

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3075
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20.03.2023

Risk of Sequential Extremes

3075. SHRI K. NAVASKANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government subscribes to the view that the country will need a significant reduction in vulnerability and climate change mitigation to reduce the risk of sequential extremes;
- (b) if so, what initiatives are proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that certain States in North and South India will have a higher projected risk of sequential extremes than the other States; and
- (d) if so, the details of the preventive steps that are proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) and (b) Climate change is a global problem and requires collective global actions and international cooperation for its solution. The Government of India is seized of the matter. India, as a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement, has submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) after taking in to account the foundational principles of the UNFCCC and priorities for sustainable development and different national circumstances. India's NDC are significant contributions to the global collective climate action. India has also submitted its Long-Term Low Carbon Development Strategy to the UNFCCC. Both the aforesaid documents lay out India's vision and approaches towards significantly reducing vulnerability as well as reaching net-zero by 2070.

India's climate action cuts across various Ministries and Departments. The Government of India stands committed to combat climate change through its several programmes and schemes being implemented by the concerned Ministries, Departments, States and Union Territories. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) encompasses nine core missions in the specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable

Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture, and Human Health and Climate Change. These missions outline steps to simultaneously advance India's development and climate change related-objectives of adaptation and mitigation and are being anchored by their nodal ministries to tackle core issues arising out of and / or pertaining to climate change. Thirty-four States / Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the NAPCC, taking into account State specific issues relating to climate change. These SAPCCs *inter alia* outline sector-specific and cross-sectoral priority actions. In addition, the Government has taken many other initiatives to scale up India's action on both, adaptation and mitigation.

(c) and (d) The conduct of climate related risk assessments is a growing field of research and analysis. The Government, in its preparation of risk analysis and risk assessments, relies on scientifically validated data, methodologies and analyses provided by scientific institutions and multilateral agencies with recognized expertise in this area. However, it is neither appropriate nor possible for Government to recognise or comment on all such analyses and assessments available in the public domain. Government notes that the rising level of such activities is testimony to the growing climate change awareness across the world.

The Government of India through its various Ministries and Departments continues to assess the impact of climate change keeping with new data and increased scientific knowledge on the subject. Such data and analyses are routinely carried out in the regular work of Ministries/Departments and incorporated in schemes, plans and initiatives of the Government as notified from time to time. Experts and scientists in academia and think-tanks are also consulted from time to time as need arises on the subject.

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