

DATE: ___/___/___

Name :- Asad Ali

LMS ID :- 30306

Batch :- 54

(Q2)

A)

Introduction:-

Climate Change is the one of major issues facing our planet today. It is caused by the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere that trap heat and warm planet. Climate change have significant impacts on the planet. The average global temperature has increased by about 1 degree Celsius since pre-industrial era. Pakistan is the one of most affected countries to Climate Change. The Country face difficultly for climate change.

1) Climate Change:-

Climate change is the long-term alteration of temperature and typically weather in a place. Climate Change could refer to a particular location or the planet as a whole. Climate

DATE: ___/___/___

change cause through changes in weather patterns. A region might be experience lower or higher than average temperature. Climate Change causes severe weather events such as storms, floods and droughts.

2) Causes of Climate Change:-

Human activities are primary cause of climate change. The burning of fossil fuel, oil and natural gas has releases greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases trap heat and they cause the planet to be warm.

3) Effect of Climate Change:-

Climate change have many impacts such as Deforestation, Agriculture and Industrial process, sea level rise, etc.

Possibilities in Countering Climate Change at the Global level.

1) Paris Agreement:-

Global collaboration is essential for combating climate change, international treaties such as Paris agreement. The Paris agreement provide a framework for countries to collaborate to reduce green house gases. These agreements establish goals and objectives to combat climate.

2) Transition of Renewable energy at Global level:-

The global shift from fossil fuel to renewable energy sources including solar, wind, and hydropower provides a long-term approach to lowering emission. Investments in renewable energy technology have the potential to create jobs while also reducing dependency on carbon-intensive energy.

3) Protecting forest:-

Protecting and restoring forests are

vital for carbon sequestration and biodiversity. Global efforts to promote reforestation and afforestation can contribute to mitigating climate change.

Hindrances in Countering Climate Change at Global Level:-

1) Lack of International Climate Negotiate:-

Because not all countries agree on the urgency of tackling climate change, effective regulation are being implemented slowly. Disagreement between wealthy and poor countries frequently stymie progress in international climate discussion.

2) Economic & Political Influence:-

In many nations, the fossil fuel industry has a substantial economic and political impact. Considering vested interests and the possibility of employment losses, leaving these businesses might be difficult.

3) Resource Limitations:-

Many nations lack the financial and technology mean necessary to put climate change adaption and mitigation plans into action. For certain countries, access to climate funding and technology transfer remain a hurdle.

Possibilities in Countering Climate Change in Pakistan

1) International Support:-

Pakistan may benefit from partnerships and International Climate fund to support adaptation and mitigation programmes.

2) Strategies:-

Pakistan can adapt to climate-related difficulties such as monsoon

Hindrances

1) Energy Crisis:-

Pakistan faces an energy crisis and transitioning to renewable energy source

Conclusion:-

Climate change is a global crisis that requires coordinated efforts at both the global and national level.

B)

Introduction:-

Disaster risk management (DRM) is a systematic process of minimising the negative effects of disaster both naturally occurring and caused by human activity like a variety of actions that include preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. DRMs aims to make communities infrastructure and ecosystems are more resilient so that fewer people lose their lives.

Opportunities in Disaster Risk Management

1) Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction:-

Empowering local communities to actively participate in disaster risk reduction initiatives can help to

Identifying local vulnerabilities and developing context-specific strategies. Pakistan has made strides in community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM)

2) Early Warning System:-

Implementing effective early warning systems can provide timely information about impending disaster allowing for evacuation and preparedness.

3) Climate Change Adaptation:-

Integration of climate change adaptation measures into disaster risk management can address the increasing frequency and intensity of climate change disaster.

Challenges in Disaster Risk Management in Pakistan

1) Frequent Natural Hazards:-

Pakistan is prone to a range of natural disasters including earthquake,

DATE: ___/___/___

floods, drought and landslides.

2) Limited Resources:-

Resources
Constraints including ~~for~~ financial limitations and inadequate infrastructure, hinder comprehensive disaster risk management

Conclusion:-

Disaster risk management is a multifaceted approach that aim to reduce the impacts of disasters through preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery measures.

Q2)

Introduction:-

Solid waste management is the process of collecting, transporting, treating and disposing of solid waste. Solid waste management policy of Pakistan is a comprehensive framework.

1) Solid Waste Management:-

Solid waste management is the process of collecting, transporting, treating and disposing of solid waste. Solid waste can be anything that is discarded, such as foodscrap, paper, plastic.

2) Salient Features of national solid waste Management Policy of Pakistan :-

i) Focus on waste reduction:-

The policy places a strong emphasis on waste reduction. It is most effective way to reduce the environmental impact of solid waste.

ii) Integration of waste collection and transportation:-

The policy calls for the integration of waste collection and transportation services. This will help to improve efficiency and reduce cost.

iii) Promotion of waste treatment and recycling:-

The policy promotes the treatment and recycling of solid waste. This will help to reduce the amount of waste that needs to be disposed.

iv) ^{private} Public-Partnership:-

The policy promotes public-private partnership in solid waste management.

3) Implementation of the Policy:-

The National Solid Waste management Policy of Pakistan 2022 is being implemented by the Ministry of Climate change. The ministry is working with other government agencies, the

DATE: ___/___/___

private sector and civil society.

4) Challenges of Implementation:-

The Lack of financial resources, Lack of technical expertise, and weak governance is the main challenges of implementation from policy.

Conclusion:-

The National Solid Waste Management Policy of Pakistan 2022 is a comprehensive framework for the management of solid waste in country.