

NOVEMBER

8

CRUX 10

10 News. 10 Sources. One Place



MK Yadav Sir

Table of Contents

- 1 India's Hypertension Map
- 2 Displacement in Congo
- 3 Central Information Commission
- 4 Global TB Trends
- 5 UNDP'S Report
- 6 CSR Portal
- 7 95th Member of ISA
- 8 Deepfake Technology
- 9 ADITYA L-1
- 10 Global Climate Funding

India's hypertension map

A new study finds significant variations in the occurrence and treatment of hypertension among Indian states, and also in districts within the states. How are different regions faring? Why is this significant?

ANONNA DUTT
NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 7

THERE is a significant variation in the level of prevalence, diagnosis, treatment, and control of hypertension within Indian states, and even within districts in states, an analysis of the recent National Family Health Survey data published in the journal JAMA said.

The researchers said that the national mean values of hypertension "hide considerable" variation at the district level, and recommended "targeted, decentralised solutions."

What does the study tell us about hypertension care in India?

The national-level data shows what doctors across the country already know – a larger number of those with hypertension do not get diagnosed; among those who get diagnosed, many do not initiate treatment; and among those who do initiate treatment, few are able to control their blood pressure. Only one in three receives a diagnosis, one in five gets treated, and one in twelve achieves blood pressure control.

The interesting find is the inter-state and inter-district variability of the levels of continuum of care.

What is the status at the state level?

The study found that the prevalence of hypertension was similar among the southern states but it was higher than the national average – 29.9% of the population in the southern states as compared with 26.8% across India.

The proportion of people diagnosed with hypertension in the southern states was similar to the rest of India, but the proportion of people on treatment and under control was higher in these states, the study showed.

What is the status at the district level?

Not only at the state-level, there were significant variations within states as well. The researchers cited the example of two states to demonstrate this.



DISTRICT-LEVEL PREVALENCE OF HYPERTENSION

	Prevalence	Diagnosed	Treated	Controlled
Total	28.1%	36.9%	17.7%	8.5%
Men	30.6%	28.4%	15.1%	6.7%
Women	25.7%	44.6%	20.2%	10.1%
18-39 years	14.9%	31.5%	7.4%	4.5%
40-64 years	37.2%	39.5%	24.5%	10.7%
65 and above	54.3%	51.3%	39.8%	17.9%
Wealth highest quintile	31.1%	40.7%	21.7%	10.5%
Lowest quintile	25.4%	32%	12.2%	5.8%
No schooling	27.6%	36.3%	15.6%	7.2%
11th class and above	28.2%	39.4%	20.8%	10.5%

(Source: Study published in JAMA)

In Meghalaya, the prevalence of hypertension was similar in the districts of Garo Hills (21.8%), Jaintia Hills (19.8%), and Khasi Hills (23.1%). However, the proportion of those diagnosed was lower in Garo Hills at 18.8% as compared with 29.4% in Khasi Hills and 41.1% in Jaintia Hills.

In Karnataka, four districts – Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Udupi and Chitradurga – have a similar prevalence of hypertension, but the proportion of people who received treatment and successfully controlled it was higher in Chikmagalur and Udupi.

What's the role of age, gender, education?

Even at the national level, there were significant variations in the levels of continuum of care depending on the gender, age, socio-economic conditions, and education level of the person.

While it is well-known that men are more likely to have hypertension than

women, surprisingly, the data show that women are much more likely to be diagnosed, be on treatment, and have their blood pressure under control.

The prevalence, diagnosis, treatment, and control were all higher among those over the age of 65 years when compared with youngsters. When it comes to socio-economic conditions, the prevalence, diagnosis, treatment, and control of hypertension were found to be highest among the wealthiest fifth of the population. While the prevalence of hypertension was similar among those who had had no schooling and those who had passed Class 11, diagnosis, treatment, and control was higher among those who had completed schooling.

Why look at inter-state and inter-district variability?

