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- The information gathered through the ETF will feed into the Global stocktake which will assess the collective progress **towards long-term climate goals**. This will lead to **recommendations for countries to set more ambitious plans** in the next round.

Q3. Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) recently in news was released by

- (a) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- (b) Germanwatch
- (c) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (B)

Explanation

India ranked high along with the European Union and the United Kingdom in the latest edition of the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) released by non-profit **Germanwatch**.

Highlights Of The Report

- **No country** was doing enough to meet the goals of the **2015 Paris Agreement**, according to the index. Six G20 countries were ranked among very low performers. The United States, with a rank of 61, was the worst performer.
- No country was rated very high on indicators defining the '**renewable energy**' category. Since the energy sector contributes greatly to a country's carbon emissions, the results of the renewable energy' rating indicate how much room exists for improvement in mitigating emissions using the accelerated deployment of renewable energy.
- Also, no country was rated very high on indicators in the '**GHG Emissions**' category.
- Political momentum on climate policy was growing despite the postponement of the 26th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC, as several countries had updated their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

India Specific Findings

- India, for the second time in a row, **continued to remain in the top 10**. The country scored 63.98 points out of 100. Last year, India had been ranked in 9th position, with an overall score of 66.02.
- It received high ratings on all CCPI indicators **except 'renewable energy'**, where it was categorized as having a 'medium' performance. India has been ranked at **27th out of 57 countries** under the category this time. Last year, the country was ranked 26th.
- India needs to focus more on renewable energy, both, as a mitigation strategy and for its post-novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) green recovery.



Policy Framework

- India's improved policy framework has been responsible for the country's good performance in this global index. However, the report underlined the need for long-term planning.
- India's performance under '**climate policy**' was rated as 'medium'. India's **reluctance to update its Nationally determined contributions (NDCs)** might be due to fears of a lack of reciprocity from the developed countries.
- Unlike the other two 'BASIC' countries of China and South Africa, India is yet to announce its mitigation strategy. The strategy should include post-COVID-19 recovery plans. These include **reducing fossil fuel subsidies, phasing out coal**, better coordination between the central and state governments and raising self-sufficiency by domestic manufacturing in the renewable sector.

India's Emissions

- Although India had one of the largest growth trends, **per capita emissions stayed at a comparatively, low level**, rated very high for their well-below 2 degrees Celsius compatibility. India, along with Mexico, Brazil, Indonesia and Germany, was **ranked 'high' for its performance in the energy Use' category**

Q4. Consider the following statements;

- Ammonia excess in the environment leads to a decrease in nitrification and denitrification.
- Ammonia in gaseous forms helps in the further formation of haze like condition.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

- Climate change:** Ammonia excess in the environment lead to **increases** in nitrification and denitrification, contributing to greenhouse gas emissions, which results in global warming and climate change. **So statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Air pollution:** Ammonia in gaseous forms reacts with other oxides and pollutants in the atmosphere to form PM 2.5 and fine particles of ammonium salts, which further result in the formation of haze like condition. **So statement 2 is correct.**



Q5. Under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)

1. Cent per cent central grant is given to the State Governments for implementing climate change adaptation projects.
2. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and associated agencies have committed to contributing fifty per cent of the budget

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None

Answer: (A)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Under this scheme, the Union Government encourages States to come up with innovative and scalable projects to develop resilience against climate change and mainstream it in the planning processes. The objective of the fund is to assist states/UTs that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the cost of adaptation.

Statement 2: There is no such provision. It is a flagship Scheme of the Union Government launched in 2015. The Scheme has been designed to fulfil the objectives of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and operationalize the State action plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs). NABARD is the National Implementing Entity (NIE) responsible for the implementation of adaptation projects under the NAFCC.

Q6. Climate change is affecting agriculture in all spheres

1. Increasing fertilizer subsidy
2. Crop diversification
3. A shift from input subsidies to investment subsidies
4. Increasing power subsidies

Which of the above statements is the most possible way forward to the agricultural solution?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) 1 and 4 only

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

1. **Sustainable policies**
2. **Rationalization of fertilizer subsidies**



3. The fertilizer sector in India needs appropriate investments in technologies for pollution control
4. Promoting crop diversification
5. Shifting from input subsidies to investment subsidies
6. Rationalizing power subsidies
7. Adopting Nutrient Management Techniques
8. Regulation of groundwater extraction

Q7. India climate change knowledge portal recently in news;

1. It has been launched by Meity.
2. It will be having a multi source information dissemination system to provide a wide range of information to citizens.
3. Climate profiling and climate negotiation are major components of the portal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 1 and 2 only |
| (c) 2 and 3 only | (d) 3 only |

Answer: (D)

Explanation:

India Climate change knowledge Portal was recently launched by the **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**. So statement 1 is incorrect.

