

Education and Training under Quality Council of India (QCI-NABET). The scheme ensures the selection of eligible organisations and functional area experts, EIA co-ordinators who can carry out EIA studies. At present, 165 Consultant Organizations have been accredited under this Scheme.

(b) to (d) The EIA study reports are examined and appraised by the sector specific Expert Appraisal Committees (EAC) constituted by the Ministry under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. The EACs comprise of professionals and experts with expertise and experience in diverse fields. The EAC ensures the veracity of the environmental impact assessment reports and suggests suitable mitigation measures. In case of plagiarism and false data presentation in the EIA reports, EAC recommends the Ministry to take action against the Consultants. The Ministry has a stringent mechanism to deal with such cases such as issuing show-cause notice, seeking corrective action plan, withholding the accreditation certificate and debarring the consultants from conducting EIA studies.

(e) The present Scheme ensures the quality of EIA reports generated through Consultants and that there is no conflict of interest involved as these Consultant Organisations are required to follow the Quality Management System under ISO 9001 standards. Further, Accreditation Certificate to the Consultant Organisations is renewed every three years, only after conducting re-assessment Audit by NABET. In addition, surveillance audit is conducted after 18 months from the date of accreditation to evaluate the quality and performance of the Consultants.

Adaptation and mitigation of climate change

2287. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated costs of adaptation and mitigation of climate change to be incurred by the country to meet the 2 degree Celsius target under the 2015 Paris Agreement until 2030;

(b) the sources and amount of funding identified by Government, including direct finance, private investment and foreign assistance, to meet these costs;

(c) the list of Centrally sponsored schemes and Central sector schemes that have climate change components; and

(d) the details of these components, specifically whether they are focused on adaptation or mitigation measures, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Under the Paris Agreement, India submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 2nd October 2015, communicating eight targets for the period 2021-2030. In the NDC it has been conveyed that as per a preliminary estimate, at least US \$2.5 trillion (at 2014-15 prices) will be required for meeting India's climate change actions by 2030, which is expected to evolve over time.

The sources of climate finance include, *inter alia*, finance from domestic resources; channels of international finance under UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement i.e. Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility, Adaptation Fund; finance through international financial institutions, bilateral arrangements, etc. India's climate actions have so far been largely financed from domestic resources.

The Paris Agreement is for Post 2020. Given the rapid pace of changing technologies and innovation, the source-wise assessment and quantification of climate finance requirement is not feasible at this stage.

(c) and (d) This Ministry is implementing the following schemes related to climate change:

- (i) National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC), a Central Sector Scheme, to support adaptation measures in States and Union Territories that are particularly vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change.
- (ii) Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP), a Central Sector Scheme, to create and strengthen the scientific and analytical capacity for assessment of climate change in the country. The components of CCAP include coordination of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), support for State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), National Carbonaceous Aerosols Programme (NCAP), Long Term Ecological Observatories (LTEO) for Climate Change Studies, international negotiations and capacity building, etc.

- (iii) National Mission for a "Green India" (GIM), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is one of the eight Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to climate change by means of plantation activities in forest and non-forest areas.

In addition, NAPCC provides the overarching framework for all climate actions and comprises eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. All these missions are institutionalized and implemented by their respective nodal ministries/departments; including allocation of funds under their relevant schemes as a part of their annual budgetary allocations.

Action taken to improve worsening condition of polluted cities

2288. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2765 given in the Rajya Sabha on 07th January, 2019 and to state:

(a) the status of improvement made so far on worsening condition of the polluted cities; and

(b) the details of the steps taken and result visible thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Central Government launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long-term, time-bound, national level strategy to tackle the air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner with targets to achieve 20 % to 30 % reduction in PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations by 2024 keeping 2017 as the base year for the comparison of concentration. Under NCAP, 102 non-attainment cities have been identified based on ambient air quality data for the period 2011 - 2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. The city specific Action Plans have been prepared and approved for ground implementation for all 102 non-attainment cities. The list of 102 Non-attainment cities is given in Statement (*See below*).

Out of 102 non-attainment cities identified under NCAP, Ministry of Environment,