

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2167**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 20<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2022/AGRAHAYANA 29, 1944  
(SAKA)**

**INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR DISASTER RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE**

**2167. SHRI RAJA AMARESHWARA NAIK:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (RAJU BHAIYA):  
SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:  
DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:**

**Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

**(a) whether the Government has established an International Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) the amount that India has pledged to CDRI to help fund technical assistance and research projects;**

**(c) whether India has been able to garner support of other countries to design and build infrastructure projects that can withstand the impact of natural disasters and climate change and if so, the details thereof;**

**(d) whether the CDRI has taken strategic initiative to support infrastructure resilience in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), during COP27 Sharm El-Sheikh Climate Change Conference and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(e) the other steps taken by the Government to combat the effects of climate change and related disasters?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)**

**(a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)**

**was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India at the United Nations**

**Climate Action Summit in New York on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2019.**

**CDRI is a global partnership of national governments, UN agencies and programmes, multilateral development banks and financing mechanisms, the private sector, academic and knowledge institutions that aims to promote the resilience of infrastructure systems to climate and disaster risks, thereby ensuring sustainable development.**

**As on date, thirty-one (31) Nations and eight (08) International organizations which includes multilateral banks, United Nations agencies and private sector partners are members of CDRI.**

**Government of India has approved an outlay of Rs. 480 crore for a corpus required to fund technical assistance and research projects on an ongoing basis over a period of five years from 2019-20 to 2023-24. CDRI has also received financial commitments and support from United Kingdom, Australia, Netherlands, and European Union as well as technical support from United States of America, France, and Canada. CDRI has launched strategic initiatives, sector resilience programs and knowledge and learning initiatives to support infrastructure resilience globally.**

**(d) Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS) is a dedicated strategic initiative of CDRI to support Small Island Developing States (SIDS). IRIS was launched at the World Leader Summit of 26<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-26) by the Prime Ministers of India, Australia, Fiji, Jamaica, Mauritius and the United Kingdom in Glasgow on 02 November 2021.**

**On the sidelines of 27<sup>th</sup> Session of Conference of Parties (COP-27) in Sharm-El-Sheikh Climate Change Conference, a session on Accelerating Resilient Infrastructure in SIDS was held. The 'Call for Proposals' envisaging infrastructure resilience priorities of SIDS and the Vision Document 2022-2030 of IRIS were launched during COP-27.**

**(e) The steps taken by the Government to combat the effects of climate change and related disasters is at Annexure.**

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**Annexure referred to in reply to part (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2167 due for answer on 20.12.2022**

- i. India is the party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement calls upon every party to convey their respective Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to address the global challenge related to Climate Change. India conveyed its NDC in 2015.**
- ii. In August 2022, India has updated its NDC according to which India has a target to reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030, from 2005 level. It also has a target to achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.**
- iii. In November 2022, India has submitted its Long-Term Low-Carbon Development Strategy. India's long term strategy rests on transitions to low-carbon development pathways in key sectors of the economy including inter-alia Energy and Transportation and strive towards net-zero by 2070 through low carbon development in accordance with national circumstances.**
- iv. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) outlines a national strategy that aims to enable the country to adapt to climate change and enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path. It comprises of national Missions in eight specific areas viz. solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem, Green India, sustainable agriculture, strategic knowledge for climate change and health.**
- v. 34 States and Union Territories (UTs) have prepared their respective State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC. These SAPCCs outline sector-specific and cross-sectoral priority actions, including adaptation.**
- vi. The Government is also supporting adaptation actions of States and UTs of India through National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) to support adaptation measures of States/UTs in areas that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. In addition, the Government has launched many schemes and programs to scale up India's action on both, adaptation and mitigation.**

- vii. CDRI serves as a platform where knowledge is generated and exchanged on different aspects of disaster and climate resilience of infrastructure.**
- viii. India has launched International Solar Alliance (ISA) and also co- leads the Leadership Group for Industry Transition (LeadIT) for voluntary low carbon transition of hard to abate industrial sectors.**
- ix. National Disaster Management Authority has released guidelines for management of disaster risks for various disasters including those likely to be exacerbated due to climate change.**

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