

Projects awaiting clearance in Chhattisgarh

†1806. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects of Chhattisgarh, including Mongra barrage project of Rajnandgaon district, which are pending for approval with the Ministry;
- (b) the reasons for delay in granting approval to the projects; and
- (c) by when the above projects relating to the development of Chhattisgarh will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The environmental clearance process for new projects comprises of four stages namely screening, scoping, public consultation and appraisal as set forth in the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. At present there are 19 proposals from state of Chhattisgarh, which are at different stages of appraisal and no proposal related to Mongra barrage project of Rajnandgaon district is pending with the Ministry.

Utilisation of CAMPA fund

1807. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rules governing the CAMPA fund have not yet been finalized;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for delay; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for proper user of CAMPA funds for implementation of agro-forestry in non-forest land, to compensate for felled forest across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Sir, the Gazette Notification of Draft Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rule, 2018 has been published on 17th February, 2018 for obtaining comments/suggestions from the stakeholders.

- (c) The compensatory afforestation is done on non-forest land and degraded forest land to compensate the forest loss due to diversion of forest land for developmental work. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund will be utilized as per the provisions of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 and the Compensatory Afforestation

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rules made thereof which provides for massive Afforestation Programme in the State affected due to diversion of forests for development works.

Loss of GDP due to air pollution

1808. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study report released by World Bank estimated a loss of 5 per cent of India's GDP due to air pollution and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has identified the top sources of air pollution in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of number of people who have died due to air pollution in the country over the past three years, city-wise; and

(d) details of amount allocated and spent on initiatives taken up by Government to curb air pollution in the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Reports estimating the economic impact of environmental degradation have been published by the World Bank from time to time. These reports need to be interpreted in the due perspective as they are based on different methodologies and involve various assumptions and uncertainties. As per the report titled 'The cost of air pollution: strengthening the economic case for action' published by The World Bank and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, Seattle in September 2016, India incurred about \$55.39 billion losses in terms of labour output caused by air pollution in 2013, which is about 0.84 per cent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Report has also estimated losses with respect to other dimensions.

(b) Source apportionment studies conducted in six major cities *viz.* Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Pune and Kanpur to identify major sources and their contribution to particulate matter pollution indicates road dust suspension, vehicles, garbage burning, construction, DG sets, industries, etc. to be the major sources of particulate pollution in these cities.

(c) There are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/disease exclusively due to air pollution. However, air pollution is one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases.

(d) Central Pollution Control Board is monitoring ambient air quality in 691 locations covering 303 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories across the