

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

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 temperature
and heat waves resulted in
more energy consumption.

7- Mass exodus - a burden for
governing authorities ;

a- Climate-led migrations of Sin
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- Massive economic burden ;

intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2014.

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

a- Increasing demands increase 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 - jolting economy of Pakistan ;

a- Climate Change as lowering factor in agricultural, industrial

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and severe ~~related~~ production."

C- Conclusion

Essay

Economic prosperity has traditionally been measured through indicators such as GDP growth, industrial expansion, 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 ~~twenty first~~ century, a new and for most challenge 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 backbone of Pakistan's economy. Contributing around one-fifth of GDP and employing nearly forty percent of labour force. It also supports major industries such as textiles, sugar, food-processing and export. Climate

change poses through rising temperatures, irregular monsoon patterns, water scarcity and extreme weather events. Scientific studies indicate alarming trends. 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 ~~steady crops~~. The secondly, infrastructural losses to excessive floods in Pakistan. Floods are among the most destructive climate-induced ~~disaster~~ 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 a huge threat for
 the economic prosperity of
 Pakistan. Another is increasing
 the global 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

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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 heightened 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, severely 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 coastal 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 coastal communities and reduce export

from ~~seadood~~ Environmental degradation^{da}
 translates into ~~faufible~~ economic
 losses. In ~~a~~ addition with, increasing
 energy consumption and economic
 strain, a cause of climate change
 and huge threat for the
 economic prosperity of Pakistan.
 Rising temperature 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
 and widens the current
 account deficit and fuels
 inflation. Power shortages and load-
 shedding disrupt industrial production
 reduce competitiveness and discourage
 investment directly hampering economic growth.

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The other, climate-induced mass migration and economic pressure. Climate change has triggered mass displacement in several regions of Pakistan. Sea intrusion, floods, and land degradation have forced people from ~~in~~ ~~habitats~~ 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 another burden on public finances. Rising diseases burden and health care expenditures. Climate change significantly affects public health by increasing the incidence of heat-related illnesses.

and vector borne diseases 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 labor productivity. ~~Increases and weakens human capital an essential driver of economic growth.~~ Similarly, destructive cyclones and economic losses are a 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 Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014), climate change induced

Disasters impose a disproportionately 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. Persistent trade deficits also increase external debt borrowing, putting the country into debt cycles that constrain long-term growth.

In addition with, rising sea-levels threatening metropolitan cities, sea-level rise poses a serious threat to Pakistan's coastal and metropolitan cities especially 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 investment, reduces tax revenues and disaster management. The longer term economic implications 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.

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.