

emission reduction targets for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol commencing from 2013.

(b) and (c) The Government is committed to implement the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). NAPCC envisages eight national missions in specific areas and several other initiatives that will have co-benefits in terms of climate change. The National Missions are to be institutionalized and implemented by the respective Nodal Ministries. The Mission documents in respect of the National Missions are at various stages of finalization and will be implemented after approval of the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change.

(d) and (e) National Action Plan on Climate Change provides for international cooperation including bilateral assistance programmes to support projects whose objectives are consistent with the objectives of the National Missions and other initiatives envisaged under the National Action Plan.

#### **Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authorities**

1675. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a whopping Rs. 11000 crore would be spent in the country on afforestation and for that purpose all States would have to set up Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authorities soon;

(b) whether this amount has been received from parties who had used forest land throughout the country for non-forest purposes;

(c) whether this compensation had been given on the direction of the Supreme court; and

(d) if so, the total allocation made for this to each State and the concrete programme of action plan prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the Supreme Court Order dated 10th July, 2009 in IA No. 2143 in Civil Writ Petition (C) No. 202 of 1995 in the matter of T.N., Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs Union of India and Others, it has been decided to set up State CAMPAs in the concerned States/UTs to undertake compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, protection and conservation of natural forests, conservation and management of wildlife etc. by utilizing funds available with the *Adhoc* CAMPA received from the user agencies in lieu of diversion of forest land for non forestry purposes under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The money received from the States/UTs would be utilized by the respective States/UTs as per the approved Annual Plans of Operations (APOs) prepared by them.

#### **Pollution and emission of gases**

1676. SHRI O.T.LEPCHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENTS AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to pollution and emission of gases, the climate is changing in, general all over the country;

(b) the steps being taken to stop change in climate and increase in temperature; and

(c) whether it is a fact that different glaciers are melting due to increase in temperature and if so, the details thereof and how it is going to affect the environment, in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The concentrations of green house gases in the atmosphere are leading to global warming. The analysis of data for the period 1901-2008 by IMD suggests that annual mean temperature for the country as a whole has risen by 0.52°C over the period. Spatial pattern of trends in the mean annual temperature shows significant positive (increasing) trend over most parts of the country except over parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Bihar, where significant negative (decreasing) trends were observed.

(b) India is signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol, and also has various partnerships with other countries under the UNFCCC. While India does not have any Green House Gases (GHG) abatement commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, a range of policies and programs have been followed that include improving energy efficiency & conservation as well setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency, power sector reforms, promoting hydro and renewable energy, promotion of clean coal technologies, coal washing & efficient utilization of coal, afforestation and conservation of forests, reduction of gas flaring, use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport, encouraging mass rapid transport systems and environmental quality management.

These measures help achieve better energy intensity while addressing climate change as co-benefit.

(c) As per Geological Survey of India, majority of the Himalayan glaciers are melting (receding) at varying rates during the twentieth century. Recession of glaciers is a complex phenomenon which may result due to several factors including rise in temperature, amount and time of snowfall in the catchment, higher temperature during summer, less severe winter or a combination of all of them. Thus, it is not possible to specify the role played by the rise in temperature alone in this shrinkage. The recession of glaciers may lead to reduction in the ice reserves of the glaciers, besides changes in the river hydrology, enhanced silt and debris production, ecological disturbances, rise in sea level, etc.

#### **Plan to increase tiger population**

1677. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

(a) How Government plans to increase the tiger population in the country; and