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Climate change can be mitigated

through conservation of resources

## Outline

### ① Introduction

Thesis statement:

~~the phenomenon of climate change is increasing due to overuse of natural resources. Saving energy, water, and forests can reduce pollution and help protect the environment.~~  
the phenomenon of climate change is intensifying and increasing ratio of forests

② How the overlooked role of resources conservation demand urgent action (Crunch paragraph)

③ How the climate change can be mitigated through conservation of resources (Thesis)

- a) Reducing fossil fuel use lowers emissions
- b) Water conservation helps maintain ecosystems
- c) Efficient land use prevents deforestation
- d) Recycling minimizes industrial pollution

④ How climate change may continue despite conservation (Antithesis)

- a) Industrial growth still drives emissions
- b) Deforestation is hard to control globally

DATE: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

- c) Resources conservation lacks global uniformity
- d) Rising population increases demand

⑤ How the benefits of conservation outweigh the challenges of climate change (Synthesis)

- a) Conservation reduces emissions at source
- b) Sustainable practices help preserve forests
- c) Conservation delays the tipping points
- d) Local conservation builds global impact

⑥ Conclusion

Greta Thunberg once said, "The climate crisis has already been solved. We already have the fact and solutions. All we have to do is to wake up and change." Her words highlights a key truth: climate change is real, and we already <sup>knew</sup> know how to combat it - through conscious action.

One of the most practical solution lies in resource conservation, which reduces pressure on environment. Overuse of energy, forests and fossil fuels directly contribute to the rising temperatures, extreme weather, and biodiversity loss.

Yet, history shows that sustainable practices like recycling, reducing consumption can reverse damage.

Hence, climate change is increasing due to overuse of natural resources.

One can reduce its effects by saving resources like water, energy and forests. This helps control pollution and makes the environment more balanced and safe.

Climate change is accelerating, but the role of resource conservation is often overlooked in public discourse. While global talks focus on carbon credits and technological fines

Simple actions like saving energy, water, and minerals can reduce greenhouse gas emissions drastically. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA) in 2023, improving energy efficiency alone could cut global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 40% by 2040. However, a report by UNEP in 2022 shows that only 16% of countries have fully integrated resource efficiency in their climate plans. Similarly, over 25% of global deforestation is driven by excessive consumption of wood and agricultural expansion (WWF, 2023). To fix this, policies promoting circular economy, green technologies, and conservation awareness are urgently needed. The EU's Green Deal 2021, for example, aims to cut material use by 30% and greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030. Therefore, conservation of resources must become a core climate strategy, not a side note.

Although the threat of climate change is serious, it is essential to shift the focus from fear to positive changes. Reducing the fossil fuel

DATE: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

②  
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consumption directly lowers  $\text{CO}_2$  emissions. The shift from coal, oil, and gas to renewables such as wind and solar dramatically cuts carbon output.

For example, adopting solar-powered systems in households and electric public transport can drastically reduce reliance on fossil fuels. According to International Renewable Energy Agency report 2022, global emissions could be cut by 70% by 2050 if renewable energy scaled up and fossil fuel use is minimized. Thus, reducing fossil fuel use is not only practical but also essential for long term climate mitigation through cleaner and sustainable alternatives.

In addition to <sup>transition from one passage to another one is fine.</sup> reducing fossil fuels, <sup>good</sup> water conservation also helps in ~~main~~ mitigation of climate change by maintaining ecosystems. Water conservation directly helps and aids climate change mitigation by lowering energy use and protecting fragile ecosystems. Pumping, treating and heating water consume vast amount of electricity, often generated from fossil fuels. By using low-flow

appliances, fixing leaks, and ~~not~~ ~~reusing grey water~~, individuals and industries reduce water-related energy demand. In California, for example, the California Energy Commission reported in 2021 that 19% of all electricity use is tied to water services. ~~Excessive water use~~ can dry up wetlands and lakes, weakening biodiversity that play a role in climate stability. Hence, conserving water minimizes emissions and helps ~~preserve~~ ~~ecosystems~~ that act as natural buffers against climate change.

Besides water conservation, efficient use of land also prevents deforestation and climate change. Sustainable land use helps mitigate climate change by ~~preserving~~ forests, which act as major ~~carbon sinks~~.

By practicing responsible agriculture, avoiding ~~overgrazing~~, and promoting urban planning, societies can limit land degradation and forest loss. For instance, ~~agroforestry~~ combines trees planting with crops to conserve land while improving productivity.

