

3. Remedies to Climate Change in Pakistan.

3.1 Reforestation.

3.1.1 Billion Tree Tsunami

3.1.2 Urban Forestry

3.2 Energy Efficiency.

3.2.1 Renewable Energy

3.2.2 Banning imported Coal

3.3 Technology based Solutions

3.3.1 Electric Vehicles

urnate change.

As a result of these causes, Pakistan is facing severe consequences. One of the most significant consequences of Climate change in Pakistan is environmental consequences. Pakistan has experienced a steady rise in temperatures over the years. The average temperature has risen by 0.6°C between 1901 and 2000. Climate change has caused severe weather events such as heavy rainfall and floods. The 2022 floods in Pakistan affected one-third of country and caused huge damage. In Southern Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan droughts are frequent. In 2021, the country experienced a severe drought affecting over 1.2 million people in Sindh and

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U can also refer to severe weather changes

Balochistan. Due to rising temperatures, the glaciers in northern regions of Pakistan are melting at alarming rate.

According to United Nations Development

Programme (UNDP) 33 glacial lakes in GB and KPK are at risk of Sudden Outbursts. Rising temperatures and irregular rainfall have also reduced land fertility. 60% of Pakistan's land is facing desertification risks due to Climate change.

In addition to environmental impacts, Pakistan is also facing significant industrial consequences. Industries in Pakistan that depend on energy

Sector are facing major challenges due to climate change. Water shortages and extreme weather events reduce effective production by industries. Due to this

economy of country is badly affected because industries are significant contributor to Pakistan's GDP. The agriculture sector which contributes about 19% of country's

GDP is also facing challenges. This has resulted in reduced food availability and increased food prices. Due to

wheat production in Pakistan is reduced by 2.5 million tons leading to higher food prices and shortages.

Furthermore, Climate change is also having significant impact on Pakistani society, leading to migration of people from rural to urban areas in search of safety. Many communities in Sindh and Balochistan face permanent displacement due to rising sea levels. In 2022 floods, 8 million people were displaced, making it one of the worst climate migration crisis in Pakistan's history. Climate Change also led to health problems across the country. Heat waves in urban areas like Karachi and Jacobabad, have resulted in heat deaths. The 2022 floods in Pakistan caused 8 million cases of skin infections, diarrhea and respiratory diseases. Additionally, floodwaters increase the spread of waterborne diseases such as ~~Cholera~~ Cholera, dengue and malaria. Malnutrition is also on the rise due to reduced food production.

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Challenges posed by climate change,

Several solutions can be implemented, including reforestation, energy efficiency and technology based solutions.

First of all, reforestation plays a crucial role in reducing carbon emission and mitigate the effects of deforestation. Deforestation is done to fulfill the needs of this growing population so, that's why there is also dire need of reforestation to curb its effects.

The past government started 'The Billion Tree Tsunami' project, aimed to plant one billion trees to restore degraded forests. This project not only absorb CO₂ but also helps to prevent floods. In Pakistan, urban forestry is very important due to urbanisation. Urban forestry involves planting trees in cities to reduce air pollution. By doing so these urban areas remain healthy, sustainable and livable.

Secondly, Energy efficiency is key to reducing Pakistan's reliance on fossil fuels. By implementing energy efficient practices, Pakistan can decrease its energy consumption. Pakistan has to invest in solar, wind and hydroelectric power to decrease dependence on fossil fuels. The country aims to generate 60% of electricity from renewable sources by 2030. It is announced

the plans to stop projects that rely on imported coal. The government has to focus on local coal reserves to reduce environmental harm.

Lastly, Technological advancements can help Pakistan in promoting sustainable practices. Pakistan has to introduce electric vehicles to promote cleaner transportation and reduce air pollution.

These technology-based solutions can help Pakistan to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.

is a critical

In Conclusion, climate change ↑ issue in Pakistan that requires immediate attention and action. The problem of climate change is man-made not a divine intervention. By acting out the Suggested remedies mankind can surely overcome climate change and reduce its negative effects for the better future of coming generations. Fighting Climate Change is not just the government's responsibility, it requires collective action to continue its efforts in reforestation, renewable energy expansion and emission reduction. It is never too late to pledge for a new change to create a new tomorrow.

Where there is a will there is always a way, regardless of the obstacles and hindrances we can definitely achieve our goals.

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