Climate Change in Pakistan: Causes and Consequences

1. Introduction
   a. Definition of climate change
   b. Pakistan's vulnerability Paradox
   c. Thesis statement: Climate change in Pakistan is driven by both global and domestic factors, with far-reaching consequences across economic, social and environmental domains.
2. Causes of climate change in Pakistan
   a. Global causes
      i. Greenhouse gas emissions from industrialized nations
      ii. Shifting global climate patterns affecting South Asia.
      iii. Climate injustice (carbon debt).
      iv. International diplomacy & climate finance gaps.
   b. Domestic factors
      i. Fossil fuel dependency and energy sector emissions.
      ii. Unsustainable agricultural practices
      iii. Deforestration (loss of carbon sinks)
      iv. Rapid urbanization and industrial Pollution.
   c. Loopholes in political and legislative measures.
      i. Short-term policy priorities over long-term sustainability
      ii. Fragmented governance and poor implementation of climate related laws.
   d. Religious and educational voids
      i. Lack of climate education in schools and madrassas' curricula
      ii. neglect of green religious teachings.

excessive emissions of

overbalance on fossil fuel

3. Consequences of climate change in Pakistan (threat multiplier)

a. Environmental consequences
   i. Rising temperature and heatwave (Glacial Lake Outburst Flood).
   ii. Increased frequency of flood and droughts
   iii. Water Scarcity (water supply in karachi is less than 50% of its daily demand).

b. Economic consequences
   i. Damage to agriculture and food security
   ii. Infrastruction destruction and rising recovery costs.
   iii. Threat to GDP and long-term development.

c. Social and humanitarian consequences
   i. Displacement and climate migration
   ii. Health crises
      - Heatwave in karachi (2015)
      - Lahore's smog crisis (2023)
      - Heat stroke and dehydration related deaths in Multan (2022)
      - Faisalabad faced skin infections (2022)
   iii. Gendered impacts, especially women and children
   iv. Instability in social fabric of Pakistan.

d. Educational disruption
   i. Schools closure or became shelters for affectees.
   ii. Increased dropout rates and learning loss.

4. Pragmatic measures for climate resilience and sustainability in Pakistan.
   i Decentralized renewable energy initiatives
   ii climate-smart Agriculture

good do have more solid discussion like this

iii. Strengthen climate governance and enforcement.

iv. Enhance international cooperation and climate finance access. (SAARC, OIC, etc)

v. Integrate climate education into curricula.

vi. Community-led adaptation programs

vii. Reforestration as a carbon sink strategy.

- Ten Billion Tree Tsunami (2019 - ongoing)
- More global intiatives like bonn challenge by IUCN in 2011

5. Conclusion

i. Restatement of thesis

ii. Summary of keypoints

iii. Brader implication

three characteristics are essential to follow in an outline; organization relevancy and clarity