This district-level break-up of data can help state governments plan where and which level of care needs more resources.

said Dr Nikhil Tandon, one of the authors of the paper and professor of endocrinology and metabolism at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi.

He said: "It is essential that healthcare systems are planned differently for the management of chronic conditions like hypertension than for acute diseases. For an acute disease, the patient is likely to seek out care, and the treatment is also finite. Once they seek care and are prescribed medicines, they are likely to take it for the recommended duration because they want to feel better. But we know this does not happen with hypertension."

Take, for example, a district where medicines are not available at regular intervals. The local government then has to ensure that the medicines are available regularly and at centres close to people's homes. Or, a push towards digitisation of records is needed, which can help health workers ensure regular follow-ups and stock-taking of medicines.

For hypertension, Dr Tandon said, continuum of care, and not just screening and diagnosis, is crucial. "This data will help local governments understand where the problem lies – whether there is high prevalence in a certain district, whether a particular district needs more screening or diagnostic facilities, whether medicines are accessible and available at regular periods, etc."

What needs to be done to control hypertension in India?

A recently released WHO report on hypertension said nearly 4.6 million deaths can be averted in India by 2040 if just half of the hypertensives are able to control their blood pressure. Towards this, the government this year launched an ambitious initiative to put 75 million people with hypertension or diabetes on treatment by 2025.

Controlling hypertension, however, would not merely require an increase in infrastructure, but also a focus on active screening of people, putting them on treatment, ensuring availability of medicine close to their homes, and ensuring follow-ups.

Context: The analysis of recently published National Family Health Survey data reveals a significant variation in the level of prevalence, diagnosis, treatment, and control of hypertension within Indian states, and even within districts in states.

Hypertension

- **About:** Hypertension, or high blood pressure, occurs when the pressure in your blood vessels exceeds 140/90 mmHg. If left untreated, it can pose serious health risks.
- **World Hypertension Day:** Every year on May 17.
- **Aim:** To raise awareness about hypertension and urging individuals to take measures to prevent and manage this silent threat to health.

Hypertension Care in India

- National data highlights the widespread under diagnosis, inadequate treatment initiation, and poor blood pressure control among individuals with hypertension, indicating a concerning healthcare gap.
- The study found that the prevalence of **hypertension was similar among the southern states** but it was higher than the national average - 29.9% of the population in the southern states as compared with 26.8% across India.
- The **proportion of people diagnosed with hypertension** in the southern states was similar to the rest of India, **but the proportion of people on treatment and under control** was higher in these states.
- In **Meghalaya**, the prevalence of hypertension was similar in the districts of Garo Hills (21.8%), Jaintia Hills (19.8%), and Khasi Hills (23.1%).
- In **Karnataka**, four districts - Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Udupi and Chitradurga - have a similar prevalence of hypertension.

DISPLACEMENT IN CONGO

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

The massive displacement in Congo

What is the root of the ethnic conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo? Which are the major rebel groups in the region? How did tensions start between the DRC and its neighbouring country Rwanda? Who are the Mouvement du 23 Mars group?

EXPLAINER

Ann Maria Joseph

The story so far: In October 30, the UN International Organization of Migration (IOM) reported that the number of people who have been internally displaced in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has risen to 6.9 million. In the eastern province of North Kivu, nearly a million people have been displaced due to the ongoing conflict with the rebel group, Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23).

What is the conflict in the DRC? The conflict in the DRC dates back to the 1990s when it went through two civil wars in 1996 and 1998. The conflict erupted in the wake of the Rwandan genocide in 1994 where ethnic Hutu extremists killed nearly one million minority ethnic Tutsi and non-extremist Hutus. Since then, the eastern DRC, bordering Rwanda, has been facing insurgency perpetrated by several rebel militant groups. According to the UN, besides M23, more than 120 insurgent groups are active in the eastern provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika. Violence by several militant groups over territory and natural resources, extrajudicial killings by security forces and rising tensions with neighbouring countries have killed thousands. Tension between the DRC and neighbouring Rwanda continue to increase as both countries accuse each other of supporting ethnic Tutsi and Hutu-led rebel groups respectively.

