

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 600
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.07.2023

Funds for Climate Change

600. DR. SUJAY RADHAKRISHNAVIKHEPATIL:
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DR. HEENAVIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI UNMESH BHAIYYASAHEB PATIL:

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

- (a) whether there is any income and outcome budget with respect to climate change and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of amount spent on adaptation and mitigation measures of climate change, separately, during last five years along with the details of the project and source of funding, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any cost-benefit analysis to determine the amount that would be saved if certain climate change measures are adopted, including health related expenditures; and
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any study to evaluate the intangible benefits that would accrue through certain climate change measures?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) to (d) Climate change is a global collective action problem and requires international cooperation for its solution. India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Paris Agreement. India's actions on climate change takes into account the principles of UNFCCC, in particular, the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of national circumstances.

Under the Paris Agreement in 2015, India had submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) balancing the concerns and priorities of climate change, sustainable development including poverty eradication, and economic growth of the country. In August 2022, India updated its NDC according to which 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 also submitted its Long-term Low Emission Development Strategy to achieve net-zero by 2070.

The Government stands committed to combat climate change through its several programmes and schemes including the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, sustainable agriculture, health, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India, and strategic knowledge for climate change. As climate change is a cross cutting subject, the missions are implemented by respective line Ministries/Departments. The NAPCC provides an overarching framework for all climate actions. Thirty-four States/Union Territories (UTs) have prepared their State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with NAPCC taking into account the State specific issues relating to climate change. The responsibility of the implementation of the SAPCC's rest with the respective States.

India's climate actions have so far been largely financed through domestic resources. Union Budget, 2020-21 stated that India's NDC commitments as action will be executed in various sectors by the Departments/Ministries concerned through the normal budgeting process. The successive Union Budgets have scaled up the efforts towards mobilizing resources for climate action. The Union Budget 2023-24 places greening the economy as one of top seven priorities. The Budget indicated many programmes such as green fuel, green energy, green farming, green mobility, green buildings, and green equipment, and policies for efficient use of energy across various economic sectors. In particular, an outlay of Rs 19,700 crores under National Green Hydrogen Mission has been allocated to facilitate transition to low carbon economy. The target is to reach an annual production of 5 MMT by 2030. The Budget also provides Rs 35,000 crore for priority capital investments towards energy transition and net zero objectives, and energy security.

For the cost benefit analysis, SAPCCs need substantial strengthening in terms of institutional readiness and improved capacities for designing, implementation and monitoring, to bring focus to climate adaptation and have concrete implantable actions and accounting thereof.

Estimating the cost of climate action involves many technical and empirical limitations and also based on a number of assumptions. Although the spending on certain key sectors, such as agriculture, water, coastal, energy, and disaster management are considered, there may still be many missing and unknown aspects. While estimates at the source level are subject to uncertainty, it is clear that estimating actual finance expenditure is difficult as there will be various climate co-benefits across various programmes/schemes of the Government.

To support adaptation measures in States/ UTs in areas that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, Government has implemented the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC). Under NAFCC, 30 projects in 27 States/ UTs have been sanctioned for adaptation in agriculture, water, forestry, etc. Details have been placed at Annexure.

As on date, India has progressively continued decoupling of economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions. India's emission intensity of gross domestic product (GDP) has reduced by 24 per cent between 2005 and 2016. India's current share of non-fossil sources based installed capacity of electricity generation is more than 40%. As per the latest India State of Forest Report 2021, the total forest cover of the country has increased by 12,294 square kilometres in the last seven years (ISFR 2015 to ISFR 2021).

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) TO (D) OF LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 600 DUE FOR REPLY ON 24.07.2023 REGARDING
“FUNDS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE”**

