

QUESTION No.1

Climate change has transformed from an environment concerned into a multidimensional national security threat for Pakistan. Analyze this transformation with reference to Pakistan's climate vulnerability, disaster exposure, NDC 3.0 commitments, and the expectation surrounding COP-30.

Introduction

Climate change is no longer an environmental issue but it has transformed into multidimensional national security threat for Pakistan.

Climate change exacerbates vulnerability which results into socio-economic, cultural, political and environmental threats for country. Pakistan NDC 3.0 commitments for mitigation and adaptation requires financial and technology support. In COP-30 Pakistan demanded for ~~sup~~ financial support to combat climate change impacts and reduce national threat.

Climate Change transformation from environmental concerned to national security threat.

Climate change causes extreme weather

events like flood, droughts, heatwaves, heavy rainfall which leads to water scarcity, food insecurity, depletion of resources, cultural loss, education loss, displacement, and poverty in the country. These are the security threats for Pakistan. Climate change impacts also leads to water and resources conflict among provinces in Pakistan.

Pakistan's Climate Vulnerability

1. Exposure to Extreme Weather Events

Floods, droughts, heatwaves, heavy rainfall affect lives of people, destroy infrastructure, agriculture, erode soil and kill people.

2. Loss and Damage

Floods of 2010, 2022, and 2025 in Pakistan, destroyed homes, buildings, roads, bridges, agriculture, crops and cattles. loss of billion rupees in these floods.

3. Population Impact

100 million population of Pakistan is vulnerable due to disasters caused by climate change. Threat to rural areas population and indigenous people.

4. Water Scarcity

Climate change worsen water scarcity which leads to water tensions between societies and ^{inter}provincial disputes.

Pakistan's NDC 3.0: From promise to Strategic Framework.

Pakistan's NDC 3.0 policy to reduce greenhouse gas emission^{by} upto 50% by 2035, with 17% achieved domestically, and 33% dependent on international support, ^{to} shift to 60% renewable energy, ^{and to} increase electric vehicle adaptation by 30%. These require hundreds of billions of USD. for energy, water, transport, urban infrastructure and forestry. Sindh and Punjab governments have taken initiatives like promoting electric [&] vehicles.

COP-30 Expectations

Pakistan called developed countries in COP-30 meeting for climate finances rather than loans that deepens debt.

Pakistan urged international community to provide rapid financing for climate vulnerable developing countries. to cop with climate realities.

Conclusion

Climate change started as an environmental concern but now it ^{is} becomes a national security threat for Pakistan, due to the frequent climate disasters which transformed it into national security threat. Pakistan's NDC 3.0 embeds climate resilience into national planning which need investment.

At COP-30 Pakistan pressed for concrete climate finance and loss and damage mechanism.