

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 205
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.08.2026

Assessment of Carbon Sink Targets

*205. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:
SMT. ANITA NAGARSINGH CHOUHAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of progress made towards the national target of creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5–3 billion tonnes of CO₂ through enhanced forest cover, including specific expenditure, total area of land and measurable outcomes from afforestation, ecological restoration and landscape-based conservation programmes during the last five years in the country, State/UT- wise particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Ratlam, Bharatpur and Dewas-Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituencies;
- (b) whether any forest restoration, climate resilience or biodiversity conservation projects have been sanctioned or proposed for the Dewas-Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (c) the ecological outcomes achieved and total expenditure incurred under the Green Credit Programme (GCP) in Kandhamal, Boudh, Bhanjanagar and Nayagarh;
- (d) whether the Government has developed any technology-enabled monitoring system for real-time monitoring of forest restoration and Green Credit Programme activities in these areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the steps taken to strengthen community participation, particularly through Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), Gram Sabhas and local bodies in forest conservation and climate resilience initiatives in the country including in Delhi; and
- (f) the details of initiatives taken to boost Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) collection and market linkage with e-NAM to enhance local livelihoods in these districts along with the projects being operated through community participation in the said districts/regions and the details of achievements made and future action plans for these projects?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)

(a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 205 DUE FOR REPLY ON 03.08.2026 REGARDING ASSESSMENT OF CARBON SINK TARGETS BY SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY AND SMT. ANITA NAGARSINGH CHOUHAN.

(a) to (f) Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, carries out the assessment of forest resources including forest carbon stock of the country biennially and publishes the findings in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR). The assessment is a wall-to-wall mapping exercise based on remote sensing supported by intensive ground verification and field data from the National Forest Inventory. As per the GHG inventory for the year 2022, reported in India's first Biennial Transparency Report submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the forest net sink and carbon sequestration is 0.149 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. Thus, India has achieved 2.44 billion tonnes of carbon sequestration from forest and tree cover by 2022 against its target of sequestering 2.5-3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through increased forest and tree cover by 2030.

Forest restoration, climate resilience and biodiversity conservation activities are undertaken under various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes implemented by the States/UTs. Further, the Government is implementing various programmes for conservation, enhancement of forest and tree cover and ecological restoration, including the National Mission for a Green India (Green India Mission) under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI), Nagar Van Yojana and other afforestation and ecological restoration programmes through the States/UTs. State/UT-wise details of funds approved/released under the afforestation schemes, namely the Green India Mission (GIM), National CAMPA, MISHTI and Nagar Van Yojana, are placed at Annexures I, II, III and IV, respectively. Parliamentary Constituency-wise data, including for Ratlam, Bharatpur and Dewas-Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituencies is not maintained.

The Green Credit Programme (GCP) is an innovative mechanism to incentivise voluntary environmental actions and promote the Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) movement. The Green Credit Rules, 2023, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, provide for activities such as tree plantation, water management, sustainable agriculture, waste management, air pollution reduction, mangrove conservation and restoration, Eco Mark label development, and sustainable building and infrastructure, resulting in the issuance of Green Credits. The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun is Administrator for implementation of the Programme.

ICFRE has reported that one eco-restoration project covering an area of 5 hectares has been taken up under the Green Credit Programme in Balliguda Forest Division, Kandhamal. An expenditure of ₹24,75,736 has been incurred on the project as on date, as reported by the State Forest Department. No eco-restoration projects have been taken up under the Green Credit Programme in Boudh, Bhanjanagar and Nayagarh. The Green Credit Programme provides for tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forest lands on registered land parcels. No comprehensive assessment of the ecological or environmental outcomes under the Green Credit Programme has been undertaken so far.

A digital monitoring and verification framework has been developed under the Green Credit Programme (GCP). The framework provides for periodic monitoring of plantation and eco-restoration activities through the Green Credit Programme Portal, supported by field-based verification. In addition, the ICFRE, Dehradun, developed a Manual on Monitoring and

Reporting of Restoration Activities under the Green Credit Programme to facilitate uniform, transparent and scientific monitoring of project implementation.

The National Forest Policy, 1988 recognizes the dependence of forest-dwelling and other forest-dependent communities on forest resources and emphasizes their participation in the protection, regeneration and development of forests, while also promoting employment opportunities for people living in and around forests. At the village level, Gram Sabhas play an important role in the management of community resources. Further, Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and Village Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) have been constituted in various States through participatory approaches to involve local communities in forest protection, conservation and management, including matters relating to the livelihoods of forest-dwelling communities.

The Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) are permitted to collect Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) in accordance with the extant rules and guidelines of the respective State/UT Governments. Non-Timber Forest Produce is generally not traded through the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform, which is primarily meant for notified agricultural commodities.

Annexure referred to in reply of (a) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 205 due for answer on 03.08.2026 regarding 'Assessment of Carbon Sink Targets' asked by Shri Mahendra Singh Solanky and Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan

State-wise Funds Released under Green India Mission (GIM) during the Last Five Financial Years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26)

(₹ in Crore)		
Sl. No.	State	Total (Last 5 Years)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	34.71
3	Chhattisgarh	8.95
4	Haryana	64.49
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.07
6	Jammu & Kashmir	10.99
7	Karnataka	15.58
8	Kerala	8.49
9	Madhya Pradesh	74.04
10	Maharashtra	0.00
11	Manipur	27.35
12	Mizoram	96.16
13	Odisha	38.81
14	Punjab	11.44
15	Sikkim	40.69
16	Uttarakhand	119.49
17	West Bengal	1.52
18	Uttar Pradesh	8.73
Total		563.52

Annexure referred to in reply of (a) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 205 due for answer on 03.08.2026 regarding 'Assessment of Carbon Sink Targets' asked by Shri Mahendra Singh Solanky and Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan

State/UT-wise Funds Approved by National CAMPA for Compensatory Afforestation during the Last Five Financial Years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26)

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total (Last 5 Years)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.43
2	Arunachal Pradesh	104.32
3	Andhra Pradesh	90.09
4	Assam	10.15
5	Bihar	51.02
6	Chandigarh	0.43
7	Chhattisgarh	154.78
8	Delhi	43.21
9	Goa	30.69
10	Gujarat	144.24
11	Haryana	188.47
12	Himachal Pradesh	46.54
13	Jammu & Kashmir	28.54
14	Jharkhand	181.67
15	Karnataka	78.96
16	Kerala	9.13
17	Madhya Pradesh	358.30
18	Maharashtra	88.49
19	Manipur	3.60
20	Meghalaya	11.04
21	Mizoram	7.86
22	Ladakh	0.00
23	Odisha	215.90
24	Punjab	156.92
25	Rajasthan	66.93
26	Sikkim	40.90
27	Tamil Nadu	21.85
28	Telangana	104.73
29	Tripura	25.34
30	Uttar Pradesh	69.13
31	Uttarakhand	45.06
32	West Bengal	18.14
Total		2,406.86

Annexure-III

Annexure referred to in reply of (a) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 205 due for answer on 03.08.2026 regarding 'Assessment of Carbon Sink Targets' asked by Shri Mahendra Singh Solanky and Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan

State/UT-wise Funds released under MISHTI through National CAMPA during the FY 2024-25 to FY 2025-26.

(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released
1	Gujarat	67.30
2	West Bengal	3.74
3	Kerala	1.68
4	Puducherry	1.94
5	Andhra Pradesh	13.08
6	Odisha	0.70
Total		88.44

Note: MISHTI was launched in 2023-24 and disbursement under National CAMPA commenced from FY 2024-25.

Annexure referred to in reply of (a) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 205 due for answer on 03.08.2026 regarding 'Assessment of Carbon Sink Targets' asked by Shri Mahendra Singh Solanky and Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan

State/UT-wise status of fund released Nagar Van Yojana during (FY 2020-21 to FY 2025-26)

(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Funds Released (₹ crore)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.56
2	Andhra Pradesh	116.88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2.89
4	Assam	1.70
5	Bihar	4.42
6	Chandigarh	0.13
7	Chhattisgarh	14.53
8	Goa	2.05
9	Gujarat	7.43
10	Haryana	4.49
11	Himachal Pradesh	4.86
12	Jammu & Kashmir	15.09
13	Jharkhand	23.18
14	Karnataka	22.15
15	Kerala	12.83
16	Madhya Pradesh	82.29
17	Maharashtra	5.09
18	Manipur	3.53
19	Meghalaya	2.43
20	Mizoram	21.72
21	Nagaland	28.10
22	Odisha	18.71
23	Punjab	7.03
24	Rajasthan	54.62
25	Sikkim	10.86
26	Tamil Nadu	12.23
27	Telangana	33.02
28	Tripura	5.05
29	Uttar Pradesh	39.97
30	Uttarakhand	3.75
31	West Bengal	2.77
Total		564.39