Environment & Ecology · GS - III

Global climate governance faces a persistent gap between international commitments and their implementation. Examine the challenges in translating climate pledges into concrete action, with special reference to developing countries.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 10/11/2026	GS - III	Environment & Ecology

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

Answer Hint

Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contributions, climate finance, technology transfer, renewable energy, adaptation, climate justice, accountability.

Model Answer

Introduction

International climate agreements have established ambitious targets, but translating commitments into measurable action remains a major challenge. The Paris Agreement provides the framework for collective climate action through nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

Challenges in Implementation

- **Climate finance:** Developing countries require predictable financial support for mitigation and adaptation.
- **Technology gaps:** Limited access to affordable clean technologies slows energy transitions.
- **Development priorities:** Poverty reduction, employment and energy security complicate rapid decarbonisation.

- **Weak accountability:** Gaps between announced targets and actual implementation undermine global progress.
- **Climate vulnerability:** Poor communities face disproportionate risks from floods, droughts and extreme heat.

Way Forward

Countries must strengthen NDC implementation, expand renewable energy, improve energy efficiency and invest in climate-resilient infrastructure. Developed countries should enhance climate finance and facilitate technology transfer. Transparent monitoring and international cooperation are equally important.

Conclusion

Climate commitments must translate into measurable outcomes. Equitable financing, shared responsibility and sustained political commitment are essential for achieving global climate goals.

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