255ay : Water crisis is a national security threat to Pakistan Outline Introduction Thesis statement: The wates crisis in Pakistan is more than α crisis in this a ticking national security shortage it's a ticking national security time bomb. With depleting resources, Write simple sentences integral tensions rise, and diplomacy is to avoid structural strained. Therefore, water scarcity is mistakes an existential national security liter Correlation between water crisis]]. and national security 111 Water crisis a national security threat to Pakistan Geopolitical tensions on water respurces (0) Economic downturn due to water **(b)** crisis Social unrest as communities impère (C) for limited water resource because (d) Internal displacement unavailability of water Energy vulnerability due to decline in hydropower production (9) tu (f) Water scarcity cause 9 reading of food crisis Biodiversity and environmental degradation (9)



National defense challenge Water theft and black market (h) (z) wates to clean imited alless (j) health crisis resuls in with India Disputes and tensions (K) Indus Water Treaty oves the setback industrial to sector (L) A conflict ovez Inter - provincial (m) water resour Conclusion IV. Also mention recommendations to counter this challenge

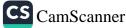


855ay

Water scarcity is like an invisible enemy infiltrating an nation's defenses. Just as a country needs a strong army to protect itself, ensuring ample water resources is vital for its survival Without enough water, the nation becomes vulnerable, impacting agriculture, health and overall stability. There is a strong link between water resources and national security. Water crisis is a national security threat to Pakistan due to multiple reasons. First among them is rising geopolitical tensions on water resources. Secondly, economic downturn will increase due to water crisit. Similarly, scarcity of water crisis will trigger social unrest and internal displacement. Pakistan will also face energy crisis along with food insecurity of f water shortage exacerbates. Further, biodiversity and environment will be destroyed due to declining water sources Additionally, water crisis is a national defense challenge. It is also stimulating water theft.



Likewise, health sector and industrial sector are vulnerable owing to water cricis. Moreover, regional and inter-provincial conflicts are rising because of scarcity of water resources. In simple, words, the water crisis in Pakistan - it is a ticking national security time bomb. With depleting water resources, internal tensions rise, and diplomacy is an existential threat to security of Pakistan. The correlation between water crisis and national security is a pressing roye. Inadequate access to water resources can exacerbate existing tensions, disrupt economies, and lead to social and political unrest. Steven Solomon mentioned in his book "Water: The Epic struggle for wealth, Power, and Civilization." that many conflicts and tensions were exupted on a national scale due to scarce water resources Likewise



the water crisis poses a direct threat to various sectors - agriculture, health, food - critical for a country's well-being. Therefore, national security is intertwined with water security. The first reason for taking water crisis as a national security to Pakistan is rising geopolitical tensions over water resources Due to a significant dependency of Pakistan on different rivers to fulfill its domestic, agricultural and industrial needs. However, the bordering countries have reservations on distribution of water resources. For example, there is a conflict between Pakistan and Afghanistan on kabul river. Afghanistan has started two projects "salma" and "shatoot" dam on the river Kabulleading to the decline in the flow of water towards Pakistan Pakistan's different areas like Peshwar and the merged districts Bany, Lakki Marwat are highly dependent



on the water of this river. Therefore, it has become a bone of contention between Pakistan and Afghanistan Furthermore, the economy of Pakistan is also badly affected due to water crisis. Pakistan is an agrazian country with more than half of its population is directly and indirectly connected with agriculture. For instance, according to the Water Regulation Authority of Pakistan and the WAPDA, almost 80% of Punjab and Sindh are dependent on three rivers - Indus, Jhelum and Chenab for their agricultural needs. Therefore, the deckine in the flow of these rivers will directly affect the productivity of agriculture sector. The decline in agricultural yield means a dounturn trend will be reported in the overall GDP of Pakistan Moreover, according to the Pakistan Council of Research in water Resources (PCRWR) nearly so percent of the land area



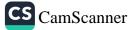
suffers from water scarcing. Hence, the scarcity of water has detrimented impacts on the economy of Pakitan In the same vein, many social problems and tensions are exupting among communities over meagre water resources: Illegal water hydrants are complicating the issue in different areas of Pakistan. For example, karachi residents have tor example, karachi residents have been experiencing extra oramary disruption in the water supply. The illegal hydrants', which routinely cripple water supply in many areas of the city, flowrish because of the clandestine cillusion of influential local people industrialists, law enforcement agencies and water utility stars. Water tankens can be seen plying the streats The general perception is that tankens do roaring busines when there are water shortages. This is pushing water shortages This is pushing people towards frustration, unrest and alienated because of depleting. water resources



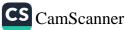
in addition, internal displacement in Pakistan has become a pressing issue, primakily attributed to the escalating wates crisis. The depletion of mater resources, exacesbated by climate change has led to previent droughts, reduced agricultural productivity , and compromised access to clean water for many communities. As a sesult, people are forced to abandon their homes and migrate to other areas in search of bettes living As reflected in the book water: Asia's New Battleground by Brahma Chellaney that the internal displacement had profound socio-economic implications, creating challenges for both the displaced populations and the host communities. Hence, internal displacement is a threat to nation security. Similarly water crisis has far-reaching implications for the country's power generation and overall energy security. The water scarcity has a direct impact on hydropower production, a major source



of electricity in Pakistur Reduced water availability diminishes the capacity of hydropower plants, leading to energy shortages and an increased reliance on hydrocarbons. This vulnerability is well explored in the book water, peace, and war: confronting the Global water crisis by Brahma Chellancy, where the author delves into the intricate connections between water scarcity, energy production , and geopolitical challences. So water crisis will lead to energy crisis in Pakistan. Conjointly, the water deficiency in Pakistan has catalyzed biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, posing severe threats to the country's ecosystems. As water scarcity intensifies ecosystems crucial for supporting diverse flora and faung are adversely affected, leading to habitat destruction and fragmention



