

## **Prelim Bits 19-04-2018**

### **National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges**

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- The first meeting of the National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges was held recently in New Delhi.

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- The Council was set up under POSHAN Abhiyaan which is the apex body to formulate overall policies, guide and monitor all nutrition based schemes.

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- The mandate of the Council is:

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1. To provide policy directions to address India's Nutrition Challenges through coordinated inter-sectoral action

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2. To coordinate and review convergence among ministries

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3. To review programmes for nutrition on a quarterly basis

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- The Council will submit its report to the Prime Minister every 6 months.

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- The annual targets set under POSHAN Abhiyaan beginning 2017-18 are as below.

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S.No	Objective	Target
1.	Prevent and reduce stunting in children (0-6years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
2	Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
3	Reduce the prevalence of anemia among young Children(6-59 months)	By 9% @ 3% p.a.
4	Reduce the prevalence of anemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years.	By 9% @ 3% p.a.
5	Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW).	By 6% @ 2% p.a.

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## **National Clean Air Program (NCAP)**

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- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) released a concept note on the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) recently.

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- The NCAP aspires to overcome the deficits of the ongoing government initiatives targeted towards air pollution control.

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- The NCAP was conceived as a detailed strategy to ensure that cities across the country meet specified air quality norms.

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- It lays down a comprehensive strategy framework for enhanced management of air quality.

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- It also, for the first time, plans to set up pollution-monitoring stations in rural areas.

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- It envisions setting up 1,000 manual air-quality-monitoring stations and automatic stations.

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- The document highlights lack of indigenous studies establishing the correlation between exposure to air pollution and human health.

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- A high-level apex committee and working group has, therefore, been constituted under the Indian Council of Medical Research and the MoEFCC to overcome this deficit.

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## **Star rating of Garbage-Free Cities**

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- The 1st regional workshop on star rating of garbage-free cities was inaugurated recently.

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- It was organized by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) in collaboration with the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)

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- Along with the annual Swachh Survekshan activity, the star rating of garbage free cities will create a healthy competition among the cities to achieve the goals of cleanliness and 100% solid waste management.

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- The 7-star rating is innovatively designed on a SMART (Single metric, Measurable, Achievable, Rigorous verification and Targeted towards outcomes) approach.

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- It is the first-of-its kind rating tool for assessing cleanliness of cities and towns in India.

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- The system, based on 12 parameters, builds on the spirit of healthy competition among cities and the aspirations of cities to progress towards higher standards of “Swachhata” and its sustainability.

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- Strengths of star rating protocol -

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1. Outcome-based tool rather than process based

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2. Designed to enable cities to gradually evolve into a model (7-star) city

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3. At the 7-star level, components of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) are incorporated.

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## Hope spots

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- In 2013 Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep islands were named as the "hope spots".
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- This recognition was given by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Mission Blue, an organization involved in the study of oceans.
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- A Hope Spot is any special place that is critical to the health of the ocean—Earth's blue heart.
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- It is an area of an ocean that needs special protection because of its wildlife and significant underwater habitats.
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- The two groups of islands are the first places in India to have been added in the list of global hope spots.
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## Advanced Landing Grounds (ALG)

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- Fighters, helicopters and transport assets have been deployed at the Advanced Landing Grounds (ALG) as part of the ongoing IAF exercise [‘Gaganshakti-2018’](#).
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- ALGs are **short prepared or unprepared airstrips** close to the borders in the valleys, which have limited rail or road connectivity due to challenging terrain.
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- ALGs located strategically offer an opportunity for swift mobility of troops and equipment close to our Northern and North Eastern borders.
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- The challenges faced by pilots in landing at these ALGs are unpredictable weather, undulating terrain, narrow corridor of maneuvering and short runway lengths.
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- A large number of ALGs have been operationalized and are being utilized for conducting **Inter Valley Troop Transfers (IVTT)**, **Special Heliborne**

## **Operations, Air Landed operations and Special Operations.**

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### **Groundswell Report**

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- World Bank released the **Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration** report recently.
- It examines the impacts of internal or in-country migration due to slow onset climate change events.
- Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Latin America could see more than 140 million people move within their countries' borders by 2050 due to climate change impact.
- The report is the first to look at such possible population distributions within countries.
- It estimates that up to 86 million people could be displaced in Sub-Saharan Africa, 40 million in South Asia, and 17 million in Latin America.
- These regions are the major climate "hot spots" and account for 55% of the developing world's population.
- The shift will likely involve the poorest people from the poorest countries moving in large numbers from rural regions to increasingly overburdened urban areas.
- The report says that without prior planning, such dramatic swells of migration could lead to major disruption and instability.
- The World Bank urged cities to prepare infrastructure, social services and employment opportunities ahead of the predicted influx.

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**THREE CASE STUDIES**



**ETHIOPIA**

Faces high population growth of up to 85% by 2050 and increasing migration due to crop failure

**Moving towards a more diversified and climate-resilient economy**



**BANGLADESH**

Could have more climate migrants than other types of internal migrants by 2050

**Embedding climate migration into national plans and policies**



**MEXICO**

May see increasing migration from climate-vulnerable areas into urban spaces

**Mobilizing its adaptive capacity to target pockets of poverty**

2050

**THE WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY IS STILL OPEN TO SECURE RESILIENCE FOR ALL—BUT NOT FOR LONG.**



**WORLD BANK GROUP**  
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#Groundswell

DOWNLOAD THE FULL REPORT:  
[WWW.WORLDBANK.ORG/CLIMATE](http://WWW.WORLDBANK.ORG/CLIMATE)

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**Source: PIB, The Hindu, Business Standard**

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