

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government;
- (c) whether Government will erect fencing to prevent intruders entering into the zones; and
- (d) if not, details of other measures suggested to protect the zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court while hearing Writ Petition(s) (Civil) No(s). 202/1995 and Writ Petition (C) No. 460/2004 and Writ Petition (C) No. 435/2012 on 11th December 2018 had directed the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for declaration of an area of 10 Kms around 21 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries as Eco Sensitive Zone. The Ministry has communicated the said order to the respective State Governments *vide* letter dated 19th December 2018.

(c) and (d) All activities in the Eco sensitive Zone are governed as per the provisions contained in the Notification. The important steps to protect Eco-Sensitive Zones around National Parks and Sanctuaries include:

(i) The Ministry of Environment and Forest issued an Office Memorandum No. J-111013/41/2006-IA. II(I) dated 2nd December 2009 stipulating that while granting environmental clearance to projects located within 10 km of National Parks and Sanctuary, a specific condition shall be stipulated that the environmental clearance is subject to their obtaining prior clearance from Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife.

(ii) The Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) Notifications are issued under the Environment (Protection)' Act, 1986 and contains Permitted; Regulated and Prohibited activities.

(iii) The activities in the ESZ are monitored by a Monitoring Committee, chaired by the District Collector as the chairman and the DCF of the concerned National Park/Sanctuary as the Member Secretary.

Mitigating Impact of Climate Change

2761. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) is a mechanism for encouraging nations to preserve their forests by giving an economic value to the carbon saved by stopping deforestation in developing

countries and whether the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), has adopted in 2005, the objective of mitigating impact of climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions to net zero through enhanced forest management in developing countries;

(b) number of States in India taking advantage of United Nations, REDD; and

(c) the manner in which Government is helping drought prone and deprived areas especially tribals of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries was first introduced in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the 11th Conference of Parties (COP 11) in 2005, as a climate change mitigation option to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The concept of "forest conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries" was added later and the concept is now collectively referred as REDD+. The Warsaw Framework for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) was adopted by UNFCCC in the 19th Conference of Parties (COP 19) held at Warsaw in 2013. The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ builds on previous relevant decisions adopted at COP11, COP13, COP15, COP16, COP17 and COP 18. It is a mechanism developed by Parties, which provides result-based finance for outcomes of implementation of REDD+ activities.

Complying to the UNFCCC decision, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India has prepared and released National I REDD+ Strategy in August 2018 for implementation of REDD+ activities in the One Khasi Hills REDD+ Project from Meghalaya has been registered with Plan Vivo (a voluntary carbon standard) and earning carbon credits outside UNFCCC. Implementation of REDD+ activities will help ensuring sustainable livelihood of forest dependent population by incentivizing their conservation efforts for enhancement of carbon stock.

Disappearance of hillocks from the Aravali range

2762. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the disappearance of hillocks from the Aravali range and the number of hillocks that have disappeared so far;