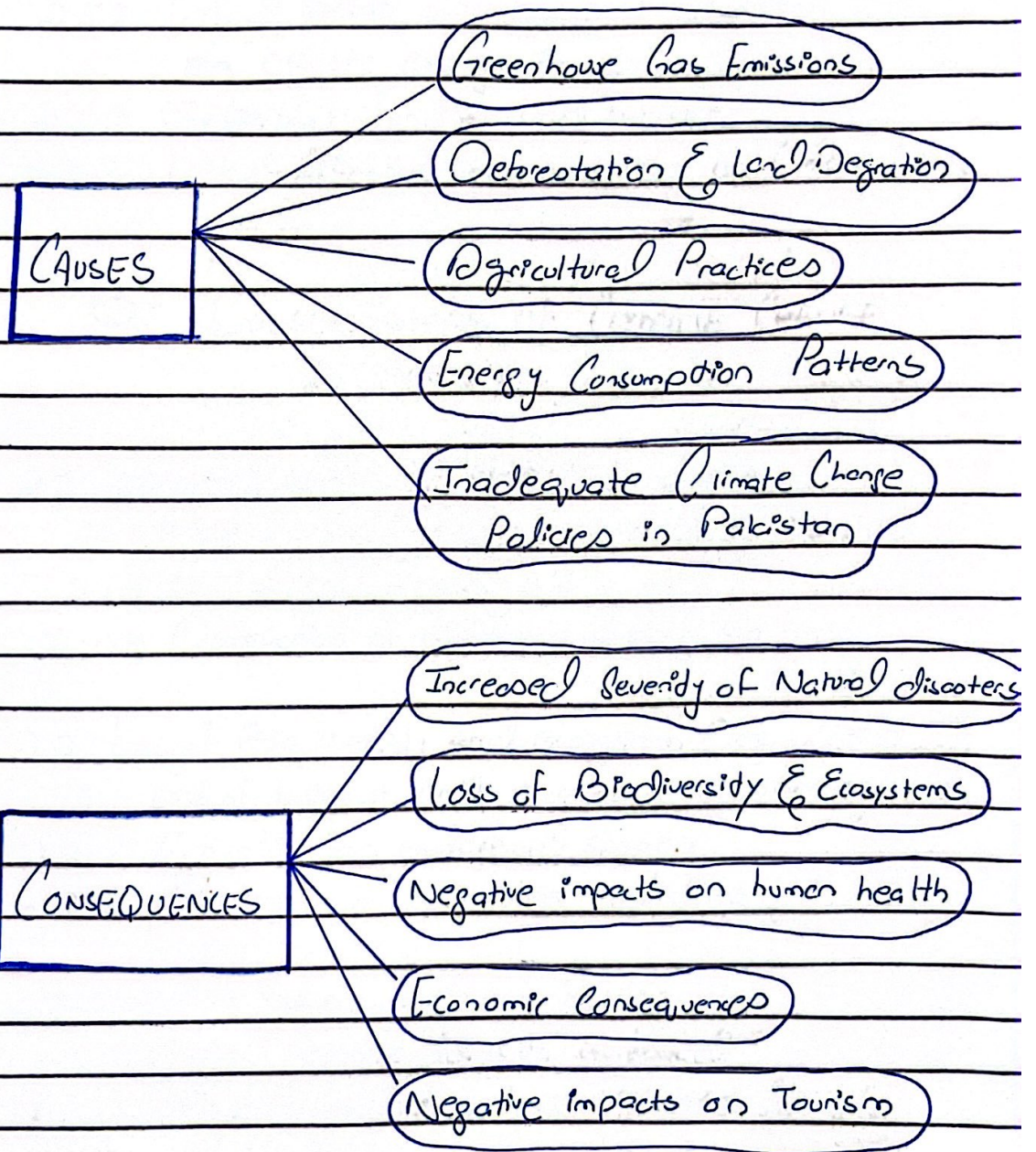


CLIMATE CHANGE IN PAKISTAN

CAUSES & CONSEQUENCES

ROUGH WORK

BRAINSTORMING



OUTLINE

1- Introduction

1.1 Hook Statement

1.2 Background information

1.3 Thesis Statement

2- Main body

A- Causes of Climate Change in Pakistan

2.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions:

