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1 Great Indian Bustard (Source: The Indian Express)

Rajasthan's state bird, it is one of the heaviest flying birds in the world.

Need To Know

- **Ecological Habitat**: Grasslands
- **Threats**: Electrocution with power transmission lines, hunting, and Habitat loss
- **Protection Status:**
  - **IUCN Status**: Critically Endangered
  - **CITES**: Appendix1
  - **Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)**: Appendix I
  - **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**: Schedule 1

Desert National Park

- It is located in the Thar Desert and is one of the key habitats of the Great Indian Bustard
- It is one of the largest national parks in India.



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2 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

(Source**: Down To Earth)**

It is an international treaty formed in the Rio Earth Summit (1992) to coordinate the global response to climate change.

- **Headquarters**: Bonn, Germany
- **Objectives**
  - The primary role of UNFCCC is to provide a framework for negotiating specific international treaties, known as “protocols.”
  - UNFCCC itself sets no binding limits but aims to stabilize greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level preventing dangerous consequences.
- **Funding**: Under the Green Environment Fund (GEF)
- **Major COPs and Outcomes**
  - **COP 3 (1997)**: **Kyoto Protocol** (First treaty with binding emission reduction targets for developed countries)
  - **COP 7 (2007)**: **Marrakech Accords** (Detailed rules for Kyoto Protocol; established **Adaptation Fund** for developing countries)
  - **COP 11 (2005)**: **Montreal Action Plan** (Extended Kyoto Protocol beyond 2012; negotiated deeper emission cuts)
  - **COP 13 (2007)**: **Bali Action Plan**
  - **COP 16 (2010)**: Established the **Green Climate Fund (GCF)**.
  - **COP 21 (2015)**: **Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).**
  - **COP 26 (2021): Glasgow Climate Pact** (First explicit mention of "phasing down coal")
  - **COP 27 (2022): Loss and Damage Fund** established for vulnerable nations; **Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan**; kept 1.5°C alive
  - **COP 28 (2023): Dubai Agreement** (First Global Stocktake; signaled "beginning of the end of fossil fuel era"; tripling of climate finance)
  - **COP 29 (2024)**: $300 billion/year climate finance target by 2035 for developing countries; operationalized Paris Agreement Articles 6.2 & 6.4.
  - **COP 30 (2025): Belém Package** (Tripled adaptation funding by 2035; launched Just Transition Mechanism; strengthened tropical forest protection)
  - **COP 31 (2026)**: Held at Antalya, Türkiye, and concluded without consensus on its proposed cover decision.

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3 Anaemia (Source: The Hindu)

ANAEMIA

A common but serious public health problem

What is Anaemia?

- A condition in which the number of red blood cells (RBCs) or the amount of haemoglobin (Hb) in the blood is lower than normal, reducing the blood's oxygen-carrying capacity.
- Anaemia is a sign of an underlying condition rather than a disease itself.
- It can occur at any age and affects physical and mental well-being.

Causes and Risk Factors

- **Inadequate dietary intake** (iron, folate, vitamin B12)
- **Blood loss** (menstruation, gastrointestinal bleeding, parasitic infections)
- **Parasitic infections** (e.g. hookworm, malaria)
- **Chronic diseases** (TB, HIV, chronic kidney disease, cancers)
- **Genetic disorders** (e.g. sickle cell disease, thalassemia)
- **Poor absorption of nutrients** (e.g. celiac disease, gastric surgeries)

Vulnerable Groups

- **Pregnant women** — Higher iron requirement; risk of maternal and foetal complications.
- **Lactating mothers** — Increased nutritional demand.
- **Children (6–59 months)** — High risk due to rapid growth and nutritional gaps.
- **Adolescent girls** — Due to menstrual blood loss and poor diet.
- **Elderly people** — Due to poor diet and associated illnesses.

Health Impacts

- Fatigue and weakness
- Reduced cognitive development in children
- Poor school and work performance
- Maternal complications (preterm birth, low birth weight)
- Increased susceptibility to infections
- Severe anaemia can lead to heart failure in extreme cases

Government Initiatives to Control Anaemia

POSHAN Abhiyaan (2018)
- Multi-ministerial initiative to improve nutrition.
- Focus on reducing anaemia among children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women.

Anaemia Mukt Bharat (AMB)
- Launched in 2018 under the National Health Mission.
- 6×6×6 strategy to reduce anaemia across life stages (0–6 years, 6–19 years, 19–49 years, > 49 years).
- Focus on iron and folic acid supplementation, deworming, testing and treatment, and behaviour change.

Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS)
- Provides weekly iron and folic acid tablets to adolescent boys and girls.
- Implemented through schools and Anganwadi centres.
- Includes deworming and nutrition education.

National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI)
- Provides age-appropriate iron and folic acid supplementation across the life cycle.
- Targets children (6–59 months), adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age.

Prevention and Management

- **Adequate and balanced diet** (iron-rich foods, folate, vitamin B12)
- **Iron and folic acid supplementation** (especially for pregnant women, children and adolescents)
- **Control of parasitic infections** (deworming, malaria control)
- **Food fortification** (e.g. iron-fortified salt, wheat flour, rice)
- **Better sanitation and hygiene**
- **Regular screening and follow-up** (especially for high-risk groups)
- **Treatment of underlying causes** (management of chronic diseases, bleeding disorders, nutritional deficiencies)