

# CLIMATE CHANGE : CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

## Brainstorm

### CLIMATE CHANGE



Definition  
Historical Background  
Thesis' Statement

### CAUSES



Greenhouse Gas Emissions  
Deforestation  
Agriculture  
Waste Management

### CONSEQUENCES



Environmental Impacts  
Economic Impacts  
Social Impacts

### REMEDIES



Reducing Carbon Footprint  
Forestation  
Local and Community initiatives  
Supporting Environmental policies

# OUTLINE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Hook

1.2. Definition → 1.3. Historical

Backg-  
round

1.4. Thesis Statement: Climate change, driven by human activities such as greenhouse gas emission and deforestation, is intensifying environmental, economic, and social vulnerabilities, making it mandatory for the nation to adopt urgent measures to mitigate its devastating effects and secure a sustainable future.

## 2. CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

### 2.1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

2.1.1. Fossil fuels (coal, oil, NG)

2.1.2. Industrial Processes

2.1.3. Transportation

### 2.2. Deforestation

2.2.1. Agriculture expansion

2.2.2. Urbanization

2.2.3. Logging

### 2.3. Agriculture

2.3.1. Methane Emission

2.3.2. Use of Chemical Fertilizers

## 2.4. Waste Management

2.4.1. Landfills

2.4.2. Improper Waste Disposal

## 3. CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

### 3.1. Environmental Impacts

3.1.1. Rising Sea Levels

3.1.2. Melting Ice Caps and Glaciers

3.1.3. Extreme Weather Events

3.1.4. Pollution

### 3.2. Economic Impacts

3.2.1. Damage to Infrastructure

3.2.2. Impact on Agriculture and Food Security

3.2.3. Cost of Disaster Relief and Recovery

### 3.3. Social Impacts

3.3.1. Health Risks

3.3.2. Displacement and Migration

3.3.3. Increased Inequality and Poverty

## 4. REMEDIES TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE

## 5. CONCLUSION

# THE ESSAY

Ban-Ki Moon says: "There is no Plan-B because there is no Planet B." This quote underscores the importance of and urgency of addressing climate change, a crisis that knows no border and impacts every corner of the globe. Pakistan, a country already grappling with socio-economic challenges, is now at the frontline of climate change's devastating impacts. The evidence is stark: in "2022" the country experienced one of the worst flood in its history, displacing millions, destroying crops, and costing billions in damages. According to Finance Division, **US\$14.9 Billion** damaged was occurred during flood in 2022. This catastrophic event is not an anomaly but a symptom of a much larger, global crisis. Climate change, defined as long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns is accelerating at an alarming rate due to human activities such as greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, different industrial processes, old mode of transportation and unsustainable agricultural practices. In Pakistan, the consequences are particularly dire as extreme weather conditions, rising temperatures and increasing pollution threaten the livelihoods

of millions. (Moreover, frequent natural disasters not only damaging infrastructure but also causing health risks which ultimately resulting in massive inequality and poverty.) These environmental changes are not just ecological concerns but have profound economic and social imbalance, exacerbating inequality and poverty. Addressing climate change is no longer a choice but a necessity for Pakistan. It requires immediate, coordinated efforts at national and international levels to mitigate its effects and build a resilient future for the country and its people.