

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 785
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.03.2016

National Action Plan on Climate Change

785. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI DEVAJIBHAI G. FATEPARA:

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

- (a) the salient features of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) implemented by the Government to achieve the goal of sustainable development in the context of climate change;
- (b) whether the NAPCC has achieved the desired results so far and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the other steps taken by the Government to mitigate the adverse impact of global warming in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) and (b) The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which was launched in 2008 includes eight national missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change, to deal with the climate change related issues. These missions form the core of the NAPCC in context of mitigation and adaptation aspects of climate change. All the missions are anchored by the respective nodal ministries/ departments and are under various stages of implementation. The Executive Committee on Climate Change (ECCC) and the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (PMCCC) have been reviewing the progress of National Missions under NAPCC. India had set a voluntary goal of reducing emission intensity of GDP by 20-25% from 2005 levels by 2020. As per India's BUR, a reduction in emission intensity of 12% between 2005 and 2010 has been reported and the achievement is on track.

(c) In addition to the NAPCC, 32 States and Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the objectives of NAPCC and state specific needs. Other key initiatives to mitigate green house (GHG) gas emissions and adaptation measures include:

- Launch of National Smart Grid Mission for efficient transmission and distribution network.

- Nationwide Campaign for Energy Conservation with the target to save 10% of current energy consumption by the year 2018-19.
- National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) launched to bring together urban planning, economic growth and heritage conservation in an inclusive manner.
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for 500 cities across India.
- Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles (FAME India) to promote faster adoption and manufacturing of hybrid and electric vehicles.
- Policies to increase production of energy efficient 3 phase locomotives and switchover to 100% of these locos from 2016-17 onwards.
- ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’ (Clean India Mission) to make country clean and litter free by 2019
- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana to promote organic farming practices.
- The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana to promote efficient irrigation practices.
- Neeranchal to give additional impetus to watershed development in the country.
- National Mission for Clean Ganga (Namami Gange) to rejuvenate the river.
