

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.69
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.02.2021

Sustainable Development

*69. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH RAO MUNDE

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

- (a) Whether the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has set up global environment agenda for sustainable development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) Whether the Government is aware of the challenges in the 2030 Agenda to develop and enhance integrated approaches to sustainable development;
- (d) if so, the steps taken/ proposed to be taken to tackle these challenges;
- (e) Whether there is a need for strengthening various institutions for the judicious management of the environment; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) to (f): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in parts (a) to (f) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 69 due for reply on 05/02/2021 regarding 'Sustainable Development' by Dr. PritamGopinath Rao Munde, Hon'ble Member of Parliament

(a) & (b) – The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the global environmental authority that supports the global environmental agenda and promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system.

UNEP hosts several environmental conventions, secretariats of many critical multilateral environmental agreements and research bodies and inter-agency coordinating bodies. These include the following:

- The convention on Biological Diversity
- The convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- The Minamata Convention on Mercury
- The Basel , Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
- The Vienna Convention for the Protection of Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol
- The Convention on Migratory Species

(c) to (f)-The United Nations General Assembly adopted the document titled “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets for the period 2015-2030. The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. The SDGs and its associated targets are deeply interconnected, and several of them relate to the environment, particularly the targets under SDG-12(Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), SDG-13(Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), SDG-14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources) and SDG-15(Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss).

The performance of India to achieve SDG Goals is a leading performance in the comity of nations. India has fast tracked renewable energy program and 90GW of renewable energy installed , it has achieved 37% of energy capacity mix. Food security is implemented by providing wheat at Rs.2per kg and rice at Rs.3 to almost 80 crore people of India. The nation has brought out a New Education Policy after gap of 34 years. NEP is being implemented to ensure gender equity and for providing giving quality education to all. India has brought 271 million people out of poverty in the last 10 years as declared by UNDP (Global Multidimensional Poverty Index). The large network of Wellness centres and the Janaushadhicentres and the program of Ayushman Bharat targeting a population of nearly 50 crores with the Ujjawala scheme providing LPG cylinders to nearly 8 crore women have all been put in place to ensure a healthy lives and promote well being. 10 crore toilets were made which achieved the target of Open Defecation free in 95% districts.Nal se Jal scheme is launched to provide portable tap water to Indian households. India is moving towards 5 trillion economy for empowerment of poor. Promotion of development in 115 aspirational districts is being targeted to reduce inequality in the country. Smart cities mission has been launched to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable. Adoption of Paris agreement along with reduction in the emissions intensity of GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level is done to ensure meeting the Climate Change Objectives. Further the country's forest cover has improved as per the latest data in the Indian State of Forest Report (2019).

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), after a series of consultations with stakeholders, has developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) with

identified data sources and periodicity taking into account the national priorities and needs, which will be used for tracking the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals.

NITI Aayog has published the SDG India Index to track progress of all the States and UTs with respect to SDGs and ranks the states/UTs on a scale of 0 to 100 based on their performance.

The Government of India is committed towards sustainable management of environment. Each ministry is strengthening its own institutions and also inter-ministerial coordination for delivering the outputs required for sustainable development.