Reduced water availability disrupts the delicate balance of ecosystems, jeopardizing the survival of numerous plant and animal species. A comprehensive exploration of the linkage between water crisis, biodiversity loss, and environmental degration can be found in the book "Ecosystem Services for Well-Being in Deltas: Integrated Assectment for Policy Analysis" by Robert J. Nicholls and Charlotte H. streck. Thus, water crisis is considered as a major factor behind biodiversity loss and environmental degradation In the same manner, water scarcity is a leading cause behind food crisis in Pakistan. The water crisis has triggered a significant food crisis, as the agriculture sector heavily dependent on irrigation grapples with dwindling water resource It has led to decreased crops yields, affecting stuple food production and contributing to food insecurity. Jeremy J. Schmidt



highlights this fact in his book "Water, Abundance, scarcity, and security in the Age of Humanity" that there is a deep connection between water shortage and food inceasity. He says that water crisis is a leading factor behind increasing hunger and poverty in the world. Hence, food crisis is an ultimate outcome of water crisis in the country In the similar manner national defense of Pakistan is at stake owing to water isis. The main presents considerable defense challenges intertwining issues of water resources scarcity, regional geopolitics, and security As water deficiency escalates, it exacerbates existing tensions and potential conflicts with neighboring countries adding a layer of complexity to Pakistan's defense land'scape "The Age of Consequences: How the Decisions of Today Shape Our World Tomostrow by country



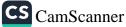
White sheds light on the geopolitical and security ramifications of water scarcing. In this way, it is a threat to national defense of Pakistan Additionally the water crisis has spawned a troubling phenomenon of water theft, leading to the emergence of a clandestine black market for this clandestine black market for this vital resource. A notable case study highlighting this issue involves the rampant illegal tapping of water from irrigation conats, particularly in rural areas heavily dependent on agriculture. The black market for weller has become an informal yet thriving economy, where middlemen exploit the desperation of farmers and communities by selling water at exorbitant prices. This illicit trade not only deepens the trade not only deepens the economic woes of those affected Ly major scarcial byt also



Juels social tensions. In this way, water crisis is spawning water Theft along with a black market. health crisis is becoming worse worse due to unavailability of clean water. The water crisis is affecting millions of people in Pakiston especially children, Insufficient water supply and poor sanitation contribute to the spread of waterborne diseases, posing serious threats to public health. Contaminated water sources become breeding grounds for pathogens, leading to outbreaks of diseases such as cholera, dysentry and Typhoid. "The Big Thint: The Secret Life and Turbulent Future of Water" by Charles Fishman offers insights into the global water ensus and its linkage with various appets of human life including health. It also highlights how vulnerable communities , especially those in rural areas, bear the brunt of these health



challenges, expessioncing high s rates of Toorbisity and mostaling Conseavently health issues and emerging due to water scarat In the similar tashion, India and Pakistan have faced longstanding disputes over the Indus Water Trendy a water sharing agreement signed in 1960. The treaty, brokered by the World Bank, allocater the waters of the Indus River system between the two nations. Tensions otise periodically due to concerns about water scarcity, in Frastrural development, and accusations of violations by-either party For example, India is building different dams and barrages like Kishanganga Baglihar dam and many mose on the Western tributnies by violating the Indus Water Treaty. These dams and bassages are diverting the flew of water from Pakistan, Moreover, the level of water flow is also



declining hese developments et p this water conflict can turn into a nuclear flashpoint be tween these two states Similarly, the water crisis has generated interprovinced conflicts, with provinces grappling for their share of the diminishing water resources. Competition over V wates allocation has intensified tensions among provinces, leading to disputes over the distribution and compol of this critical resource. For example, these is dispute between Sindh and Punjab over the water of the Indus river Likewise, Kalabagh dam's constructions was halted due to Sindh's reservations over its structure and operations. Hence, the inter provincial tensions are affecting the national integration conservently the national security of Pakistan is in perils



Moreover, the water paucity Moreover, the water paucity in Pakistan poses a significant setback to the industrial sector hampering economic growth and stability. The scarcity of water resources has led to disneptions in industrial operations, particularly in sectors heavily reliant on water for manufacturing processes. As highlightined in "Running out of Water: The Looming Crisis and Solutions to conserve our Most Processing Percestors heavily Peters Southers To conserve Our Most Precious Resources" by Peter Rogers and susan Leal, the industrial sectors dependence on water makes it vulnerable to the impacis of shortages, affecting production met amplifying existing challenges. Therefore industrial growth of Pakistan is heavily affected by water crisis crisis. To conclude, the water crisis in Pakistan is more than a shortige it is a ticking national security time bomb. Internal tensions and external threats

CS CamScanner

are intensifying due to intensifying water powery. There are following reasons which substantiate water crisis is a national security threat to Pakistan, the first among them is geopolitical tension over water resources. Further, economic crisis and social unvest are increasing even the food sector and the ecosystem are not spared. In the same vein, water theft is rising day by day Lastly, health crisis, regional and national tensions are intensifying owing to paucity of water resources. Hence, water crisis is a national security Threat to Pakistan