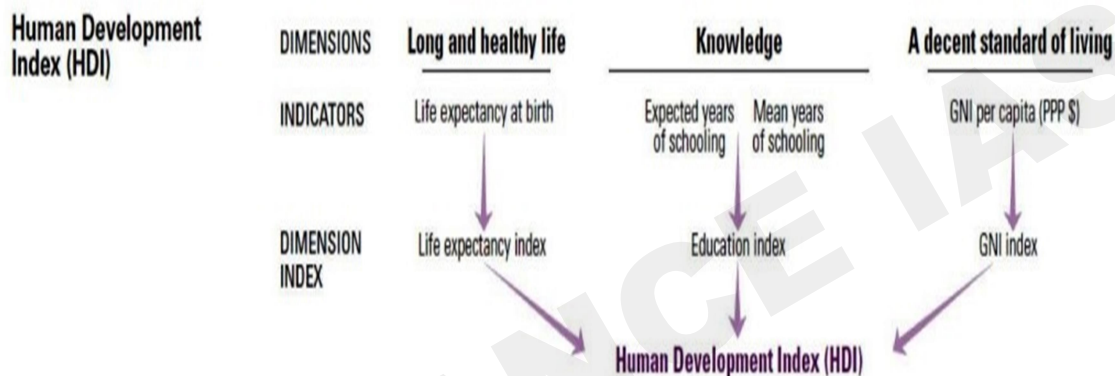
- It will be a **single point Information resource on different climate initiatives are taken by various Line Ministries**. So statement 2 is incorrect.
- It will help in **disseminating knowledge among citizens about all the major steps Government is taking** at both national and international levels **to address climate change issues**.
- **Major components of the portal:** India's Climate Profile, National Policy Framework, Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation, International Climate Negotiations etc. **So statement 3 is correct.**



Mains Question

- Q1. Climate change is a threat to the Western Ghats. What is the importance of the Western Ghats and suggest a possible way forward to tackle this issue? **(15 Marks, 250 Words)**
- Q2. Climate change is a stark reality for today. It is affecting agriculture as well. What are the possible impact of climate change on agriculture and what are the possible adaptation to overcome the climate change situation. Explain? **(15 Marks, 250 Words)**

Prelims Snippets



Bashan Char Island, Bangladesh. In news due to recent relocation of Rohingyas Muslims.



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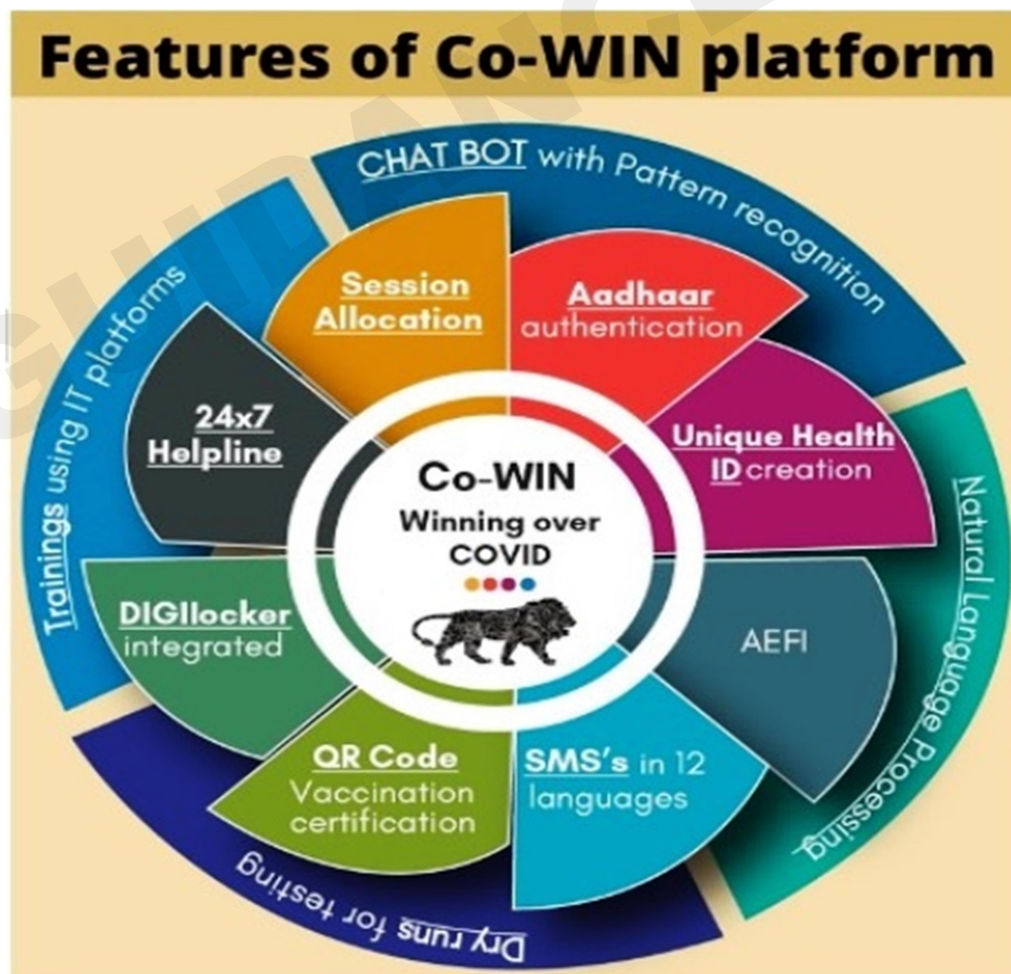
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The sea of Galilee, also known as Lake Tiberias or Kinneret is one of the **lowest-lying bodies of water in the world**. It lies in northern Israel, between Israel occupied Golan Heights and the Galilee region.



COVID Vaccine Intelligence Network (CoWIN) system.