

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per information available from Coastal Erosion Directorate, Ministry of Water Resources, and the assessment done by National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai, 8.19% of the Odisha coast is erosion prone. As per the shoreline change study, the coast line of Odisha is experiencing high to low erosion.

(b) To combat coastal erosion, the State Government of Odisha, under the World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project, has undertaken scientific studies. Different erosion control measures instituted in this regard include soft engineering technologies like geo-tube embankments, mangrove afforestation, etc.

Tackling green gas emission

2114. SHRI K.G. KENYE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has failed to tackle the green gas emission in the country;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government on the climate justice proposal of the Prime Minister;
- (c) the detail of ratifications made by India, so far; and
- (d) the actions proposed with time frame to achieve the law of "smallest carbon foot print"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per voluntary domestic goal announced in 2009, India had pledged to reduce the emission intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20 to 25 % from 2005 levels by 2020. A slew of policy measures were launched to achieve this goal. As a result, the emission intensity of GDP has reduced by 12% between 2005 and 2010. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in its Emission Gap Report 2015, has recognized India as one of the countries on track to achieve the voluntary pre -2020 pledge. This demonstrates the positive impact of steps taken by the government on green house gas emissions in the country.

(b) India has always voiced its stand on climate justice and sustainable lifestyles during climate change negotiations. Climate justice has been enshrined in the preamble of the Paris Agreement on climate change and also reflected in India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in October 2015.

(c) India has ratified Paris Agreement under UNFCCC on October 2, 2016 which involves implementation of NDCs submitted by India to the UNFCCC. India, while submitting the instrument of ratification has stated that it is ratifying the Paris Agreement as per its national laws; keeping in view its development agenda, particularly the eradication of poverty and provision of basic needs for all its citizens, coupled with its commitment to following the low carbon path to progress, and on the assumption of unencumbered availability of cleaner sources of energy and technologies and financial resources from around the world; and based on a fair and ambitious assessment of global commitment to combating climate change. The Paris Agreement has come into force on November 4, 2016.

(d) As per NDCs, India is committed to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 levels. Other quantified goals are (a) to achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF) and (b) to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. Relevant activities under the national missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and the action plans of various wings of the government for achieving relevant sustainable development goals contribute to achieving the targets set out under the NDCs. India's per capita emissions as per the last Biennial Update Report (BUR) submitted to UNFCCC 2016 is only 1.56 tonnes per annum, one of the lowest in the world.

Sewage and industrial effluents in Sutlej and its tributaries

2115. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that untreated sewage and industrial effluents are being discharged in Sutlej river and its tributaries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that polluted water is released in canals of Rajasthan at Harike;

(c) whether Government intends to take action, as per law, against the industries and municipal authorities in Punjab, which are directly responsible for polluting the canal water being supplied to Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the constraints therein?