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Q.1) 'Greenhouse Gas Bulletin' is published by

- a) World Meteorological Organization
- b) World Economic Forum
- c) UN Environment
- d) Climate Vulnerable Forum

Q.1) Solution (a)

The Atmospheric Environment and Research Division of WMO's Research Department publishes the WMO-GAW Annual Greenhouse Gas Bulletins. Each year, these bulletins will report the latest trends and atmospheric burdens of the most influential, long-lived greenhouse gases; carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), as well as a summary of the contributions of the lesser gases. The Bulletins represent the consensus of a consortium of networks operated since the mid 1980s. These three major gases alone contribute about 88% of the increase in radiative forcing of the atmosphere by changes in long-lived greenhouse gases occurring since the beginning of the industrial age (since 1750).

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/editorials/climate-change-there-is-no-room-for-complacency/story-qygwkyBNA5lZuLdcL8jerL.html>

Q.2) Consider the following statements with respect to 'World Meteorological Organization (WMO)'

1. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations
2. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland

Select the correct code:

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.2) Solution (c)

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is an intergovernmental organization with a membership of 191 Member States and Territories. Its current Secretary-General is Petteri Taalas and the President of the World Meteorological Congress, its supreme body, is David Grimes. The Organization is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

It followed on from the International Meteorological Organization, founded in 1873, a non-governmental organization. Reforms of status and structure were proposed from the 1930s,

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culminating in the World Meteorological Convention signed on 11 October 1947 which came into force on 23 March 1950. It formally became the World Meteorological Organization on 17 March 1951, and was designated as a specialized agency of the United Nations.

Q.3) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Stratospheric Aerosol Injection (SAI)'

1. It could limit the effect and impact of climate change due to rising levels of greenhouse gases
2. It involves injection of all the inert gases

Select the correct code:

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.3) Solution (a)

The ability of stratospheric sulfate aerosols to create a global dimming effect has made them a possible candidate for use in solar radiation management climate engineering projects to limit the effect and impact of climate change due to rising levels of greenhouse gases. Delivery of precursor sulfide gases such as sulfuric acid, hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) or sulfur dioxide (SO₂) by artillery, aircraft and balloons has been proposed. It presently appears that this proposed method could counter most climatic changes, take effect rapidly, have very low direct implementation costs, and be reversible in its direct climatic effects.

It has been suggested that the direct delivery of precursors could be achieved using sulfide gases such as dimethyl sulfide, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), carbonyl sulfide, or hydrogen sulfide (H₂S). These compounds would be delivered using artillery, aircraft (such as the high-flying F-15C) or balloons, and result in the formation of compounds with the sulfate anion SO₄²⁻

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/scientists-mull-stratospheric-barrier-to-curb-warming/article25587354.ece>

Q.4) The 'Bo Tribe' was indigenous to

- a) Andamans
- b) Haiti

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- c) Hawaii
- d) Papua New Guinea

Q.4) Solution (a)

The Bo were one of the ten indigenous tribes of the Great Andamanese people, originally living on the western coast of North Andaman Island in the Indian Ocean.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/north-sentinel-island-andaman-nicobar-tribe-american-killed-5460144/>

Q.5) 'Warsaw International Mechanism' is associated with

- a) Climate Change
- b) Disaster Risk Reduction
- c) Proliferation of missile and unmanned aerial vehicle technology
- d) Chemical and biological weapons

Q.5) Solution (a)

At COP19 (November 2013) in Warsaw, Poland, the COP established the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (Loss and Damage Mechanism), to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

At the 19th Conference of the Parties meeting of the UNFCCC in 2013 in Warsaw, Poland, the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts was established. At the 20th Conference of the Parties in Lima, Peru (2014), the work plan of the executive committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism was approved.

Read More -

http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/loss_and_damage/items/8134.php