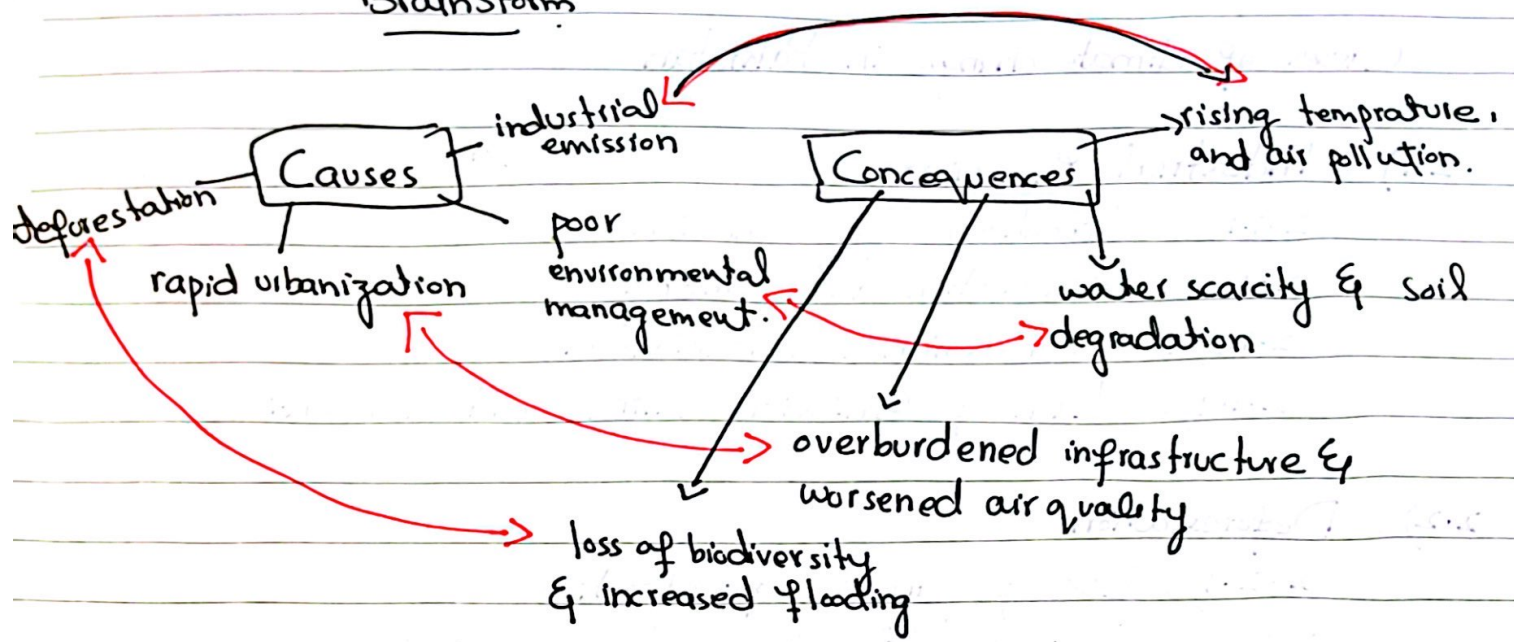


Climate change in Pakistan: Causes & Consequences

BrainStorm



Outline

1. Introduction.

1.1). Attention Grabber

1.2). General Statement

1.3). Thesis statement: There are several causes of climate change in Pakistan, including industrial emission, deforestation, rapid urbanization, and poor environmental management, which lead to severe consequences such as loss of biodiversity and increased flooding, overburdened infrastructure and worsened air quality, rising temperatures and air pollution, as well as water scarcity and soil degradation.

Date _____

2). Main body:

Causes of climate change in Pakistan

2.1) Industrial Emission

- 2.1.1) Greenhouse Gas Emission.
- 2.1.2) Air pollution and Smog.
- 2.1.3) Over-reliance on Fossil Fuels
- 2.1.4) Lack of Emission Controls and Regulations.

2.2) Deforestation

- 2.2.1) Loss of Carbon Sequestration.
- 2.2.2) Increased Flooding and soil Erosion.
- 2.2.3) Loss of Biodiversity.
- 2.2.4) Impact on Local Communities and Livelihood.

2.3) Rapid Urbanization Energy Consumption, air pollution & smog

- 2.3.1) Deforestation and Loss of Green Spaces.
- 2.3.2) Strain on water Resources.

4) Poor environmental management:

- 2.4.1) Inadequate waste management.
- 2.4.2) Over exploitation of Natural Resources.
- 2.4.3) Lack of Enforcement of Environmental Regulations.
- 2.4.4) Inefficient water management.

Consequences of climate change in Pakistan

2.1) Loss of biodiversity and increased flooding.

2.1.1) Melting Glaciers and GLOFs (Glacial Lake Outburst Floods)

2.1.2) Intense and Erratic Monsoons.

Loss of biodiversity

2.1.3) Disruption of Natural habitats

2.1.4) Coral bleaching and Marine Loss.

2.2) Overburdened Infrastructure

2.2.1) Transportation infrastructure damage.

2.2.2) Urban Drainage and Sewer Systems under pressure.

2.2.3) Energy Infrastructure under climate strain.

2.2.4) Inadequate Housing & informal settlements.

2.3) Rising temperature & air pollution.

2.3.1) Intensifying Heatwaves

2.3.2) Impact on Agriculture and Food Security.

2.3.3) Smog and Toxic Air in cities.

2.4) Water Scarcity & Soil Degradation.

2.4.1) Inefficient Irrigation and overuse.

2.4.2) Increased soil Erosion.

3) Conclusion

3.1) Thesis restated, Summary of Ideas presented.

3.2) Concluding thoughts.

Date

< The Essay >

Introduction

In the 1960s, US president Lyndon B. Johnson was warned by his science advisors that fossil fuel use could lead to dangerous climate shifts in the next century. He acknowledged the risk but prioritized economic growth. Today, that silent choice echoes across continents as wildfires, floods, and heatwaves become the new norm. Climate change is not a future war — it is already underway. Climate change is not just an environmental issue — it is also an economic, social, and political crisis. It affects agriculture, water supply, public health, migration patterns and even national security. Ranked among the top 10 most climate-vulnerable countries in the Global Climate Risk Index by Germanwatch, Pakistan is facing severe repercussions of climate change — driven by causes such as deforestation, rapid urbanization, industrial emission, and poor environmental management, which are manifesting in the form of extreme weather events, rising temperature, glacial melt, agricultural disruption and escalating health risk, collectively threatening the nation's environmental stability and long-term development.

Causes of climate change : Disaster