Environment & Ecology · GS - III

Climate finance remains a major point of disagreement between developed and developing countries in international climate negotiations. Examine the challenges and suggest measures to ensure equitable and effective climate finance.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 09/11/2026	GS - III	Environment & Ecology

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

Answer Hint

Climate justice, CBDR-RC, adaptation finance, mitigation finance, developing countries, historical emissions, public and private finance, technology transfer, concessional funding, transparency, accountability.

Model Answer

Introduction

Climate finance enables countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. However, disagreements over its scale, sources and distribution continue to affect international negotiations.

Major Challenges

- **Unequal responsibilities:** Developing countries emphasise the historical contribution of developed nations to greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Funding gaps:** Existing financial commitments are insufficient to meet growing mitigation and adaptation needs.

- **Adaptation neglect:** Funding often favours mitigation projects over vulnerable communities' adaptation requirements.
- **Accessibility:** Complex procedures, debt burdens and limited institutional capacity restrict access to finance.
- **Accountability:** Differences in defining and reporting climate finance create transparency concerns.

Way Forward

Developed countries should provide predictable, additional and accessible finance, particularly through grants and concessional funding. Multilateral development banks should expand climate lending, while private investment and technology transfer should complement public finance.

Conclusion

Equitable climate finance, guided by CBDR-RC, is essential for building trust and ensuring that climate action remains inclusive and effective.

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