

Katowice Conference and its Action Plan on Climate Change

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

(a) whether India has contributed specifically to the Paris Rule Book adopted at Katowice Conference on Climate Change to limit global warming and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India has made any commitments for implementation of certain agreed actions prior to the Paris Climate deal coming into effect in the year 2020 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the financial provisions discussed in the Katowice Conference like mobilizing \$100 billion a year from 2020 for implementation of action plans by selected Member countries have been to India's satisfaction and if so, the details of our commitments thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) An inter-ministerial delegation of Government of India participated in the 24th Session of the Conference of the Parties (CoP-24) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Katowice, Poland on 02nd - 15th December 2018. India engaged positively and constructively in the negotiations and protected its interests. India also provided leadership on issues of particular interest to developing countries like provision of finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building, equity and differentiation.

The Paris Agreement is to be implemented in post-2020 period in line with the guidelines adopted under Paris Agreement Work Programme. Under the Paris Agreement, India submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) outlining eight (8) goals for 2021-2030, including (i) to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level, (ii) 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), (iii) to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. The other targets pertain to sustainable lifestyles; climate friendly growth path; climate change adaptation; climate change finance; and capacity building and technology.

In COP 15 held in 2009 in Copenhagen, developed country Parties committed to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 to address the needs of developing

countries. The discussion paper published by Ministry of Finance, Government of India in 2015 highlighted the issues of double counting, accuracy, lack of clarity and definitional issues related to self-reported financial provisions by developed countries to developing countries.

At CoP 24, the work on climate finance agenda items progressed and Parties agreed to initiate in November 2020, „deliberations on setting a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries%.

National Clean Air Programme

†967. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to initiate National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) to combat air pollution under which immediate effective steps would be taken to minimize the air pollution level of the cities identified as most polluted cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an awareness campaign is also proposed to be undertaken under the NCAP and whether assistance is also being taken from the experts and non-governmental organisations in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) In order to address the air pollution across the country in a comprehensive manner, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched the National Clean Air Program (NCAP). The overall objective is to ensure prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in the 102 non-attainment cities. Taking into account the available international experiences and national studies, 20-30% reduction of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentration is targeted by 2024 keeping 2017 as the base year for comparison. Ministry has sanctioned ₹10 crores each for 28 cities with million plus population and PM₁₀>90øg/m³ in the current year for following components:

(i) Public awareness and capacity building activities,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.