

Climate Change in Pakistan: Causes and Consequences

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- 2.1.1. Power generation
- 2.1.2. Transportation
- 2.1.3. Manufacturing goods

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- 2.2.1. More factories
- 2.2.2. urbanization and more power consumption

2.3. Deforestation

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- 2.4.1. Livestock farming
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2.5. Too much consumption

- 2.5.1. power consumption
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3. Consequences

3.1. Rising temperatures

3.1.1. Increased average temperatures globally

3.1.2. Heat waves

3.2. Melting ice, rising sea levels

3.2.1. ~~But~~ Rapidly melting glaciers

3.2.2. Increased water levels in rivers and oceans

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Introduction

Humanity is playing a dangerous game of Jenga with the Earth's climate system. Our actions have disrupted its balance, and this disruption has been named climate change. Defined as the long-term global or regional change in climate patterns, it is caused by increased atmospheric levels of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane which are produced by fossil fuels. Climate change has been wrecking havoc globally with some countries or regions bearing its burden at a relatively larger scale. As one such country, Pakistan, due to its diverse geography and climate, agricultural dependence, and glaciers-fed rivers is more vulnerable to the consequences of climate change.

From the parched lands of Sindh to the flooded valleys of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, climate change ^{is shaping} the landscape and livelihood of Pakistan. The country has reported more than 150 extreme weather events between 1998 and 2018. In 2022, increased precipitation and glaciers melting fueled by climate change, led to catastrophic floods that saw one third of the country under water. In the context of such devastating realities, this essay explores how fossil fuel use, industrialization, deforestation, unsustainable agricultural practices, and too much consumption cause climate change which in return leads to consequences such as rising temperatures, melting ice and rising sea levels, extreme weather events, public health risks, and socioeconomic challenges.