

Effects of Climate change on Pakistan.

Climate change refers to the long-term change in average weather pattern, primarily caused by human activities like burning of fossil fuels which release heat-trapping greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide and methane. Climate change becomes a global threat from the past few years but the third world countries in South Asia are affected by it the most. Pakistan releases only 0.88% of world greenhouse emissions but it is the 5th most vulnerable country to climate change. Lahore and Karachi are in the top 10 most polluted cities of the world. This shows, it has led to average temperature increase by about 0.5°C since 1960s and it is predicted that by 2050, it will increase from 1.3°C to 1.5°C. From the past few years, Pakistan has been facing high intensity climate-induced disasters like floods and droughts. These disasters not only threaten to the environment but also the economic security of Pakistan. According to world bank report, economic and reconstruction losses in flood-hit area in 2022 to be over 40 billion and there is a risk of decrease in GDP of Pakistan from 18% to 20% by 2050 if the trend of climate related events will continue. According to UNOCHA report, in 2025 flood,

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Pakistan suffered estimated losses of Rs. 822 billion and more than 1000 lives across the country. So, these increasing trend of natural disasters in Pakistan, which is already a weak economy leads towards a severe economic and humanitarian crisis. So, the government of Pakistan and the international organizations like UNFCCC should implement strict regulations to control climate change. This could be done by having strict emission controls, promoting renewable energy, protecting forests and enforcing ^{environmental} laws to combat climate change.