

Climate Change in Pakistan Causes & Consequences

Outlines

Introduction

Thesis Statement: Climate Change in Pakistan is driven by both global and internal factors such as greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and mismanaged urban growth. The consequences - water scarcity, agricultural losses, natural disasters and health emergencies threaten the nation's stability. Without urgent and practical remedies, the country may face irreversible damage in the years ahead.

Causes of Climate Change

1.1 Global Warming and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- Industrial emissions
- Fossil fuel uses

1.2 Deforestation

- Urban expansion
- Illegal logging

1.3 Unsustainable Urbanization & Industrialization

- Vehicle emissions
- Industrial waste

1.4 Poor Water and Resource Management

- Melting glaciers
- Inefficient agriculture

Your heading and subheading must be in congruence with each other

1.5 Weak Environment Governance

- Policy gaps
- Poor coordination

Consequences of Climate Change in Pakistan

2.1 Water Crisis

- Shrinking glaciers
- Groundwater depletion

2.2 Decline in Agriculture and Food Inse

- Unpredictable rains
- Droughts

2.3 Increase in Natural Disasters

- Floods
- Heatwaves
- Drought

2.4 Public Health Threats

- Air Pollution
- Heat related illnesses
- Waterborne diseases

2.5 Economic and Social Instability

- Infrastructure damage
- Climate migration
- Loss of livelihoods

Conclusion

DATE:

DAY:

Introduction

Write thesis statement in the intro paragraph

Adopt a formal writing style

Introduction must be well integrated and well articulated

"Pakistan is not responsible for Climate Change, but it is paying a heavy price for it." This statement captures the painful irony of a nation that contributes less than one percent to global greenhouse gas emissions but ranks among the top 10 countries most vulnerable to the impact of Climate Change. The consequences of warming Planet are no longer distant forecasts they are daily realities in Pakistan. From floods and droughts to glacial melting and water shortages, the symptoms of Climate Change are increasingly visible.

While much of the Climate crises stem from global industrial emissions, Pakistan also faces several internal challenges that aggravate the situation, such as deforestation, mismanaged urban growth, weak environmental governance, and poor resource management. These issues create a dangerous cycle that threatens the environment, economy, public health, and national security. Without urgent reforms and climate action, the country risks irreversible damages.