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13 / 08 / 2025 Day: Wednesday

Climate Change in Pakistan: Causes & Consequences

→ Brainstorming

Climate change in Pakistan
- Causes
- Consequences

1) Global gas Emissions
2) Rainfall
- Melting Glaciers
- Monsoon rain patterns
- Intense Rain
- Glacial lake outbursts

1) Deadly Monsoon Floods
- Glacial melts
- Rains
- claiming hundreds of "Lifes" Lives

3) Rising Temprotures
- Global Genocide/Bombing
- War Effects

2) Heatwaves / Rising Temp.
- Health Emergencies
- Power outages
- Agricultural stress

4) Dead level Reservoirs
5) Poor Infrastructure/drainage
- Urbanization
6) Funding shortage

3) Droughts / Water Scarcity
4) Urban Flooding
5) Sinkholes

Outline:

1) INTRODUCTION

1.1 Hook
1.2 Topic Background
1.3 Thesis Statement
The severe flooding in Pakistan in 2025, driven by intense monsoon rains and glacial lake outbursts, has caused widespread loss of life, displacement and infrastructure damage, resulting into rising temperatures, heat waves and Urban Flooding etc.

2) CAUSES

2.1 Global Gas Emissions

2.1.1 Green House Gas Emissions
2.1.2 Global Boiling

2.2 Rising Temperatures

2.1.1 Intense Heatwaves
2.1.2 Global Bombing
2.1.3 War Effects

2.3 Melting Glaciers

2.3.1 Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
2.3.2 long standing Glaciers Melting

2.4 Erratic Rainfall Patterns

2.4.1 Prolong draughts
2.4.2 Intense, Localized flooding
2.4.3 Poor infrastructure / Dams / Reservioirs

2.5 Urbanization & Deforestation

2.4.1. Over-Population
2.4.2 Rapid Urban Growth

2.6 Low adaptive Capacity & Funding Shortage

2.4.1 Limited Early Warning Systems
2.4.2 Underfunded Infrastructure.

3) CONSEQUENCES

3.1 Severe Summer Heatwaves — 3.1.2 Health Emergencies, 3.1.3 Power-Outages
3.2 Floods & Glacial Hazards

3.2.1 Flash Floods & Riverine Floods
3.2.2 Glacial Outbursts
3.2.2.1 Mudslide in Gilgit-Baltistan
3.2.3 Overall incidents in Pakistan

3.3 Drought & Water Scarcity

3.3.1 Low Summer Rainfall
3.3.2 Limited Number of Reservoirs
3.3.3 Irrigation Crisis

3.4 Urban Flooding / Deforestation

3.4.1 Inadequate drainge & Infrastructure
3.4.2 Sinkholes (with examples)
3.4.3 Islamabad "Tradegy" Tragedy (col.)
3.4.4 Deforestation causes Environmental disruption.

3.5 Economic & Agricultural damage

3.5.1 Agriculture in terms of GDP

3.6 Health & Livelihood Risks

3.6.1 Waterborne diseases
3.6.2 Healthcare System Underprepared.

4) Conclusion

ESSAY:

In July 2022, a young girl in Sindh, stood ankle-deep in floodwater, holding onto her soaked schoolbooks — a haunting image that resurfaced in 2025 as even worse floods swept through her village, displacing thousands once again. For many in Pakistan, Climate change is no longer a threat; its a lived reality. Pakistan has long been ranked among the top countries most vulnerable to climate change, despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions. This vulnerability has become alarmingly evident in recent years, with 2025 marking one of the most devastating period of climate related disasters in country's history. The severe flooding in Pakistan in 2025, driven by intense monsoon rains and glacial lake outbursts, has caused widespread loss of life, displacement and infrastructue damage, resulting into rising tempratures, heat waves and urban flooding. etc. The severe episode demands an urgent need for improved disaster management and climate resiliance strategies in vulnerable regions.