

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. At present there is no proposal to start Vocational Training Institution under the chairmanship of the District Collectors, along with elected MPs of every State.

However, the District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) set up by the Government under the scheme of implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (SIPDA), provides rehabilitative services to persons with disabilities through many activities including:

- (i) Arrangements of loans for self employment, through banks & other financial institutions;
- (ii) To Provide supportive and complimentary services to promote education, vocational training and employment for persons with disabilities through:
 - Orientation training to teachers, community and families.
 - Training to persons with disabilities for early motivation and early stimulation for education, vocational training and employment.
 - Identifying suitable vocations for persons with disabilities, keeping in view local resources and designing and providing vocational training and identifying suitable jobs, so as to make them economically independent.

Each DDRC is run under a District Management Team headed by the District Collector. As on 25.11.2014, 249 DDRCs have been set up.

Further, under the Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) grant-in-aid is provided to voluntary organization for running projects including imparting vocational training to persons with disabilities.

In addition, National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking under Department of Disability Affairs, provides financial assistance for wide range of income generating activities for the persons with disabilities.

India's engagement in multilateral negotiations in UNFCCC

586. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has been actively engaged in multilateral

negotiations in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held on this issue at such forums/conferences during the last three years and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) India has been actively engaged in the multilateral negotiations under the UNFCCC.

(b) At the seventeenth session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which concluded in Durban, on Dec 10, 2011, the Parties adopted a set of decisions. The key decisions include a decision to establish the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, operationalising the Green Climate Fund and the Technology Mechanism and adoption of the guidelines for transparency arrangements. It was also decided at Durban to launch a process under the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, to develop a protocol, another legal instrument, or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties for the post-2020 period. The process under the Durban Platform is to be completed as early as possible but no later than 2015 for the new arrangement to come into effect and be implemented from 2020.

There are two major outcomes from Doha climate change Conference held in December, 2012. First, the Doha climate change Conference succeeded in carrying out amendments to the KP making the second commitment period (CP2) of emission reduction by KP parties effective immediately beginning January 1, 2013. This decision, ensured that there will be no gap between the first commitment period under the KP ending on December 31, 2012 and the second one commencing on January 1, 2013.

The 19th Conference of Parties held at Warsaw in November, 2013 took many decisions. In an important decision, it was decided to intensify domestic preparation for 'intended nationally determined contributions' towards the agreement that will come into force from 2020. All Parties are required to plan for the same by first quarter of 2015. Developing countries including India ensured that the attempt by developed countries to bring the developing countries within the ambit of 'commitments' was successfully thwarted. The Parties have now agreed to undertake domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions, in the context of the 2015 agreement, which is under the Convention. Developing countries ensured that there was no attempt by developed countries to unravel

the UNFCCC framework agreement of 1992 and the COP decision in Warsaw did not prejudge the ongoing negotiations for the 2015 agreement.

In the context of pre-2020 ambitions, under the Ad hoc Working on Durban Platform for Enhanced Actions (ADP), the developed countries have been urged to ratify the 2nd commitment period of Kyoto Protocol (KP) and revisit their targets in 2014. Countries that have not joined KP were also requested to do so and undertake qualified emission reduction target.

The “Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage” was created with a provision of setting up of an International Mechanism to provide technical support, finance and capacity building to help the poorer and vulnerable countries affected by typhoon, flood, drought and other extreme weather events leading to loss and damage.

It was decided in Doha at COP 18 that the ADP should consider elements for a draft negotiating text at the latest by COP 20. The ADP will now conduct its work in contact group mode. In its last session held in October, 2014, the ADP focused on preparing key documents for the 20th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 20) to the UNFCCC, scheduled to take place in Lima, Peru, in December 2014.

Toilets for slum dwellers

587. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to extend plan for toilets in rural areas in cities and towns also;

(b) if so, whether the plan for toilets would benefit slum dwellers and people living in unauthorised colonies in cities and towns; and

(c) if so, to what extent and the details of assistance to be given to State Governments for extending toilet facilities in slums and unauthorised colonies, and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) and (b) Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2nd October, 2014 as a joint Mission for providing sanitation facilities including the construction of toilets in urban and rural areas of the country. This Mission for urban areas would benefit all slum dwellers and people living in unauthorised colonies of all 4041 statutory town in the country.