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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2597
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.03.2025

Domestic and International Climate Finance

2597. SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

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

(a) the details of the manner in which domestic and international climate finance is used to achieve the results outlined in the Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR); and
(b) the details of the sectors Contributing the most to GHG (Green House Gases) reductions and the specific policies or initiatives that have driven this performance?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

(a) India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). To fulfil its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC, India periodically submits its National Communications and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UNFCCC on a periodic basis. These reports inter-alia, include information on international finance, technology, and capacity-building support needed and received by India for climate action.

The latest report i.e Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR-4) submitted in December 2024 to the UNFCCC contains details of the development finance associated with projects approved by multilateral channels in the calendar years 2021 and 2022 across all sectors. It covers multilateral climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF); and multilateral development banks (MDBs) such as Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

(b) As per the BUR-4, India's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in 2020 were 2,958 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent without Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). The energy sector contributed the most to overall emissions, 75.66 percent, followed by the agriculture sector with 13.72 percent, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) with 8.06 percent, and Waste with 2.56 percent. The LULUCF sector remained a net sink removing 22 percent of the country's carbon dioxide emissions.

It is pertinent to note that climate change is a global collective action problem mainly precipitated by excessive historical and current emissions of the developed countries. India's share of historical cumulative emissions from 1850 to 2019 amount to less than 4 percent of global cumulative carbon dioxide emissions despite being home to more than 17% of the world's population. India is an emerging economy where Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are set to increase, albeit from a low base, in pursuit of its development and poverty eradication goals. India's responsibility for global warming thus has been minimal; even today, its annual per capita emissions are only about one-third of the global average. Despite this, India is committed to addressing climate change with firm adherence to multilateralism and based on the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), as enshrined in the UNFCCC.

The government is combating climate change through several programs and schemes. This includes the implementation of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which comprises missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, agriculture, the Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India, strategic knowledge on climate change, and human health. The NAPCC provides an overarching framework for all climate actions. Thirty-four States/Union Territories (UTs) have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with NAPCC, considering the state-specific issues relating to climate change. These SAPCCs outline sector-specific and cross-sectoral priority actions.

India submitted its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC in 2015 and updated its first NDC in August 2022. 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 and achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030. The other targets are to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030; propagate sustainable lifestyles through a mass movement of 'LIFE' (Lifestyle for Environment) as a key to combating climate change; to better adapt to climate change; adopt climate friendly and cleaner development path; mobilize domestic, new and additional funds and capacity building.

Further, at the 26th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC in November 2021, India announced its target to achieve net zero by 2070. In pursuance thereof, India formulated and submitted its Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) to the UNFCCC in November 2022, which reaffirms the goal of reaching net-zero by 2070. These include i) lowcarbon development of electricity systems consistent with development, ii) develop an integrated, efficient and inclusive transport system, iii) promote adaptation in urban design, energy and material efficiency in buildings, and sustainable urbanisation, iv) promoting economy-wide decoupling of growth from emissions and development of an efficient, innovative low emission industrial system, v) development of carbon dioxide removal and related engineering solutions, vi) enhancing forest and vegetation cover consistent with socio-economic and ecological considerations and vii) economic and financial needs of low-carbon development.

India has been at the forefront of global climate action, actively participating in and leading various international initiatives to combat climate change which inter-alia include Global

Biofuels Alliance, International Solar Alliance, One Sun One World One Grid, Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, Infrastructure for Resilient Island States, Leadership Group for Industry Transition, and Mission Innovation.

Additionally, several initiatives have been taken up for climate change mitigation in the power, industry, transport, agriculture, residential and buildings, waste, water, and forestry sectors which inter-alia include Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All, PM – Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, National Green Hydrogen Mission; Perform, Achieve and Trade, Corporate Average Fuel Economy; Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme; Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Energy Conservation Building Code, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana; Compensatory Afforestation Fund and Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority, National Afforestation Programme, Nagar Van Yojana; Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam, Jal Jeevan Mission, etc.

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