

Climate Change in Pak (Causes and Consequences)

Brainstorming:

1) Causes:-

- a) Deforestation in Azad Kashmir, KP and Gilgit Baltistan
- b) Heavy reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas.
- c) Rapid Industrialization lead to untreated emissions and pollutants being released.
- d) Poor waste management as open burning of solid waste releases greenhouse gases.

2) Consequences:-

- a) creation of large expanses of bare ground that is heating up much faster.
- b) loss of human life
- c) disruption of livelihoods
- d) displacement of vulnerable communities.
- e) destruction of costly infrastructure.
- f) Water Scarcity

Outline:

1) Introduction

1.1 Hook

1.2 Topic

1.3 Thesis Statement

The recent climate catastrophe has come due to massive deforestation in Azad Kashmir, KP and Gilgit Baltistan, Rapid industrialization releasing untreated pollutants, Heavy reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas, and Poor waste management system due to open burning of solid waste that releases greenhouse gases. All of these causes lead to creation

of large expanses of bare ground that heats up much faster, loss of human life, disruption of livelihoods, displacement of vulnerable communities, destruction of costly infrastructure and water scarcity.

2) Causes

2.1

2.1 Deforestation in Azad Kashmir, KP and Gilgit Baltistan.

2.1.1 reduction in forested areas in KP from 2020 to 2024 of 235 hectares.

2.1.2 Malakand region lost 1.73Kha tree cover by 2024 alone.

2.1.3 Destruction of forest in Arandu Gol (Chitral)

2.2 Heavy reliance on fossil fuels.

2.2.1 Energy sector depends about 60% on fossil fuels for energy supply. And less than 4% depends on renewable sources.

2.2.2 Despite 60% dependence on fossil fuel, Energy shortage still remains and Government plans to increase its dependence further.

2.3 Rapid Industrialization

2.3.1 Air pollution in major cities like Karachi and Lahore. from emission of pollutants such as Nitrogen Oxide and Particulate Matter.

2.3.2 Water pollution as drinking water is contaminated and aquatic ecosystems are destroyed.

2.3.3 Case studies of Karachi where Textile production has led to air, water pollution. In Lahore, manufacturing Industries have led to severe smog and in Faisalabad, contamination of water bodies due to Textile and Chemicals Industries.

2.4 Poor Waste Management

2.4.1 Unavailability of landfill sites.

2.4.2 Unplanned urbanization lead to improper management of solid waste.

2.4.3 Open burning of waste releases carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and toxic pollutants.

3) Consequences

3.1 Large expanses of bare ground being created.

3.1.1 Sun-exposed soil can reach extreme temperatures (often 5-8 degrees Celsius higher) than land under forest cover.

3.1.2 Higher ground temperatures strengthen 'heat pump' effect that draws in moist monsoon winds inland from Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.

3.2 Loss of human life.

3.2.1 2022 floods killed 1700 people.

3.2.2 This year, NDMA reports 645 deaths. ~~5~~

3.2.3 In just 2 days, 300 people were killed due to flash floods. across KP.

3.3 Disruption of Livelihoods

3.3.1 destruction of markets, schools, colleges and houses.

3.3.2 Roads affected and connectivity lost among different regions.

3.4 & displacement of vulnerable communities.

3.4.1 Stress, anxiety and depression among the displaced people

3.4.2 Social networks eroded and families scattered.

3.5 destruction of costly infrastructure.

3.5.1 Educational, Medical and other institutions get affected

3.5.2 Poor response from government exacerbates the condition

3.5.3 Water and sanitation systems are destroyed.

3.5.4 Communication blackout

3.6. Water Scarcity

3.6.1 rising temperatures increase evaporation which means more water is lost before it can be used for drinking, or irrigation.

3.6.2 Reduced soil moisture due to increased heatwave damage crops and reduce groundwater recharge.

4) Conclusion.

x → x

x — x

x — x

Essay:

Pakistan contributes less than 1% of the total greenhouse emissions but is one of the most vulnerable states to climate change. The government of Pakistan must find solutions to the causes and consequences of climate change.

Few of the causes include deforestation in KP, Azad Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan, rapid industrialization releasing untreated pollutants, Heavy reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas, and poor waste management system.

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The consequences of these causes include large expanses of land bare ground being created, loss of human life, disruption of livelihoods, displacement of vulnerable communities, destruction of costly infrastructure, and water scarcity. These issues must be addressed for Pakistan to have a sustainable and healthy future.

