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# Climate Change Disasters: The Need for Climate Justice and Disaster Management in Pakistan

## Outline :

### 1) Introduction

**Thesis Statement:** There is no escaping the fact that Pakistan is bearing the brunt of climate change disasters caused substantially by the negligence of developed world. Recent catastrophic climate-induced calamities have given birth to an emergency need for climate justice and disaster management in Pakistan. Several holistic measures need to be taken in order to mitigate the risk faced by Pakistan.

### 2) Contextualizing the key variables

- Climate Change
- Climate Justice
- Disaster Management

### 3) Climate-induced disasters in Pakistan:

- A) Unprecedented floods of 2010 and 2022
- B) Deadly heatwaves of 2015
- C) Devastating droughts of 2019
- D) Wildfires of 2022 at Koh-e-Sulaiman.

### 4) Factors manifesting the need for climate justice and disaster management:

- A) Rise in temperature resulting in the increasing frequency of floods, drought, heatwaves and cyclone (case in point: Survey on the temperature of Pakistan)

B) Changing weather patterns affecting the agriculture yield of the country leading to food insecurity. (Case in point: Global Hunger Index 2022) 99th out of 121 countries

C) Climate-induced migration adding misery to already deteriorated lives of people  
(Case in point: 33 million people displaced reported by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA))

D) Rise in sea-level posing a threat of inundation to many coastal areas in Pakistan  
(Case in point: Karachi could be completely submerged by 2060 - experts at COP26)

~~E)~~

~~E) Devastating climate change incidents causing havoc on economic edifice.  
(Case in point: \$30 billion lost in flash floods 2022)~~

## 5) Pragmatic measures to ensure climate justice and disaster management in Pakistan:

A) Re-compensing of climate-induced damage in Pakistan by global polluters

B) Re-directing financial assistance towards rehabilitation, rebuilding and development of climate change victims

C) Funding and strengthening National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

D) Adopting GIS technology to identify Disaster Risk Zones.

## 6) Conclusion

## Essay:

The ashes of Nagasaki and Heroshima might have brought pacification, self accomplishment, glory and pride to a few small men, occupying big offices, but the real price was paid by innocent people, plants and animals. Same has happened to Pakistan wherein the 'progress, modernization, prosperity and economic growth' of the developed world has wrecked havoc on millions of innocent Pakistanis who have near to zero contribution towards global warming and climate change. In its short history, Pakistan has gone through many twists and turns of climate change including catastrophic floods of 2010 and 2022, severe heatwaves, droughts and wildfires at Koh-e-Sulaiman in 2022. Seeing through the prism of socio-economic losses, it can be clearly stated that Pakistan lags behind in efficiency to combat climate change. There are <sup>many</sup> number of factors demonstrating the need of climate justice and disaster management in Pakistan. The most prominent among them is Pakistan's vulnerability to floods, droughts and heatwaves due to rise in temperature, increasing food insecurity and climate-induced migration on large-scale. Moreover, rise in sea level and economic losses due to climate disasters. To overcome the losses and address the climate change, it is high time to ensure climate justice and disaster management by taking comprehensive measures like recompensing of climate-induced damage by global polluters, strengthening National

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Disaster Management Authority and using advanced GIS technology to identify disaster risk zones. Hence, there is no escaping the fact that Pakistan is bearing the brunt of climate disasters caused by the negligence of developed countries. Recent catastrophic calamities have given birth to an emergency need for climate justice and disaster management in Pakistan. Therefore, several holistic measures are to be taken to mitigate the risk faced by Pakistan.

