

Climate Change in Pakistan

Causes and Consequences

Brainstorming

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Deforestation
- Land Use Changes
- ^{Divide} Energy Production and consumption
- Overpopulation
- Urbanization
- Plastic Usage
- Rising temperatures
- Flooding ^{weather} Patterns
- Abnormal ^{rainfall} Patterns
- Disruption of Ecosystems
- Water Scarcity
- Health risks
- Agricultural productivity

Outline

1. Introduction

1.1 Hook

1.2 Definition of Climate Change & other general statements

1.3 Thesis Statement

2. Causes of Climate Change in Pakistan

2.1 Carbon foot print

2.1.1 Global Emissions and Pakistan's contribution

2.1.2 Rising industrialization

2.1.3 Role of non-renewable energy production

2.2 Deforestation & land use changes

2.2.1 Illegal cutting

2.2.2 Urban Expansion & land conversion

2.2.3 Declining forest cover

2.2.4 Corruption and Mismanagement

2.2.5 Timber Mafia

2.3 Unsustainable Agricultural Practices

2.3.1 Excessive Groundwater extraction

2.3.2 Overuse of chemical fertilizers

2.3.3 Burning of crop residues

2.4 Fossil fuel dependency

2.4.1 Reliance on fossils for energy production

2.4.2 Delays in transition to clean energy sources

2.4.3 low priority ~~in~~ solar, wind, etc projects.

3. Consequences of Climate Change in Pakistan

3.1 Extreme Weather Events and disasters

3.1.1 Heatwaves rising frequency

3.1.2 Record breaking floods

3.1.3 Droughts in Sindh and Balochistan

3.1.4 Glacial Lake outburst floods (GLOFs)

3.2 Agriculture & Food Security Crisis

3.2.1 Declining Crop yields

3.2.2 Soil degradation

3.2.3 Livestock losses

3.2.4 Threat to fisheries

3.3 Water scarcity and resource depletion

3.3.1 Declining River flows

3.3.2 ~~Gr~~ Water Conflicts

3.3.3 Rapid depletion of aquifers

3.4 Security risks and

3.4.1 Climate Refugees

3.4.2 Border Tensions

3.4.3 Social Unrest

4. Conclusion

4.1 Reinforce the links between causes and consequences

4.2 Emphasis on Pakistan's need for a multi-pronged approach

4.3 Call to Action for sustainable future.

Introduction

During the devastating 2022 floods in Pakistan, millions were displaced, farmland was destroyed and critical infrastructure collapsed. Yet, this disaster was not an isolated incident but a direct consequence of long-term climate change. Unfortunately, Pakistan's battle with the climate change is intensifying due to unchecked deforestation, inefficient water management, urbanization and excessive reliance on fossil fuels. These environmental challenges not only are just ecological concerns but pose severe threats to food security, public health and economic stability. The increasing frequency of floods, droughts and heatwaves highlights the urgent need for action. Addressing climate change requires a multi-pronged approach, including the modern environmental policies, investment in renewable energy, afforestation programs and effective resource management. If these issues remain unaddressed, Pakistan's risks facing even greater ecological and economic turmoil in the coming decades. Sustainable reforms and global co-operation are the only ways forward to protect both the environment and future generations.