# Climate Change is a Huge Threat for Economic Prosperity

## Outline

### A- Introduction

1- Failure to recognize climate change as economic threat.

2- Climate Change and economic parameters.

### B- Climate Change is a Huge Threat for the Economic prosperity of Pakistan

1- Decreasing agricultural yield- impact on economy;

a- 6-18% decrease in agricultural production. (Journal on Environmental Science of South Asia.)

2- Infrastructural losses to excessive floods ;

a- Loss of US $ 9.6 billion in 2010 flood of Pakistan

2/11

3- Increasing the global
an alert of food insecurity
for Pakistan ;
a- Pakistan among 10 most
vulnerable countries in the world
(German Watch Index 2014).
4- Prolonged droughts- burden
on public exchequer ;
a- Droughts of Sindh and Balochistan,
Global Climate Change Impact
Study Center (GCCISC).
5- Negative impact on marine
life impacting economy ;
a- Acidity of Arabian Sea increased
by 10%.
6- Increasing energy consumption;
a- Severe increase in temprature
and heat waves resulted in
more energy consumption.
7- Mass exodus - a burden for
governing authorities ;
a- Climate - led migrations of six
tehsils of Thatta.

8- Wide range of diseases - increase in public health care expenses;

a- Natural disasters and health expenses.

9- Destructive cyclones- infrastructural and human losses;

a- Messive economic burden; intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2014.

10- Increasing trade deficit unbalanced demand - supply curve in Pakistan;

a- Increasing demands increas trade deficit.

11- Increasing sea-levels a threat to populous and metropolitan cities;

a- On average, the Arabian sea engulfs 80 acres a day.

12- Lower local production and higher demand mantra - jolting economy of Pakistan;

a- Climate Change as lowering facts in Agricultural, industrial

#4

and severe related production."

C- Conclusion

---

# Essay

Economic prosperity has traditionally been measured through indicators such as GDP growth, industrial expension, rising trade volumes, employment generation and investment in living standards. For decades economic debates revolved around fiscal discipline, monetary policy, globalization and technological innovation. However, in the ~~t~~twenty first century, a new and ~~for~~ most challange has emerged Climate change. Climate change now threatens to undermine the very foundations of economic prosperity across the globe. One of the most critical reasons behind the escalating economic costs of climate change is persistent failure to recognize it as a core economic issue. In many developing countries climate change is still perceived as distant environmental problem rather than an immediate economic risk. Economic prosperity rests on stability and efficiency of several interconnected pillars: agriculture, infrastructure, energy, human capital, trade, and natural resources. Climate change destabilizes each of these pillars simultaneously creating a compounding effect on the economy. Climate change is a huge threat for the economic prosperity of Pakistan. First of all the discussion starts from the decreasing agricultural yield-impact on economy. Agriculture is the backbone of Pakistan Infrastructural losses to excessive floods and increasing the global an alert of food insecurity for Pakistan. Not only prolonged droughts - burden on public exchequer but also negative impact on marine life impacting economy. Further more, increasing energy consumption and mass exodus - a burden for governing authorities are also threat for economy of Pakistan. First of all the debate starts from decreasing agricultural yield - impact on economy. Agriculture is the back bone of Pakistan's economy. Contributing around one-fifth of GDP and employing nearly fourty percent of labour force. It also supports major industries such as textiles, sugar, food-processing and exports. Climate change poses through rising temperatures, irregular monsoon patterns, water scarcity and extreme weather events. Scientific studies indicate alarming tends. According to the Journal on Environmental Science of South Asia, Pakistan faces a 6-18% decrease in agricultural production due to climate change. Heat stress reduces crop yields, while floods and droughts destroy standing crops. The secondly, infrastructural losses to excessive floods in Pakistan. Floods are among the most destructive climate-induced ~~dis~~ disaster in Pakistan. Glacial melt, intense monsoon rains and poor water management have increased the frequency and severity of floods. The 2010 floods, one of the worst in Pakistan's history, caused an estimated economic loss of US $ 9.6 billion. These floods destroyed roads, bridges, irrigation systems, power grids, schools, and hospitals and millions of homes. The destruction of infrastructure disrupted trade, halted industrial activity and displacement of millions of people. Reconstruction required massive public spending, increasing fiscal deficits and diverting funds from long-term development. Climate change is huge threat for the economic prosperity of Pakistan. Another is increasing the global an alert of food insecurity for Pakistan. climate change is a major driver of food insecurity in Pakistan. Declining agricultural productivity, supply chain disruptions and rising input costs have made food increasingly unaffordable for large segments of population. According to the German watch Climate Risk Index (2014), Pakistan is among ten most climate-vulnerable countries in the world. This vulnerability translates into hightened food insecurity, malnutrition, and social unrest. Rising food prices disproportionately affect low-income households, increasing inequality and reducing overall economic welfare. Similarly, prolonged droughts and burden on the public exchequer are equally damaging. Regions such as Sindh and Balochistan have experienced recurring droughts, severly affecting agriculture, livestock, and water availability. According to the Global

