

Day: Friday

Date: 14 Nov, 2025

NOA Test Series

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NOA Batch : (NT) OB001 - NTS 26

Subject: Essay

Question # 01

Climate change is a governance crisis more than an environmental issue.

Outline:

01: Introduction.

Thesis statement: Climate change is fundamentally a governance crisis more than an environmental issue. It is driven by weak institutions, fragmented accountability, and decision-making frameworks unable to respond effectively to planetary-scale challenges.

02. Climate change is often framed as an environment or scientific problem.

Climate change is often portrayed as an environmental or scientific problem, but

this perspective only tells part of the story. While the impacts on ecosystems, weather patterns and sea level are undeniable, the deeper crisis lies in the human governance systems. Weak institutions and bureaucratic inertia prevent scientific knowledge from translating into timely and effective policies. It demands comprehensive governance reform, including stronger institutions, robust accountability and coordinated global strategies.

a3. Governance Structures are lagging.

- a- Outdated regulations and frameworks
- b- Policy implementations often takes years or decades
- c- Bureaucratic inefficiencies and overlapping mandates reduce responsiveness.
- d- Political short termism.
- e- Institutional rigidity prevents adaptation to unforeseen crisis.

04. Accountability Breakdown.

- a- International climate agreements often lack legally binding enforcement mechanism.
- b- National governments may set ambitious climate targets but fail to follow
- c- Corporate greenwashing
- d- Monitoring and reporting frameworks are inconsistent or poorly implemented.

05. Inequity highlights systemic weaknesses

- a- Disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations.
- b- Inequitable resource allocation
- c- Exacerbation of social and economic inequalities.
- d- Limited access to climate finance and technology.

06. Fragmented Global cooperation.

- a- National interests often take precedence over global climate communities.
- b- Lack of standardized mechanism for tracking and verifying climate actions.

c- Multilateral negotiations are slow and prone to stalemates.

d- Developing countries frequently receive insufficient financial and technological support.

07. Conclusion.

Climate change disproportionately affects vulnerable communities, highlighting governance failures in equity and justice.

Communities that contributed least to emissions often face the worst effects. Low-income countries contribute roughly 3% of global emissions but suffer over 70% of climate-related deaths. (World Bank, 2022)

Richer nations and urban centers often receive more support for climate adaptation than poor or rural areas.

Climate disasters like floods, droughts, and heatwaves disproportionately affect marginalized communities, limiting their

ability to cover. In Bangladesh, cyclones displace millions annually, affecting poor coastal villages.

Vulnerable countries often cannot access adequate funding or advance technology for adaptation and mitigation.

According to OECD (2023), Only about 2% of global climate finance reaches the most vulnerable countries.

Governments and institutions are not keeping pace with the speed and scale of climate change, making policy too slow or ineffective. Many environmental policies were designed decades ago and do not account for current climate realities.

According to the UNFCCC, 70% of national climate plans are not aligned with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting warming to 1.5°C.

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Climate is not just an environmental challenge - it is a test of global governance. Governments struggle to implement timely and effective measures, corporations often fail to follow through on pledges, and vulnerable populations bear the brunt of climate change due to systemic inequalities. Strengthening institutions, enforcing accountability, and ensuring coordinated global action are essential steps to transform climate strategies from aspirational promises into operational realities.
