

## Failure to recognize Human Smuggling

One of central factor hindering the effective recognition of smuggler activities is the pervasive corruption within law enforcement agencies. The intricate nature of transnational human smuggling operations involves complexities that would seemingly be impossible without the tacit knowledge of law officials. Officials often turn a blind eye to the actions of smugglers in exchange for illicit kickbacks. For instance, in Pakistan, where FIA The Federal Investigation Agency entrusted with the responsibilities of cracking down on smugglers and safeguarding the rights of migrants, <sup>becomes</sup> complicit in the illicit process. Therefore, corruption among law enforcement agencies leaves no place to track the illegal activities of human smuggling.



Climate change exacerbates simmering ethnic and sectarian divisions, further fueling conflicts. It ignites community tensions, compelling displacement in the face of disasters. The influence of displaced residents intensifies competition for resources, fostering resentment within local communities. The absence of effective conflict resolution mechanisms allows extremists to exploit existing ethnic and sectarian divides, heightening tensions. For instance, glacier outbursts in Upper Hunza and the displacement of victims of extreme weather events in Gilgit have exacerbated existing tensions between the Shia and Sunni sects. The displaced Ismaili communities now engage in resource based conflicts, leading to a escalation in violence. Thus, climate atrocities create an environment ripe for extremist exploitation and exacerbate ethnic tensions over resource competition.

Another dire consequence of climate change is it ignites conflicts over scarce



resources. As the global population continues to grow, environment degradation further strains already limited resources, escalating competition among communities. For instance, in regions grappling with pronounced water scarcity, climate change deals a devastating blow to agriculture, a lifeline for many. Any shift in climate patterns adversely affects this vital sector, triggering alarming escalation in resource conflicts centered around agriculture. Therefore people find themselves thrust into deadly conflicts as they struggle to cope with the scarcity of resources induced by changing climate.

Another impact of climate change is exacerbate existing disparities among different socioeconomic groups. Severe weather events disproportionately affect rural and impoverished communities, which are already lacking in essential resources. These areas heavily rely on agriculture activities for their livelihoods. Climate change disrupts it



and their livelihood and forced them to migrate. The temporary hoarens often expose them to diseases and lack of support drives them into poverty. Furthermore, devastation caused by climate change hampers their ability to rebuild homes and live, perpetuating the cycle of poverty. This was vividly illustrated by flood in Pakistan in 2022, where impoverished communities were severely affected. Hence, climate change perpetuates the cycle of poverty and widens the gap between rich and poor.

Another cause of conflicts due to climate change is snowless winters, the reduced snowfall lead to water scarcity in the region, as this is a source of water for many rivers that flow into Pakistan. The scarcity prompts india to violate the water treaty and controls the water of certain of certain rivers flowing in Pakistan which affects the agriculture, water supply and overall



economics activities in Pakistan. Any unilateral actions by india that affect the flows of these rivers could lead to disputes and escalations of conflicts in the region. Retreating of glaciers in the Himalayan region at faster pace further adds fuel to the fire, by adding a long term -threat of water scarcity, intensifying the already fraught situation. Hence, the snowless winter in india held Kashmir and Ladakh has the potential to impact Pakistan in the context of india pa Pakistan conflicts.

Climate change reduces the ecosystem capacity to support growing population. As extreme weather events hits badly on environment, it pollutes the beautiful environment that supports life, exploit the soil that give life to food, disturb the underwater ecosystem that give life to fish, rise sea levels that snatches land from people and altogether



disturb the food chain that supports the life on earth. As a result, low resources are unable to meet the need of growing population. So, climate change making the ecosystem more vulnerable to support life.