The resurfacing of the Tutsi-led M23 rebel campaign in November 2022 worsened the security situation in the eastern provinces of DRC. The group carries out frequent attacks and has taken control of several towns. In November 2022, a ceasefire was mediated between the DRC and Rwanda; however, it failed after the M23 rebels announced non-compliance. The East African Force



Civil unrest: People displaced by the conflict in February 2022, in

and the UN peacekeeping force which were deployed to oversee the withdrawal of the rebel groups failed to achieve their objectives. Since January 2023, M23 has been advancing in the region.

Who are the major actors?

The prominent rebel groups besides M23 include the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) and the Cooperative for Development of the Congo (CODECO). ADF, the Uganda-based rebel group, has been operating since mid-1990 in eastern DRC and have pledged their allegiance to the Islamic State in 2019. CODECO claims they aim to protect the interests of the ethnic Lendu against the Hutus and the Congo army. Then there is Rwanda who the DRC accuses of supporting the Tutsi-led M23 group. In contrast, Rwanda claims the DRC supports the Hutu militias who carried out the Rwandan genocide in 1994 and fled to eastern DRC. Both

Tensions intensified as Rwandan Tutsis organized militias against the Hutus who fled to the DRC. Subsequently, several ethnic and inter-ethnic groups who felt threatened started organising their militia against each other. The multiple rebel groups and several actors fighting in the region have carried out widespread killing, sexual violence and massive human rights atrocities.

Second, is the political uncertainty and lack of inclusive governance. President Felix Tshadzi came to power in 2009 through democratic elections. The country is to hold elections on December 20. However, the electoral commission has said that continuing insecurity in parts of the country would pose a challenge to a "free, democratic and transparent" vote. Meanwhile, the peripheries of DRC are ruled by numerous ethnic chieftains which are recognised by the government. The grievances of these peripheries are not met inclusively as struggles for representation, power, territory and resources are being ignored.

Third are regional tensions. The armed groups have been supported by the governments of Rwanda, Uganda, and Burundi at various points, acting as proxies for each country's interests in the region. All of these have led to the fourth factor which is a humanitarian crisis. According to the Kivu Security Tracker, this year alone, 1,400 people were killed and over 600 attacks were reported in the region. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), the crisis has left more than 1.3 million people in need of food support across North Kivu, Ituri, and South Kivu. And finally, the feeble international response. International actors have failed to make a considerable effort to address the crisis. According to organizations such as WFP and the Norwegian Refugee Council, lack of funding is a major challenge in assisting Congolese people facing hunger, starvation and humanitarian crisis.

The author is a researcher at National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bengaluru.

THE GIST

➤ The conflict in the DRC dates back to the 1990s when it went through two civil wars in 1996 and 1998. The conflict erupted in the wake of the Rwandan genocide in 1994 where ethnic Hutu extremists killed nearly one million minority Tutsi and non-extremist Hutus.

➤ Following the Rwandan genocide, around two million Hutu refugees crossed Rwanda into North Kivu and South Kivu provinces of DRC. They organized ethnic militias in DRC fearing prosecution.

➤ The multiple rebel groups and several actors fighting in the region have carried out widespread killing, sexual violence and massive human rights atrocities.

Context: Recently, the UN International Organization of Migration (IOM) reported that the number of people who have been internally displaced in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has risen to 6.9 million.

Conflict in the DRC

- The conflict in the DRC dates back to the 1990s when it went through two civil wars in 1996 and 1998.
- The conflict erupted in the wake of the Rwandan genocide in 1994 where ethnic Hutu extremists killed nearly one million minority Tutsi and non-extremist Hutus.
- Following the Rwandan genocide, around two million Hutu refugees crossed Rwanda into North Kivu and South Kivu provinces of DRC.
- They organized ethnic militias in DRC fearing prosecution.
- The multiple rebel groups and several actors fighting in the region have carried out widespread killing, sexual violence and massive human rights atrocities.



Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

- **Situated:** Central Africa. It is the second-largest country in Africa and is known for its vast natural resources, including minerals and a significant portion of the Congo rainforest.
- **Border shared with:** North by the Central African Republic and South Sudan; to the east by Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania; to the southeast by Zambia; and to the southwest by Angola.
- **River:** Congo River.

Chief Information Commissioner & two new Information Commissioners assume office

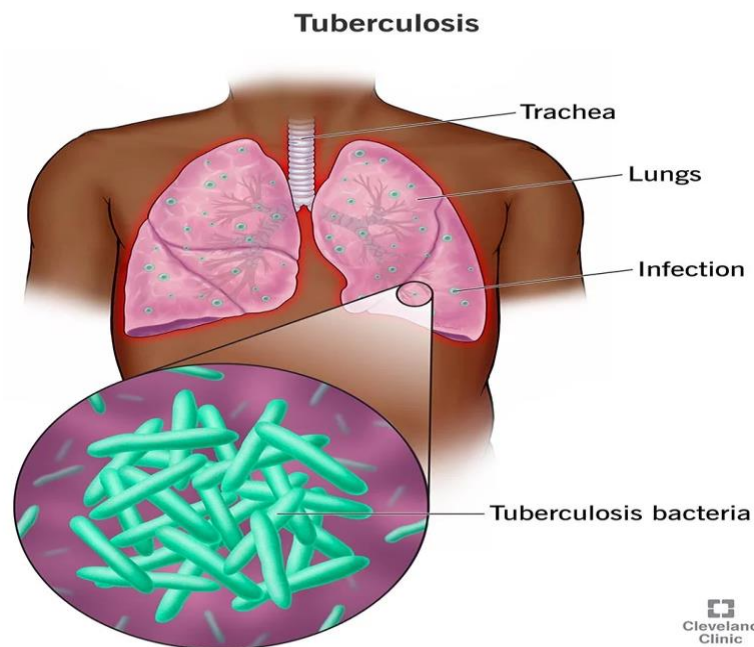
Context: Shri Heeralal Samariya recently assumed office as the **Chief Information Commissioner** in the Central Information Commission.

Central Information Commission

- **About:** It is a **statutory body** constituted under **Section 12 of the RTI Act**, with effect from October 2005.
- **Composition:** It consists of the **Chief Information Commissioner (CIC)** and such number of Commissioners **not exceeding 10** as may be deemed necessary.
- **Appointment:** By President of India on the recommendation of a selection committee.
- **Selection Committee Composition:** **Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition** in the Lok Sabha, and **Union Cabinet Minister** to be nominated by the Prime Minister.
- **Jurisdiction:** It extends over **all Central Public Authorities**.
- **Power and Functions:** The Commission has certain **powers and functions** mentioned in **Sections 18, 19, 20 and 25** of the RTI Act, 2005, and broadly relate to
 - Direction for **record keeping**, suo motu disclosures receiving and enquiring into a complaint on inability to file RTI, etc.
 - Imposition of **penalties**.
 - Monitoring and Reporting including preparation of an **Annual Report**.
 - The **decisions** of the Commission are **final and binding**.
- **Tenure:** CIC shall hold office for a **term of five years** from the date on which he/she enters upon the office.
 - Shall **not be eligible for reappointment**.

India, Indonesia and the Philippines account for over 60% drop in tuberculosis reporting in 2020 and 2021

Context: The new report from the World Health Organization (WHO) highlights that **India, Indonesia, and the Philippines** recently made substantial contributions to **reducing tuberculosis (TB) case** notifications in 2020 and 2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic.



Highlights of Report

- In 2022, TB retained its status as the **second leading cause** of death from a single infectious agent, following COVID-19.
- **TB caused nearly twice as many deaths** as HIV/AIDS, making it the primary cause of death among individuals with HIV.
- **According to the Report**, The number of tuberculosis cases in 2022 surged to its highest level since the 1990s, surpassing pre-COVID levels by 16%. It stood at 7.1 million, marking a 28% increase from 2020 and 16% from 2021.

