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Climate Change in Pakistan: Causes and Way forward.

Outline

1. Introduction:

1.1 Hook: If unchecked climate change redraw Pakistan's map, washing away entire villages and making fertile lands barren.

1.2: Background: Pakistan contributes less than 1% of global emissions, yet in 2022 alone, climate-induced floods displaced over 33 million people.

1.3 Thesis Statement: While Pakistan role in causing global warming is minimal, a mix of global emissions, local mismanagement, and socio-economic & governance weaknesses has placed it on the frontlines. A sustainable future requires global climate justice advocacy alongside

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domestic reforms in governance, infrastructure, and ecosystem restoration

2. Causes of Pakistan's Climate Vulnerability:

2.1: Global Causes: Emissions by Industrial Nations

2.1.1: IPCC AR6: Global warming is "unequivocally human-induced."

2.1.2: UNEP Emission Gap Report 2022: Failure of developed nations to meet Paris targets, disproportionate impact on Pakistan.

2.2: Local Environment Degradation:

2.2.1: Deforestation; Pakistan among the highest rates in Asia (WWF).

2.2.2: Water mismanagement: inefficient flood irrigation, aquifer depletion (PCRWR).

2.3: Socio-Economic and Governance Weaknesses:

2.3.1: World Bank 2021: High

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population density in floodplains and dependence on agriculture magnify risks.

2.3.2: NDMA: Weak early warning systems & poor disaster preparedness.

3. The Way Forward: Building Resilience and Justice:

3.1: Global Climate Justice:

3.1.1: COP27 Loss and Damage Fund: Ensure fair Compensation for climate disasters.

3.1.2: Green Climate Fund (GCF): Expand projects like Recharge Pakistan for food-water management.

3.2: National Policy & Institutional Reforms:

3.2.1: Implement National Climate Change Policy (2021) & Adaption Plan (2023).

3.2.2: Scale up the Living Indus Initiative for river basin restoration.

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3.2.3: Strengthen provincial and local disaster authorities (PDNA 2022 recommendations).

3.3: Community-Led Adaptation and sustainability:

3.3.1: Climate Smart agriculture (FAO/ICIMOD): drip irrigation, drought-resistant crops, agroforestry.

3.3.2: Renewable energy push: 60% target by 2030 (Alternative Energy Policy).

3.3.3: Urban green planning (UNDP/UN-Habitat): mitigate urban heat islands.

4: Conclusion.