

Besides, under a programme for conservation breeding of Great Indian Bustard for augmenting wild population, Ministry has approved ₹ 33.85 crores for five years. This programme will be implemented by Wildlife Institute of India in the State of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra to begin with.

Impact of climate change summit on developing countries

†2435. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) the details of impact of outcome of summit of various nations of the world on climate change held in Paris, on developing countries like India;

(b) whether tendency of developed countries putting pressure on developing countries to cut greenhouse gas emission was witnessed in this summit;

(c) the position of India in terms of greenhouse gas emission *vis-a-vis* other developed nations; and

(d) the details of decisions taken in this summit on reducing greenhouse gas emission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) A new "Paris Agreement" was adopted at COP-21 for post 2020 period as outcome of the conference. India maintained its stand for an ambitious and durable agreement based on the principles of Equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) that recognises the need for developed countries to continue to take the lead and also recognizes the specific needs and special circumstances of the developing country parties, which are vulnerable to effects of climate change as provided under the Convention. Developing countries will have development space and will receive support in terms of finance, technology transfer and capacity building from developed countries.

(c) As per EDGARv4.3 report, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, published in 2015 the global total annual emission is 35.66 billion tons of CO₂ equivalent for 2014. The contribution of developed countries such as USA is 5.33 billion tons of CO₂ equivalent and EU is 3.41 billion tons of CO₂ equivalent while India's contribution is only 2.34 billion tons of CO₂ equivalent. In terms of per

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capita emissions, the contribution of developed countries such as USA is 16.50 tons of CO₂ equivalent per capita and EU is 6.69 tons of CO₂ equivalent per capita while India's per capita emission is only 1.8 tons of CO₂ equivalent.

(d) The Paris Agreement maintains differentiation in mitigation actions of developed and developing countries. It explicitly recognizes the imperatives of climate justice and sustainable lifestyles as manifested in patterns of consumption and production. Developed countries will take the lead and undertake economy wide absolute emission reduction targets while developing countries can take variety of action. They would also take longer time for peaking of greenhouse gas emissions.

Unseasonal rains and drought due to climate change

†2436. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRI KANAK LATA SINGH:

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

(a) whether change in climate has led to unseasonal rain in Tamil Nadu and caused drought like situation in many parts of the country; and

(b) the details of steps being taken in the direction of curbing climate change and effects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its fifth assessment report published in 2014 has indicated that the number of heavy precipitation events has increased and the increasing trend in extreme precipitation implies greater risks of flooding. It also reported low confidence in observed global scale trend in drought. Extreme rainfall that occurred over coastal districts of Tamil Nadu was highly localized and part of the natural variability of the Indian monsoon system.

(b) Government of India has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June, 2008 to deal with climate change related issues. NAPCC outlines 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. Further, all states/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change consistent with objectives of NAPCC highlighting State's specific issues relating to climate change.

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