Tuberculosis(TB)

- TB is an infectious disease that most often affects the lungs and is **caused by a type of bacteria**.
- It **spreads through the air** when infected people cough, sneeze or spit.
- Tuberculosis is preventable and curable.
- **Symptoms:** prolonged cough (sometimes with blood), chest pain, weakness, fatigue, weight loss, fever, and night sweats.

Steps taken to fight TB

- **World:** WHO initiative "Find. Treat. All. EndTB".
- **India:** National TB Elimination Programme, National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis Elimination (2017-2025), The Nikshay Ecosystem and Nikshay Poshan Yojana, TB Harega Desh Jeetega Campaign, Ni-kshay Poshan Yojana, PM TB Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan.

India has big wealth disparity, but has pulled 415m out of multidimensional poverty since 2005: UNDP

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: The latest UNDP report that assesses progress on human development in the Asia-Pacific region places India among the countries with the highest income and wealth inequalities measured in terms of the share of the richest 10% of the population. However, since 2005 India has managed to get around 415 million people out of multidimensional poverty.

As per the report, other countries with highest income inequality in the region are Maldives, India, Thailand, and Iran. Besides India, countries exhibiting high wealth inequalities, as measured by wealth share of the top 10%, include Thailand, China, Myanmar and Sri Lanka.

Over the decades, India has improved living standards & significantly reduced



HIGH & LOW

poverty despite rising inequalities, says the 2024 Regional Human Development Report. In India, between 2000 & 2022, per capita income soared from \$442 to \$2,389. Between 2004 & 2019, poverty rates (based on international poverty measure of \$2.15 per day) plummeted from 40% to 10%. For

example, between 2005 & 2006 and 2019 & 2020, India decreased its multi-dimensional poverty index by 39 percentage points, lifting 415 million out of multidimensional poverty. Moreover, between 2015-16 & 2019-21, the share of population living in multi-dimensional poverty fell from 25 to 15%.

"Despite these successes, poverty remains concentrated in states that are home to 45% of India's population but contain 62% of its poor. In addition, many other people are vulnerable, hovering just above the poverty line," the report finds.

The report highlights that there are lessons for others to learn from India's digital success story. It cited how CoWIN became the digital backbone of one of the world's largest vaccination programmes and UPI, with 260 million users, facilitated over 2,000 transactions per second in 2022.

Context: The latest UNDP report that assesses progress on human development in the Asia-Pacific region places India among the countries with the **highest income and wealth inequalities** measured in terms of the share of the richest 10% of the population.

- However, since 2005 India has managed to get around **415 million people** out of multidimensional poverty.

Highlights of Report

- As per the report, other **countries with highest income inequality** in the region are **Maldives, Thailand, and Iran**.
- Besides **India**, **countries exhibiting highest wealth inequalities**, as measured by wealth share of the top 10%, include **Thailand, China, Myanmar and Sri Lanka**.
- In **India**, between **2000 & 2022**, per capita income soared from \$442 to \$2,389.
- Between 2004 & 2019, poverty rates plummeted from 40% to 10%.
- For Example, between 2005 & 2006 and 2019 & 2020, **India decreased its multidimensional poverty index by 39% points**, lifting 415 million out of multidimensional poverty.
- Despite these successes, **poverty remains concentrated in states** that are home to 45% of India's population but contain 62% of its poor.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

- **About:** The index is a key international resource that measures acute multidimensional poverty across more than 100 developing countries.
- **Produced by:** UNDP and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)
- **Calculation of MPI:** Multiplying the incidence of poverty and the average intensity of poverty.
- **MPI Ranges:** From 0 to 1, and higher values imply higher poverty.

UNDP

- **Established:** In 1966 by the General Assembly of the United Nations.
- **Funding:** It is funded entirely by voluntary contributions from member nations.
- **Headquarters:** New York, USA.

