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Topic:

"Climate Change In
Pakistan: Causes And
Consequences."

Outline:

1. Introduction

1.1) Barack Obama said,
"We are the first
generation to feel the
climate change and the
last generation who can
do something about it."

1.2) The main causes of
climate change in Pakistan
are similar to those
globally: increased
green house gases
emissions from burning
fossil fuels, agriculture
practices, and land
use changes.

1.3) Tremendous social,
environmental and econo

mic impacts

1.4) Thesis statement

2 What are the causes of Climate Change in Pakistan?

2.1) Increased Green House Gas emissions:

2.1.1) From fossil fuels combustion e.g. burning coal, oil and gas.

2.1.2) From agricultural activities particularly live stock farming and rice cultivation.

2.1.3) Through land use changes: deforestation and urbanization etc.

2.1.4) Environmental degradation reduces the environment's ability to absorb carbon dioxide.

2.2.5) Pakistan ranks 31st in this year's Climate

Change Performance Index CCPI.

2.2) Geographical location of Pakistan.

2.2.1) Pakistan's location
made it susceptible
to extreme weather
events.

2.2.2) Rise in flooding.

2.2.3) Intensification
of droughts.

2.2.4) Extreme heat
events.

2.2.5) Dean Emeritus
at the Boston University
Pardee School of
Global Studies Professor
Adil Najam said, "For
2022, Pakistan was
number one most
affected country
because of super
floods."

2.3) Dependence on
monsoon rainfall.

2.3.1) Changes in
rainfall patterns

2.3.2) The World Bank's
2025 report:

Climate change will
significantly impact
monsoon rainfall
patterns, leading to
both increased rainfall
and more frequent
extreme events.

2.4) Melting Glaciers and
Rise in Sea-level:

2.4.1) Melting of glaciers
in Himalayas, which
are the source of many
of Pakistan's rivers.

2.4.2) The World Water
Development Report
2025, released by
Unesco says:

Hindukush, Himalaya
could lose 50% of
glaciers by year
2100.

2.5) Socio-economic
factors leading to.

climate change.

2.5.1) Social Causes:

- 2.5.1.1) Rapid population growth strain natural resources, increasing pressure on water, land and energy
- 2.5.1.2) Poverty & inequality
- 2.5.1.3) Lack of resources and infrastructure in poverty stricken area further reduces adaptive capacity to climate change.
- 2.5.1.4) Lack of awareness and prioritization.

2.5.2) Economic Causes:

- 2.5.2.1) Rapid industrialization is the major factor towards climate change.
- 2.5.2.2) Generating power and need for new power plants lead to further exacerbating the problem.
- 2.5.2.3) Financial Instability in the country
- 2.5.2.4) Budget Deficit to reduce the risk of climate change.

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2.5.3) In 2025, United Nations reports highlight that Pakistan faces a heightened climate crisis, despite contributing less than 1% to global emission.

2.6) Weak Governance and institutional capacity.

2.6.1) Ineffective climate change policies.

2.6.2) Corruption and lack of coordination between different government agencies.

2.6.3) In the coming year, Pakistan's climate change policies face challenges and need improvement, according to 2025 UN report.

3 Consequences of climate change in Pakistan:

3.1) Extreme Weather Events

- 3.1.1) Increased frequency and intensity of heat waves, destructive cyclones, droughts and floods.
- 3.1.2) The last decade 2011-2020 is the warmest on record.
- 3.1.3) Wildfires start more easily when conditions are hotter.
- 3.1.4) Climate Risk Index - CRI 2025 truly ranks Pakistan 1st among top ten countries most affected by extreme weather events in 2022.

3.2) Water Scarcity:

- 3.2.1) Changes in rainfall patterns and glacier melting can lead to water scarcity, impacting agriculture, industry and human populations.
 - 3.2.2) Pakistan ranks ^{According to a 2018 report by IMF} third in the world among countries facing acute water shortages.
- Reports by (UNDP) United Nations

Development Programme and Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) also warn the authorities that the South Asian country will reach absolute water scarcity by 2025.

3.3) Food Insecurity.

3.3.1) Negatively impacting agricultural productivity, leading to food shortages price increases.

3.3.2) Deserts are expanding, reducing land for growing food.

3.4) Public health deterioration.

3.4.1) Disease outbreaks and changes in disease vectors.

3.4.2) Extreme weather events increase deaths and make it difficult for Health Care Systems to keep up.

3.4.2) According to WHO's in Pakistan the average

temperatures are expected to rise to 6.1° Celsius until 2100. This could lead to health-related deaths to rise, about 63 deaths per 100,000 until the year 2080 which were recorded as 10 per 100,000 until 1990.

3.5) Economic Impacts

3.5.1) Significant economic losses due to damage to infrastructure, agriculture and other sectors.

3.5.2) Climate change increases the factors that put and keep people in poverty.

3.5.3) Heat can make it difficult to work in outdoor jobs.

3.5.4) One of the major hindrances in development of Pakistan.

3.5.5) According to the World Bank Group's Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) 2022; the combined risks of extreme climate-related events, environmental degradation,

and air pollution are projected to reduce Pakistan's GDP by at least 18-20% by 20250.

4 Conclusion:

- 4.1) Plan a fossil fuels phase out.
 - 4.2) Implement more renewable energy projects.
 - 4.3) improve monitoring and enforcement mechanism for national climate policies.
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THE ESSAY

According to former US president Barack Obama, "We are the first generation to feel the climate change and the last generation who can do something about it." So climate change is the defining issue of our time and we are all the defining moment. It is a wreaking havoc for global community and is impacting Pakistan more significantly. In Pakistan there are so many natural and artificial factors like rising temperatures, increased green house gas emissions, geographical location, dependence on monsoon rainfall, melting of glaciers and rise in sea level, weak governance and institutional capacity and most importantly the socio-economic factors are exacerbating the climate change. And all these ills have drastic consequences; extreme weather events, water scarcity, food insecurity, public health deterioration and weak economy. Hence, there is a dire need to effectively address the issue of climate change immediately.