

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 676
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.02.2023

Green Climate Fund

676. DR. (PROF.) KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to mandate Green Climate Fund for all the States in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal/ plan to integrate the climate concerns of the country in development plans, especially at the grassroot level for climate-proof districts and villages; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof with timeline and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a)&(b) The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was set up under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the 16thConference of the Parties (COP-16)in 2010 with the objective to support shift towards low-emission and climate resilient development path by providing support to developing countries in the form of grants, loans, guarantees, equity etc. Developing countries can submit funding proposals for accessing resources from GCF.

The Government of India has been actively engaging with the GCF and so far, seven (07) projects/ programmes have been approved to India with a total allocation of USD 528.9 million in diverse areas including water, clean energy, coastal, livelihood and transport.

All States/ UTs are eligible to access the GCF resources by posing innovative proposals with high climate impact potential in line with India's climate change policies. Further, Government of India has been encouraging all States/ UTs to submit proposals under the GCF through various capacity building workshops.

(c)&(d)Government of India has submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement in August, 2022. The current policy framework includes a favourable environment for a rapid increase in renewable energy, a move towards low carbon sustainable development pathway and adapting to the impacts of climate change at the grass root level. India's development plans lay a balanced emphasis on economic development and the environment. Furthermore, India has also submitted its Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy to the UNFCCC in November, 2022. The strategy focuses on transitions

to low-carbon development pathways which has already been initiated through various specific policies, programmes, and initiatives.

The Government of India stands committed to combating climate change through its several programmes and schemes including the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, sustainable agriculture, health, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India, and strategic knowledge for climate change. The NAPCC provides an overarching framework for all climate actions. Thirty-four States /Union Territories (UTs) have prepared their State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with NAPCC taking into account the State specific issues relating to climate change. India has also proactively taken a lead in promoting international collaborations through International Solar Alliance and Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure. Further, to support adaptation measures in States / UTs in areas that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, Government is implementing the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC). Under NAFCC, 30 projects in 27 States/UTs have been sanctioned for adaptation in water, agriculture and animal husbandry, forestry, ecosystems and biodiversity across the country.