2.1.1 Fossil Fuel Combustion: The Primary Source of Emissions

2.1.2 Industrial Processes: Cement, Steel and other industries.

2.1.3 Agricultural Practices: Methane Emissions due to rice cultivation and Synthetic fertilizers.

2.2 Deforestation and Urbanization:

2.2.1 Overexploitation of forests: Fuel, Timber and Charcoal.

2.2.2 Conversion of Forest to Agricultural Land

2.2.3 Urbanization: Increased energy consumption and transport emissions in urban areas.

2.3 Agricultural Practices in Pakistan

2.3.1 Poor irrigation Practices and water waste

2.3.2 Excessive use of Chemical fertilizers and Pesticides

2.3.3 Soil degradation and desertification

2.4 Energy Consumption Patterns

2.4.1 Dependence on Imported fossil fuels

2.4.2 Inefficient Energy use in industries

2.4.3 Limited adoption of Renewable Energy sources

2.5 Inadequate Climate Change Policies and Governance in Pakistan

2.5.1 Limited public awareness and education on climate change issues

2.5.2 Inefficient funding and budget

2.5.3 Lack of effective implementation of Climate Laws.

B- CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN PAKISTAN

2.1 Increased Severity of Natural Disasters

2.1.1 More frequent floods, heatwaves & droughts

2.1.2 Landslides and melting of glaciers

2.1.3 Destruction of properties and human lives.

2.2 Loss of Biodiversity and ecosystem Degradation

2.2.1 Loss of habitat and decreased biodiversity

2.2.2 Extinction of endangered species

2.2.3 Disruption of freshwater ecosystems

2.3 Negative impacts on Human health

2.3.1 Global warming leads to increased outbreaks of endemic diseases

2.3.2 Increased temperature leads to heatstroke and mortality

2.3.3 Negative mental health impacts and stress.

2.4 Economic Consequences

2.4.1 Damage to infrastructure

2.4.2 Economic losses (Reduced Productivity)

2.4.3 Increased healthcare costs due to natural disasters and disease outbreaks

2.5 Negative impacts on Tourism

2.5.1 Damage to Tourist infrastructure.

2.5.2 Loss of Heritage sites and Historical Landmarks

2.5.3 Extreme weather events; Increased floods, hurricanes and heatwaves, makes destinations unsafe to visit.

C. Strategies to Counter Climate Change in Pakistan

2.1 Use of Renewable Energy sources and afforestation

2.2 Sustainable agriculture practices

2.3 Awareness about climate change among the public.

2.4 Implementation of effective climate change policies.

2.5 Collaboration with international organizations on climate change and make Pakistan a Global Contributor towards Climate Change.

Conclusion

3.1 Thesis restated.

3.2 Concluding thoughts.

THE ESSAY

Angela Merkel (former Chancellor of Germany) on Climate Change says, "We are the last generation that can make a difference in the fight against climate change." Climate change is one of the most pressing issues of the 21st century, and Pakistan is among the countries most vulnerable to its impacts. Pakistan with its diverse landscapes, ranging from mountains in the north to deserts in the south, it faces many climate related threats. In 2022 Pakistan faced a catastrophic floods, submerging nearly one-third of the country and affecting millions of people. The floods were a direct cause of climate change resulting due to record breaking monsoon rains and melting of glaciers by global warming. This led to a humanitarian crisis and the country suffered economic devastation. This incidence led to development of National Flood Response and Coordination Center (NF-RCC) and expansion of the Billion Tree Tsunami Project by the previous government. Therefore, Climate Change in Pakistan, driven by factors such as greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and poor water management, has led to devastating consequences, including extreme weather

events, glacial melting, water scarcity and economic instability. Urgent action is needed to mitigate these impacts through sustainable policies and climate adaptation strategies.