The FAO 2023 report states that deforestation accounts for 11% of global carbon emissions. Therefore, conserving land through smart usage directly reduces emissions and supports carbon storage.

Along with efficient land use, recycling minimizes industrial pollution. Recycling reduces industrial emissions by cutting down the need for new raw materials and energy-intensive manufacturing. According to US Environmental Protection Agency, 2022, recycling one ton of paper saves about 17 trees and 4000 kilowatt of energy. Thus, recycling not only reduces energy consumption but also prevents air, water, and soil pollution caused by industrial processes.

However, all do not agree with this, and they believe that despite conservation climate change may continue. Industrial growth still drives emissions. Despite conservation efforts, rapid industrialization continues to drive high emissions, especially in developing economies. According to International Energy Agency report 2023,

industrial activities accounted for 26% of global  $\text{CO}_2$  emissions.

Therefore, without restructuring industrial system towards low-carbon operations, conservation alone cannot fully offset climate change.

In addition to industrial emissions, deforestation is also hard to control globally. Even with global awareness, deforestation remains difficult to stop due to illegal logging, land grabbing, and weak law enforcement. According to Global Forest Watch 2023, the world lost 10.2 million hectares of tree cover in just one year especially in Brazil, Congo, and Indonesia. Hence, the global scale of deforestation challenges the effectiveness of localized conservation efforts in fully mitigating climate change.

Likewise resources conservation lacks global uniformity. Not all nations have equal access to conservation tools or the political will to implement them. Wealthy countries can afford renewable technologies and waste management

(3)

DATE: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

Abdul Qudoos Memon

systems, while ~~poorer~~ <sup>underdeveloping</sup> countries with basic infrastructure. A UNDP 2022 revealed that over 45% low income countries lack the funding to implement sustainable resource strategies.

Thus, conservation can be effective only if global cooperation ensures all nations can implement and enforce sustainable practices equitably.

In addition to lack of global uniformity in resource conservation, rising population increases demand. Growing population, especially in developing countries, continue to increase demand for food, housing, and energy, placing pressure on limited resources. According to the World Bank 2023 report, global population growth is expected to add 2 billion people by 2050, raising energy demand by 50%. Hence, unless population growth is paired with sustainable development policies, conservation measures may fall short.

Nevertheless, the arguments given by the critics do not hold water due to various reasons. The main reason is that, while industrial growth may drive emissions, conservation

reduces emissions at source. Reducing resource consumption directly lowers emissions, tackling climate change at its root. conservation practices like using public transport or switching off appliances significantly reduce energy usage. For example, the IEA 2022 reported that simple energy saving behaviors could reduce household carbon footprints by 20%. In Japan such steps helped stabilize emissions despite economic growth. Therefore, conservation acts as a frontline defense by cutting emissions at the source, unlike costly post-emission solutions.

In addition to conservation reduces emissions at source, sustainable practices help preserve forests. conserving resources reduces pressure on forests, helping them absorb carbon and maintain ecological balance. Efficient use of paper and wood can prevent unnecessary deforestation. According to FAO Global Forest resource Assessment 2020 report, promoting

sustainable forest management could reduce deforestation by 50% by 2030. Thus, responsible consumption of forest products plays a vital role in climate change mitigation.

Furthermore, conservation delays the tipping points. By consuming less, we slow environmental degradation and give Earth's system time to adapt. This delay is crucial to prevent climate tipping points like permafrost melting or coral bleaching.

A Nature study 2022 showed that reducing global consumption could delay irreversible changes by 15-20 years. Hence, conservation buys valuable time for technological and political solutions to emerge.

Likewise, local conservation builds global impact. Small-scale conservation efforts, when replicated across populations, make a global impact. Community level solar use or rain water harvesting collectively reduces global energy and water demand. The Global Footprint Network reported in 2023 that if humanity reduced resource use

by just 10%, Earth Overshoot Day would shift by a full month. Therefore, individual conservation contributes meaningfully to global climate solutions.

To conclude, the conservation of resources is one of the most cost-effective and immediate solutions to climate change. While the challenge of global warming is vast, simple actions like using energy wisely, saving water, recycling can collectively reduce emissions and protect the planet. Conservation strengthens ecosystems, delays tipping points, and promotes fairness across nations. Though industrial growth and population trends pose hurdles, their impact can be minimized through behavioral change, public policy, and global cooperation. Hence, with conscious effort and international commitment, climate change can be effectively mitigated by conserving the very resources that sustain life on Earth.

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