment in the said Summit are given below:

- International Solar Alliance: It already has 121 members. It is perhaps, the single most important global achievement after Paris Agreement on Climate Change. As part of the Nationally Determined Contributions, India committed to reducing 33 to 35 percent of emission intensity of its GDP during 2005 to 2030.
- Our goal of creating a carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent by 2030 had once seemed difficult to many. Yet we continue our steady progress on that path. According to the UNEP Gap Report, India is on track to meet its Copenhagen Pledge of reducing the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20 to 25 percent over 2005 levels by 2020.
- On track to meet the 2030 Nationally Determined Contribution
- We also recognize the need to tackle the issue of water availability, which is becoming a major challenge. That is why we have introduced the massive Namami Gange initiative. This programme which has already started giving results will soon revive the Ganga, our most precious river.
- Continued availability of water for agriculture is of importance. The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana has been launched to ensure that no farm goes without water. Our motto is 'More crop, per drop.'
- India has gained international recognition for 10 out of its 18 Biosphere Reserves under UNESCO's Man and Biosphere programme. This is a testimony that our development is green and our wildlife is robust.
- Ujjwala and Saubhagya - From the time that they were launched, these schemes have already impacted the lives of millions. With these twin programmes, the time when mothers would fetch dry wood from forests or prepare cow dung cakes, to feed their families will be gone soon. Soon too, the images of traditional firewood stoves will only remain a picture in our social history texts.
- To give employment to our youth, we have decided to make India a global manufacturing hub. We have launched the Make in India campaign for this. However, at the same time, we are insisting on Zero defect and zero effect manufacturing.
- One 175 Giga-Watts of energy from renewable sources by 2022. This includes 100 Giga-Watts from Solar Energy and another 75 Giga-Watts from Wind and other sources. We

have added more than 14 Giga-Watts to solar energy generation which was just about three Giga-Watts three years back.

- With this, we are already the fifth largest producer of solar energy in the world. Not only this, we are also the sixth largest producer of renewable energy.
- With growing urbanization our transportation needs are growing too. But we are focusing on mass transportation systems especially metro rail systems. Even for cargo movement to long distances, we have started working on national water-way systems. Each of our states is preparing an action plan against climate change.