IREDA Launches CSR Portal to Improve Transparency in CSR Initiatives

Context: Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), a Mini Ratna (Category – I) Government of India enterprise under the administrative control of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, **has launched a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) portal** for enhancing transparency in its CSR initiatives.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Portal

- The **portal will facilitate transparency in receipt and disposal** of CSR requests from various organizations and institutions.
- It will be **accessible to all 24x7**, with a CSR policy and proposal checklist for examination of CSR requests.
- The **portal will also contribute** to the more efficient **execution of IREDA's** social welfare initiatives as part of its CSR efforts.

Corporate Social Responsibility

- **About:** It is typically described as a **corporate effort to evaluate and assume accountability** for a company's environmental impact and influence on social well-being.
 - **India holds the distinction of being the world's first country** to enforce mandatory CSR expenditure and establish a structure for recognizing feasible CSR initiatives.
- **Regulation:** In India, **the regulation of CSR is governed by clause 135** of the Companies Act, 2013.
- **Spending required:** Companies are required to spend a minimum of **2% of their net profit** over the preceding **three years** as CSR.

Chile becomes 95th member of International Solar Alliance ISA

Context: Recently, Chile became the 95th member of the International Solar Alliance.

Chile

- **Capital:** Santiago
- **Location:** Situated along the western seaboard of South America.
- Chile's relief is for the most part mountainous, with the Andes range dominating the landscape.
- **Shares borders with:** Peru to the north, Bolivia to the northeast, Argentina to the east, and the Drake Passage in the south.
- **Desert:** The Atacama desert, one of the driest places globally, is located in northern Chile.
- It serves as a source of sodium nitrate fertilizer, contributing to Chile's economy.
- **Climate Zones:** Northern Chile is mostly arid desert, while the central region with cities like Santiago is temperate and densely populated.
- South-central Chile features a temperate, humid climate suitable for agriculture.
- **Copper Town:** Chuquibambilla is the world's largest copper town, contributing significantly to Chile's economy.
- **Li Producer:** Chile ranks among the world's top lithium-producing countries, along with Australia, China, and Argentina.

International Solar Alliance

- **About:** It is an action-oriented, member-driven, collaborative platform for increased deployment of solar energy technologies. **Launched:** COP21 (2015), the UN climate meeting in Paris
- **Headquarter:** Gurugram, India
- **Vision:** Let us together make the sun brighter.
- **Mission:** Every home no matter how far away, will have a light at home.
- **Member Countries:** 95 countries (including new member Chile).



Rashmika Mandanna's deepfake video goes viral; prompts criticism from Big B, IT Minister. All you need to know

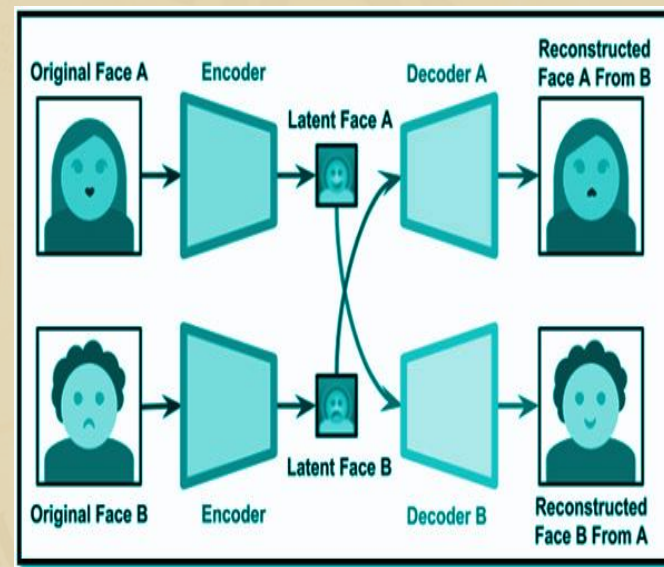
Context: In a recently reported incident signaling the misuse of artificial intelligence to spread misinformation, a **deepfake video** of a TV actress has gone viral on the internet.

