

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3385**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.03.2020

**Adverse Effects of Climate Change**

3385. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the children are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to bring down carbon emission at par with the global levels and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the corrective measure taken by the Government to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**  
**(SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO)**

(a) and (b) As per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 1.5 Degree Special Report (2018), climate related risks to health, livelihoods, food security, etc. are projected to increase with global warming of 1.5 °C or more, and disadvantaged and vulnerable populations including children are at higher risk of adverse consequences. The reports of IPCC, WHO and others indicate health implications due to various climate variables including extreme weather events affecting vector-borne and water-borne illnesses or non-communicable diseases. The vulnerable population including children are more prone to experience adverse effects of these exposures.

(c) and (d) Under the Paris Agreement, India has submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to reduce the GHG emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level. It has envisaged achieving about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030 and create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion ton of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. As per India's second Biennial Update Report (BUR) submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2018, India's emissions intensity of its GDP has decreased by 21% in 2014 as compared to 2005 levels.

Further, the Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which provides an overarching policy framework for climate actions in the country with eight Missions-(i) National Solar Mission (ii) National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (iii) National Water Mission (iv) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (v) National

Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem (vi) National Green India Mission (vii) National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture and (viii) National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change. To support the objectives of NAPCC, 33 States and Union Territories have already prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) to address State specific actions. In addition, the Government has also established the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) to support climate adaptation actions of the States and Union Territories in the country.

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