

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1627**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 31.07.2023

**Sustainable Development Goals**

1627. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJI KUNDARIYA:  
SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:  
MS. RAMYA HARIDAS:  
SHRI DIPSINH SHANKARSINH RATHOD:

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

- (a) the action plan on climate and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGOs) that the country is going to achieve under COP26;
- (b) whether the States have proposed to have a separate council on the line of GST Council to implement climate action plans at all levels in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the details of the work being done by the countries of the Global South to deal with the climate crisis?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) The outcomes of COP-26 were in the format of various decisions on the agenda items under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. At COP-26, India announced to intensify its efforts to address the challenge of climate change. These announcements have been appropriately incorporated in India's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Long-term Low Carbon Development Strategy towards net zero target by 2070 submitted to the UNFCCC in August 2022 and November 2022 respectively. As per the updated NDC, India has an enhanced target to reduce emissions intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030 from 2005 level, achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.

India's action on climate change is guided by the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which is the overarching policy framework and comprises of national missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan eco-system, sustainable habitat, green India, human health and strategic knowledge on climate change. These national missions are anchored by specific line

Ministries with each Mission having its action plan. The Long-Term Low Carbon Development Strategy lays out the transitions envisaged across seven key sectors, towards low-carbon development pathways. With respect to each of these transitions, the strategy elaborates the relevant international and national contexts, the current policies and programmes being implemented as well as the key elements for each transition, and their potential benefits and challenges.

Goal 13 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is on climate action. The Government has formulated policies to achieve SDGs and to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. NITI Aayog has done mapping of all SDGs and associated schemes and programmes of the Government of India. A National Indicator Framework (NIF) has been developed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in consultation with NITI Aayog, line Ministries and various stakeholders to support monitoring of progress on the SDGs. Assessment of India's performance in achievement of SDGs is a continuous process based on NIF. MoSPI publishes progress report annually on NIF for SDGs.

(b) & (c) Thirty-four States and Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC for specific actions as per their vulnerabilities and sectoral priorities. The States have identified the nodal Departments or set up Climate Change Cells to anchor their climate action.

(d) Climate change is a global collective action problem that can only be tackled through multilateralism and international cooperation. The UNFCCC noted that largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases originated in developed nations and has put the obligation on developed nations to take the lead not only in emissions reductions, but also in providing international climate finance and technology transfer to the developing world. Despite the negligible contribution to the cause climate change, most developing countries have submitted their NDCs, taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances.

As a responsible international actor, India has launched several forward-looking and participatory global initiatives, partnerships, and coalitions. These include International Solar Alliance (ISA) to increase the use and quality of solar energy to meet energy needs in an affordable manner; Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) to promote the resilience of new and existing infrastructure systems to growing climate risks and disasters; and Leadership Group on Industry Transition (LeadIT) to identify low-carbon industry transition opportunities and technology innovation and exchange knowledge on sectoral roadmaps for hard-to-abate sectors.

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