Deepfake Technology

- **About:** It has been dubbed as the 21st century's answer to Photoshopping. Deepfakes use a form of artificial intelligence called deep learning to make images of fake events, hence the name.
- **It is utilized for generating fake news** and committing financial fraud, among other illicit activities.
- It **involves overlaying a digital composite** onto pre-existing videos, images, or audio, with cybercriminals employing Artificial Intelligence technology.

How are they made?

- The **first known example** of widespread use of a deepfake video was spotted on Reddit in 2017 when a user swapped the faces of celebrities.
- **These videos are created by machines** that use deep learning algorithms.
- They **scan through thousands of face shots** using an AI algorithm (**called encoder**) that allows the machines to learn similarities between the two faces and reduces them to their shared common features, compressing the images in the process.
- **Misuse:** Deepfake technology has been employed to mimic prominent figures such as former U.S. Presidents Barack Obama and Donald Trump, India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi, and many others.



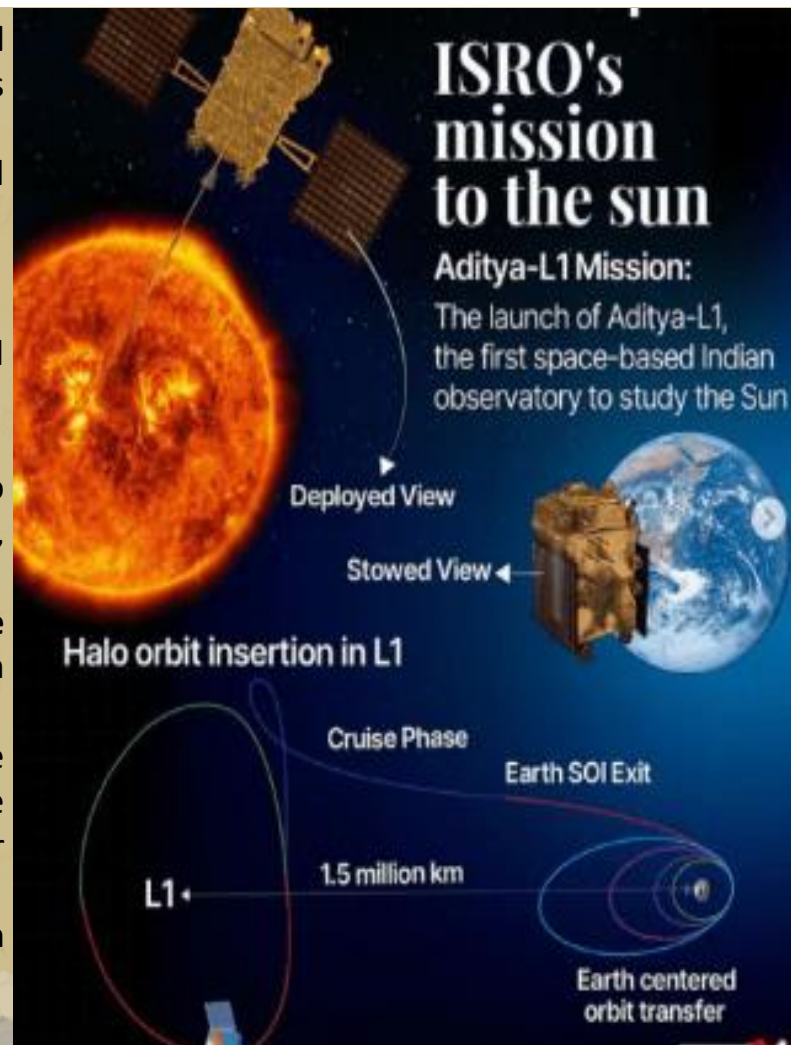
Payload on board Aditya-L1 captures first X-ray glimpse of solar flares

Context: India's first solar observatory, **Aditya-L1**, has recently captured the **first high-energy X-ray glimpse** of solar flares, just two months after its launch, as announced by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

- The **High Energy L1 Orbiting X-ray Spectrometer (HEL1OS)** on board Aditya-L1 has **recorded the impulsive phase of solar flares**.