Climate Change Impact Study Center (GCCISC), droughts in these regions have caused widespread livelihood losses. Drought-induced poverty fuels migration, unemployment and social instability, further undermining economic prosperity. Moreover, negative impact on marine life and Coastal economy, relies heavily on fisheries, mangroves and maritime trade. Climate Change has disrupted marine ecosystems through rising sea temperatures, ocean acidification, and costal erosion. Scientific evidence suggests that the acidity of the Arabian Sea has increased by nearly 10% posing a serious threat to marine biodiversity. Declining fish stocks directly affect livelihoods in costal Communities and reduce export

#11

from seafood. Environmental degradation translates into tangible economic losses. In addition with, increasing energy consumption and economic strain, a cause of climate change and huge threat for the economic prosperity of Pakistan. Rising temprature and frequent heatwaves have significantly increased demand for electricity particularly for cooling purposes. This surge in energy consumption places immense pressure on Pakistan's already strained power sector. Increased reliance on imported fossil fuels to meet energy demand raises production costs ~~which~~ widens the current account deficit and fules inflation. Power shortages and load-shading disrupt industrial production reduce competitiveness and discourage investment directly hampering economic growth

#12

The other, climate-induced mass migration and economic pressure. Climate Change has triggered mass displacement in several regions of Pakistan. Sea intrussion, floods, and land degradation have forced people from six tehsils of Thatta to migrate. Such climate induced migration places immense pressure on urban centers. Cities struggle to absorb displacement populations, leading to unemployment, informal settlements, strained public services and rising social tensions. The economic cost of migration housing, health, sanitation and employment adds anothe burden on public finances. Rising diseases burden and healthcare expenditures. Climate change significantly affects public health by increasing the incidence of heat-related illnesses and vector bornee desises such as dengue, malaria and cholera floods contaminate water supplies while heatwaves exacerbate cardiovascular and respiratory conditions. The economic consequences are twofold. The rising health care expenditures strain government budgets and poor health reduces labour productivity. Increases and weakens human capital an essential driver of economic growth. Similarly, destructive cyclones and economic losses are huge threat for the economic prosperity of Pakistan. Cyclones along Pakistan's coastline have become more intense due to warming sea temperatures. These events cause massive damage to infrastructure, livelihoods and human life. According to the Intergovernmental Pannel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014), climate change induced disasters impose a disproportionally heavy economic burden on developing countries. The cost of the rebuilding after cyclones diverts resources from development and increases dependency on international aid undermining economic sovereignty. Furthermore, increasing trade deficit and demand-supply imbalance. Climate change disrupts domestic production while increasing demand for imports, food and energy. This imbalance widens Pakistan's trade deficit and puts pressure on foreign exchange reserves. Reduced exports, higher import bills and currency depreciation collectively weaken macroeconomic stability. ~~pre~~ Presistent trade deficits also increases external debt borrowing, pushing the country into debt cycles that constrain long-term growth.

In addition with, rising sea-levels threatening metropolition cities, Sea-level rise poses a serious threat to Pakistan's costal and metropolitian cities espically Karachi. On average the Arabian Sea engulfs nearly 80 acres of land per day, endangering infrastructure, housing and economic activity. Loss of land and property discourages investement, reduces tax revenues and disaster management. The long-term economic implactions of sea-level rise are profound and potentially irreversible.

Last but not the least, lower local manufacturing and overall economic slowdown. Climate change affects not only agriculture but also industrial and service sectors. Energy shortages, supply chain disruptions, labor productivity losses and raw material scarcity

#16

collectively reduce output across the economy. Lower production leads to unemployment reduced incomes and slower economic growth. As climate shocks become more frequent, Pakistan risks falling into a low-growth undermining its production for sustainable developments.

In conclusion, climate change is undeniably a huge and systemic threat to economic prosperity, particularly for countries like Pakistan. The wide range of diseases increase in public health care expenses and also destructive cyclones - infrastructural and human losses. Increasing trade deficit imbalanced demand-supply curve in Pakistan but also increasing sea-levels a threat to populous and metropolitan cities. It is a fact that climate change is a huge threat for economic prosperity of Pakistan.