

(b) The Agreement provides for reaching the global peaking of emissions by the second-half of the century without mentioning any fixed date. It has recognized that the peaking of emission will take longer for developing countries. It aims to limit the rise in temperature to below 2° C by 2100 (1.5° C preferably).

(c) The Agreement maintains differentiation in mitigation actions of developed and developing countries. It mandates that developed countries should continue to take the lead and undertake economy-wide absolute targets, while developing countries should continue to enhance their mitigation efforts and are encouraged to move over time towards economy wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances.

(d) The developing countries are to be provided finance, technology and capacity building support by developed countries to achieve their self-determined intended nationally determined contributions.

The provisions of the Agreement have to be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. Since the purpose of the Agreement is to enhance the implementation of the Convention, it is a key enabler for developing countries to undertake their contributions in a manner that reflects equity and the principle of CBDR-RC. The context of poverty eradication and sustainable development is clearly recognized in this exercise.

Further, the Agreement recognizes mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and economic diversification plans to contribute to mitigation outcomes. The agreement states that parties have to take into consideration in the implementation of Paris Agreement the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by response measures, particularly developing country parties.

Also, the Agreement seeks to enhance the capacity and ability of developing countries to take effective climate change action, including, *inter alia*, to implement adaptation and mitigation actions, and should facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance, relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information.

Focal areas of NWAP

1649. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's draft National Wildlife Action Plan (NWAP) 2017-31 envisages 17 focal areas including the new area linking wild life planning to climate change;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the draft accords special emphasis to rehabilitation of threatened species of wild life and focus on wild life health which is another area requiring urgent action; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Committee constituted to draft National Wildlife Action Plan (NWAP) for the period 2017-2031 has just finished the work. Finalisation of the report has not taken place as yet.

Protection of Amravati from floods

1650. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has impressed on Andhra Pradesh the need to set up an expert panel on steps to protect the new capital Amravati from floods in Kondaveeti Vagu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh Government heeded to the advice of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Andhra Pradesh has granted environment clearance for the establishment of Greenfield Capital City Amravati on 09.10.2015 subject to certain conditions. One of the condition is that detailed studies on the flood management of the storm water drains mainly Kondaveeti Vagu and its branches and a detailed plan to avoid inundation of the areas to be developed taking into account of the impact of the increased built up area in different development zones of the project. It is further informed that the conditions of Environment Clearance is to be complied by State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

EIA clearances for developmental projects

1651. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) clearances are required for any developmental projects in the country and if so, the details thereof;