Aditya L-1

- **About:** Aditya L1 represents India's inaugural space mission dedicated to the study of the Sun.
- **Launched by:** PSLV-XL launch vehicle.
- **Lagrange point:** The spacecraft is destined to be positioned in a halo orbit encircling **Lagrange point 1 (L1)** within the **Sun-Earth system**, located approximately 1.5 million km away from Earth.
- This continuous observation capability will **significantly enhance the capacity to monitor solar activities** and their immediate impact on space weather in real time.
- **Payloads:** Aditya L1 carries a total of seven payloads, which are designed to scrutinize the photosphere, chromosphere, and the outermost solar layers (the corona) using various detectors for electromagnetic waves, particles, and magnetic fields.
- **Objective:** To unravel the fundamental drivers of space weather, which encompass the origin, composition, and dynamics of the solar wind.



Global climate finance increasing, but scale & pace not enough: New report

Climate Finance

- **About:** Climate financing encompasses various funding sources, whether local, national, or transnational, that **aim to facilitate climate change** mitigation and adaptation efforts, drawing from public, private, and alternative channels.
- **Global Agreements:** The **UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement** have collectively **established a duty for financially prosperous Parties** (Developed Countries) to offer support to economically disadvantaged and vulnerable Parties (Developing Countries).
- **Accordance with CBDR Principle:** This **responsibility aligns with the fundamental principle** of "Common but Differentiated Responsibility and Respective Capabilities" (CBDR), ensuring equitable contributions in addressing climate change.
- **Facilitating Adaptation:** It aids **communities in addressing climate change effects** by providing straightforward remedies.
- For instance, the utilization of resilient seeds enables farmers to sustain food production, even in the midst of drought conditions.

Context: The recently released analysis by the Climate Policy Initiative revealed that **climate finance flows have doubled** compared to previous years but have been unevenly distributed across geographies and sources.

- **Climate Policy Initiative's (CPI) new report** Global Landscape of **Climate Finance 2023** brings together the latest data and analysis in this regard.

Highlights of Report

- The **report breaks down the flow of climate finance** by its application, geographical distribution and sources, using data from 2021 and 2022.
- **CPI has been tracking** global climate finance flows **between all countries and entities** for a decade now, making these updates important for the global climate conversation.
- The increase in **annual average climate finance over the years** was driven primarily by the **escalation in mitigation finance**, which has increased by \$439 billion from 2019 and 2020.
- The **report noted** particularly improved coverage of finance data from three sectors — agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU); buildings and infrastructure; and waste.

Secure Top Rank with the **IAShub** Courses

Prelims 2023 Courses

01

Prelims Crash Course
Score Enhancement
Program (SEP)

02

INA Current Affairs
(Prelims)

03

TACKLE - Prelims
Test Series

04

Geography - Prelims
Crash Course

Quality Enrichment Courses (Mains 2023)

01

Quality Enrichment Program (QEP)

02

Science of Answer Writing (SAW)

Prelim Cum Mains 2024 Courses

01

NEEV GS Foundation 2024/25

02

INA Current Affairs Pre Cum Mains - 2024

FREE



Download PDF



Login to theiashub.com



**Aaj Ka
Quality Enrichment**
(Toppers' Favourite PDF)



News-CRUX-10
(10 News. 10 Sources. One Place)



Monthly Editorials
(The Hindu & Indian Express)



Daily Quiz (Prelims)



**Government Schemes &
Ministry Wise Year End
Review**



Free Enrichment PDFs
(Tailor Made Crisp Study Material)

FREE

India's Best Answer Writing Sessions

with

IAS OFFICERS



Ritika Jindal



Simi Karan



Gaurav Budania



Mridul Shivhare

Log On To Our Unique
Free Answer Writing Sessions with Toppers (FAST) Portal
& Start Practicing!



**SCAN
HERE**



9560082909



t.me/theiashub



www.theiashub.com



[/mkyadav](https://www.youtube.com/mkyadav)



www.theiashub.com