

Q.No.2:

a) Discuss key features of COP-28 held in UAE in Nov-Dec.2023 in context of loss and Damage fund and some other financial issues of developing countries.

Ans: Introduction:

To control climate change United Nations drafted United Nations Framework Convention on climate change (UNFCCC). Under UNFCCC, it was decided to hold yearly meetings known as Conference of Parties (COP) to assess the progress of treaties, conventions and meetings. In Nov-Dec.2023, the conference of parties held their 28th meeting in Dubai for 2 weeks and formulated several resolutions and agreements from funding to assessing the progress of climatic actions.

Key Features of COP-28:

1) State Transitioning away from fossil Fuels:
One of the key features of COP-28 was assent regarding transitioning away from fossil fuels. It is already a part of Paris Agreement 2015, the landmark convention on climate change. The conference of parties (COP-28) reiterated the point to achieve net zero by 2050.

Increase length
Add headings
Draw diagrams

2) Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA):

COP28 calls for enhancing adaptive capabilities and reducing the vulnerability from drastic climatic implications. Moreover, Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) focuses on doubling the adaptation finance on 2030. The most vulnerable states can take proper adaptive and cost-safety measures.

3) Climate Finance:

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimates that wealthy nations owe developing countries \$500 billion in 2025 under the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) for climate finance.

Loss and Damage Fund:

By the end of COP28, \$770.6 million dollars were pledged beginning with \$100 million dollars each from UAE and Germany. The World Bank will oversee the disbursement of funding for the time being.

Conclusion: COP28 ended on a positive note with significant progress in context of dealing the loss and damage fund and other financial issues of the developing countries.

Q. No. 2

(b) What is solid waste Management?
Discuss different methods.

Ans: Introduction:
Solid waste management is

the systematic management of the generation, treatment, recycling and disposal of solid waste.

Steps involved in solid waste

Management:

- 1) Waste generation
- 2) Collection of waste
- 3) Transfer to specific areas
- 4) Treatment of waste
- 5) Recycling and Recovery
- 6) Disposal

Methods of solid waste Management

1) Land filling:

Solid waste is collected and disposed in designated areas where it is accumulated.



2) Incineration

Burning waste to reduce its volume.

3) Waste-to-Energy method

Converting waste into energy through various technologies for example generation of natural gas from animal dump.

? Conclusion

Solid waste management is an integral part of management in any area. It is done to ensure the environment and keep the environment clean.

c) Write a note on Balanced Diet.

Ans: Introduction:

A balanced diet is crucial for maintaining good health and well-being. It involves consuming a variety of foods in appropriate proportions to meet the body's nutritional needs.

Components of Balanced Diet:

1) Carbohydrates: Whole grains, fruits, and vegetables contain carbohydrates. They are the main source of energy.

2) Protein: Essential to growth and repair of muscles and other body tissues. Poultry, fish, beans, and nuts are major sources for protein.

3) Fats: Fats are important in relation to fat soluble vitamins. They are found in nuts, olive oil, avocados, etc.

4) Vitamins: Water and fat soluble vitamins play an important role in many chemical processes in the body.

5) Minerals :

These are inorganic elements essential for body's normal functioning.

6) Hydration :

Drinking an adequate amount of water is also a component of balanced diet in order to keep the body hydrated.

Conclusion :

A balanced diet is essential for proper growth and development of a person from childhood to old age. Therefore, the components should be consumed in appropriate proportions as per the need of the body.

Q.2

d) Discuss any 3 renewable energy resources under CPEC.

Ans:

1) Hydropower:

Generation of electricity with the help of hydal power of a country is called hydropower.

Under CPEC, various hydropower projects are being carried like

Dasu hydropower project, Diamer-Bhaska Dams, harnessing the power of flowing water to generate electricity.

2) Solar Energy

CPEC is also assisting in solar energy in the form of Quaid-e-Azam solar park in Punjab. It is a abundant, renewable source of energy in the country of Pakistan.

3) Wind Energy :

Wind energy is another resource of renewable energy in which energy is generated from wind power. Various wind power plants are included in CPEC such as Thimpir Wind Power Plant and Sochal wind power project aimed at harnessing energy from fast flowing winds.