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1 Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment (Source: PIB)

Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment

What is it?

- An inter-ministerial group of senior secretaries constituted by the Government of India to review and monitor the disinvestment programme in **Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)**.
- Provides **high-level coordination** and **policy guidance** for strategic disinvestment and asset monetisation.

Constitution

- Constituted by the **Union Government**.
- Comprises **Secretaries of key Ministries/Departments**.
- Convened as and when required to review progress and take decisions on disinvestment.

Composition

- **Cabinet Secretary** – Chairperson
- **Secretary, Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM)** – Member
- **Secretary, Department of Expenditure** – Member
- **Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs** – Member
- **Other concerned Secretaries** – Special invitees (as per requirement)

Objectives

- Review progress of disinvestment targets.
- Identify and prioritise CPSEs for strategic disinvestment.
- Provide inter-ministerial coordination for policy and procedural issues.
- Maximise value realisation and ensure transparent and efficient processes.

Functions

- Review and monitor the disinvestment programme.
- Examine proposals for strategic sale, minority stake sale and asset monetisation.
- Resolve inter-departmental issues and delays.
- Ensure synergy between concerned ministries and stakeholders.
- Recommend policy measures for successful implementation.

Relevance

- Helps achieve **disinvestment targets** set in the Union Budget.
- Improves **efficiency and accountability** of CPSEs.
- Mobilises **non-tax revenue** for the government.
- Supports **fiscal consolidation** and better resource allocation.
- Contributes to a **smaller and more efficient public sector**.

Related Policy Context

- Disinvestment policy is implemented by the **Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM)**, Ministry of Finance.
- Strategic disinvestment, minority stake sale, and asset monetisation are key components.
- Part of broader reforms to improve public sector governance and attract private investment.
- Linked to **fiscal targets** and the government's **privatisation and asset monetisation strategy**.

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2 Delhi Declaration on Local Action for Global Climate Goals 2026 (Source: PIB)

Delhi Declaration on Local Action for Global Climate Goals 2026

Adopted at the World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS) 2026, New Delhi, India

What is the Delhi Declaration?

- A high-level declaration adopted at the **World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS) 2026** held in **New Delhi, India.**
- Reaffirms the critical role of **local and sub-national governments** in achieving global climate goals.
- Calls for accelerated, inclusive and people-centric climate action at the local level to support the objectives of the **Paris Agreement** and the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).**

Context

- Adopted amid intensifying climate risks, extreme weather events and growing recognition of the role of **cities, towns and local communities** in climate action.
- Builds on global commitments such as the **Paris Agreement (2015), SDGs (2030)** and the **UAE Consensus (COP28).**
- Acknowledges that climate action requires **multi-level governance** and stronger collaboration between national governments, local bodies, businesses, civil society and communities.

Key Principles

People-centred
Inclusive, equitable and just climate action leaving no one behind.

Multi-level governance
Stronger coordination between local, national and global levels.

Integrated approach
Linking climate action with development, resilience and sustainability.

Collaborative partnerships
Engaging governments, private sector, civil society and communities.

Knowledge and innovation
Promoting knowledge sharing, innovation and technology transfer at the local level.

Major Commitments

- Strengthen local climate action for mitigation, adaptation and resilience.
- Promote climate-resilient and low-carbon urban development.
- Enhance access to climate finance and capacity-building for local governments.
- Encourage community participation and inclusive decision-making.
- Integrate climate action with the SDGs, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.
- Foster nature-based solutions and green, inclusive and climate-resilient communities.

Key Actors

- Local and sub-national governments (cities, towns, municipal bodies)
- National governments
- International organisations
- Civil society and communities
- Private sector and businesses
- Academia and knowledge institutions

Significance

- Recognises local action as **indispensable** for achieving global climate goals.
- **Bridges the gap** between global commitments and local implementation.
- Helps build climate-resilient and sustainable cities and communities.
- Strengthens sub-national governance and enhances climate finance and technological support for local bodies.
- Advances a just, inclusive and sustainable transition.

Overall Message

"Local action is indispensable for achieving global climate goals and building a sustainable, resilient and inclusive future."

— Delhi Declaration on Local Action for Global Climate Goals 2026

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3 Kachchh Region (Source: PIB)

- **Location**: Northwestern Gujarat, western India.
- **Boundaries**: Pakistan and the Great Rann; the Arabian Sea and the Little Rann of Kachchh to the east.
- **Important Features**: Great Rann of Kachchh, Banni Grasslands, Kachchh Mainland, Kachchh Gulf, and Kachchh Peninsula.
- **Fact**: The Tropic of Cancer passes through the region.
- **Climate**: Hot, arid to semi-arid
- **Major Rivers**: Luni River
- **Soils**: Saline, sandy, alluvial, and locally rocky soils.
- **Conservation Region**
  - Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary
  - Kachchh Desert Wildlife Sanctuary
  - Marine National Park
- **Minerals**: Salt, lignite, limestone, bentonite and bauxite.
- **Ports**: Deendayal Port (Kandla) and Mundra