

(b) In addition to the allocations for applied and need based research, the mandate of the National CAMPA Advisory Council, which has been set up in terms of the Guidelines for State CAMPAs, includes facilitation of scientific, technological and other assistance that may be required by State CAMPAs;

(c) The steps taken towards monitoring of activities undertaken by the State CAMPAs includes calling for, analysis, and feed back on the Quarterly Progress Reports submitted by the State CAMPAs to the Ad-hoc CAMPA, monitoring of Projects through loading of polygons of works undertaken, on the e.Green Watch portal, managed by the National Informatics Centre and third party monitoring to be undertaken by independent agencies.

India's Commitment of INDCs

2100. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has already completed 12 per cent of all pre-2020 Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), or the road map by which it would make good on its commitments to reduce carbon emissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, as part of its INDC plans, India had promised to bring down its emissions intensity, or emissions per unit of the GDP, by at least 33 per cent by the year 2030 as compared to 2005 levels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) India in 2009 had pledged to reduce the emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20 to 25%, by 2020, over 2005 levels, despite having no binding obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). As per the India's First Biennial Update Report submitted to UNFCCC in 2016, the emission intensity of GDP has reduced by 12% between 2005 and 2010. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Emission Gap Report 2015 has recognized India as one of the countries on track to achieve the voluntary pre-2020 pledge.

(c) and (d) As per the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted by India to UNFCCC in October 2015, India is committed to reduce GHG emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 levels. The Government has launched

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), comprising of eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change to achieve climate goals. Further, 32 States/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) to focus on state specific issues.

Death of tigers

†2101. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tigers died from January, 2016, till date;
- (b) the number of tigers killed by poachers from January, 2015, till date;
- (c) the increase in number of tigers from 2008 to January, 2016;
- (d) the steps to be taken to protect tigers according to wildlife experts; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in this direction, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The number of tigers died from January, 2016, till date is 106, as per information received from States.

(b) The number of tigers died due to confirmed poaching including seizure from January, 2015 to till date is 42 (12 incidents in 2015 and 30 in 2016 (as on 30.11.2016), as reported by States.

(c) As per the country level assessment of tiger population, done once in four years, using the refined methodology, there is 30% increase in tiger numbers countrywide in 2014 with an estimated number of 2226 (range 1945-2491) as compared to 2010 estimation which indicated 1706 (1520-1909) tigers; which in turn registered an increase of around 20% over number of 1411 (1165-1657 tigers), as per 2006 estimation. The details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country, for the years 2006, 2010 and 2014 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) Tiger conservation in the country is based on statutory provisions and the objectives, mission and goals of the Project Tiger and subsequent guidelines of the said project. Project Tiger has been fulfilling its mandate and has brought the endangered tiger on assured path of recovery.

(e) The details of steps taken by Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority for conservation and protection of tigers including other wild animals are given in Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.