

The Action Plan for abatement of pollution of river Pamba was sanctioned under National River Conservation Plan in May, 2003 for an amount of Rs. 18.45 crore on a 70:30 cost sharing basis between the Central and the State Government. The project components include Sewerage and Sewage Treatment, Bathing Ghat, Community Toilets, Public Participation etc. Out of the Central share of Rs. 12.92 crore, an amount of Rs. 2.78 crore has been released to the State Government for implementation of the project.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has identified Ashtamudi and Sasthamkotta Lakes in Kerala for conservation and management. These lakes are also designated as Ramsar sites under the International Ramsar Convention, 1971 and notified under the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 for regulating these wetlands for preventing their use beyond carrying capacity. The Ministry has so far provided financial assistance to the Government of Kerala to the tune of Rs. 97.192 lakh for Ashtamudi and Rs. 53.08 lakh for Sasthamkotta Lake, for undertaking various conservation activities.

Outcome of Doha Climate Change Conference 2012

786. SHRI Y. S.CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the Outcome of Doha Climate change Conference held on 8th December, 2012;
- (b) whether India raised its concern to protect its interests;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the decisions taken in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The key outcomes of the eighteenth Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Doha, Qatar from November 26 to December 8, 2012 include amendment of the Kyoto Protocol to implement the second commitment period for emissions reductions by developed country parties under the Protocol; successful conclusion of the work under the Bali Action Plan (BAP); and planning further work under the Durban Platform (DP) for Enhanced Action for post-2020 arrangements agreed to at Durban last year. The Conference

addressed all the three issues and came out with a package, which balanced the interests and obligations of various countries.

At the Doha Conference, India pursued the strategy of working together with the Group of 77 and China in order to protect the overall interests of developing countries. During the Conference, India raised the issues of equity in climate change related actions and commitments, technology-related Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and unilateral measures taken by some countries in the name of climate change and succeeded in having these issues included in the ongoing work of various bodies of the Convention. India successfully defended the nature of its voluntary domestic goal of reducing emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with 2005 level and ensured that agriculture, a sensitive sector of our economy, was not included in the mitigation work programme proposed to be launched at the global level.

Coal Projects pending for Environment Clearance

787. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 229 coal projects are pending with her Ministry for clearance;

(b) the details of reasons behind delay in giving approval to above projects, project-wise;

(c) the number of projects belonging to Coal India Ltd.(CIL) pending for clearance;

(d) whether it is also a fact that due to delay in giving approval CIL is not able to meet its production target; and

(e) the details of efforts the Ministry is making to quicken the process of clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Prior environmental clearance (EC) has been made mandatory for certain developmental projects, including coal mining, through Environment Impact