DETAILS OF YEAR-WISE FUND RELEASE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS IN STATES/UTs UNDER NATIONAL ADAPTATION FUND ON CLIMATE CHANGE		
Financial Year	For implementation of projects in the States/UTs	(Amount in Rupees)
		Funds Released to NABARD
2015-16	Puducherry	₹ 3,94,71,859
	Meghalaya	₹ 11,45,77,200
	Chhattisgarh	₹ 10,73,63,080
	Jammu & Kashmir	₹ 11,25,76,580
	Kerala	₹ 12,50,00,000
	Himachal Pradesh	₹ 10,00,00,000
	Tamil Nadu	₹ 12,37,00,000
	Manipur	₹ 5,00,00,000
	Punjab	₹ 13,92,00,000
	Odisha	₹ 16,00,00,000
	Telangana	₹ 6,00,08,615
	Mizoram	₹ 5,19,04,533
	Total	₹ 1,18,38,01,867
2016-17	Sikkim	₹ 10,00,00,000
	Maharashtra	₹ 7,86,950
	Gujarat	₹ 8,79,05,001
	Maharashtra	₹ 11,47,28,357
	Assam	₹ 12,42,77,650
	West Bengal	₹ 11,56,05,000
	Haryana	₹ 8,76,62,167
	Madhya Pradesh	₹ 12,43,90,451
	Andhra Pradesh	₹ 6,35,68,108
	Karnataka	₹ 12,10,76,316
	Total	₹ 94,00,00,000
2017-18	Rajasthan	₹ 12,48,87,500
	Bihar	₹ 11,53,31,000
	Nagaland	₹ 12,33,34,500

	Uttar Pradesh	₹ 6,31,47,000
	Jharkhand	₹ 12,36,00,000
	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh	₹ 60,33,00,000
	Total	₹ 1,15,36,00,000
2018-19	Tamil Nadu	₹ 10,00,00,000
	Rajasthan	₹ 2,00,00,000
	Kerala	₹ 5,00,00,000
	Mizoram	₹ 3,00,00,000
	Manipur	₹ 3,00,00,000
	Himachal Pradesh	₹ 5,00,00,000
	Sikkim	₹ 6,16,00,000
	Tamil Nadu	₹ 6,90,12,823
	Arunachal Pradesh	₹ 11,95,76,582
	Puducherry	₹ 9,34,94,000
	Tamil Nadu (SCSP)	₹ 5,00,00,000
	Rajasthan	₹ 8,00,00,000
	Telangana, Maharashtra & Rajasthan	₹ 34,13,16,595
	Total	₹ 1,09,50,00,000
2019-20	Meghalaya	₹ 5,00,00,000
	Gujarat	₹ 12,56,82,652
	Manipur	₹ 2,00,00,000
	Sikkim	₹ 2,50,00,000
	Mizoram (TSP)	₹ 2,19,04,532
	Tamil Nadu	₹ 2,37,00,000
	Uttar Pradesh	₹ 2,20,00,000
	Himachal Pradesh (SCSP)	₹ 4,69,07,812
	Total	₹ 33,51,94,996
2020-21	Uttar Pradesh	5,23,50,256
	Meghalaya (TSP)	6,45,77,200
	Sikkim (NER)	6,00,74,102
	West Bengal	2,80,00,000
	Kerala	3,00,00,000
	Telangana	10,68,20,000
	West Bengal (SCSP)	3,00,00,000
	West Bengal	2,76,00,000

	Chattisgarh	2,00,00,000
	Chattisgarh (TSP)	1,00,00,000
	Total	₹ 42,94,21,558.00
2021-22	Uttar Pradesh	6,01,92,000.00
	Jharkhand (TSP)	6,24,32,420.00
	Nagaland (NER)	₹ 10,00,00,000.00
	Nagaland (TSP)	₹ 1,00,00,000.00
	Kerala	₹ 4,50,00,000.00
	Arunachal Pradesh	₹ 5,69,86,969.00
	Arunachal Pradesh (TSP)	₹ 75,67,580.00
	Bihar	₹ 29,38,941.00
	Bihar (SCSP)	₹ 6,00,00,000.00
	Karnataka	₹ 6,53,83,533.00
	Odisha	₹ 3,99,96,869.00
	Regional Projects	₹ 7,21,00,000.00
	Punjab	₹ 1,51,09,994.00
	Total	₹ 59,77,08,306.00
2022-23	Puducherry	₹ 3,46,34,141.00
	Tamil Nadu (SCSP)	₹ 2,97,53,206.00
	Jammu & Kashmir	₹ 2,75,79,085.00
	Telangana	₹ 7,32,05,845.00
	Nagaland	₹ 1,33,45,000.00
	Arunachal Pradesh (NER)	₹ 3,09,35,929.00
	Total	₹ 20,94,53,206.00
GRAND TOTAL		₹ 5,94,41,79,933
Total Projects Sanctioned Amount = ₹ 839 crore		