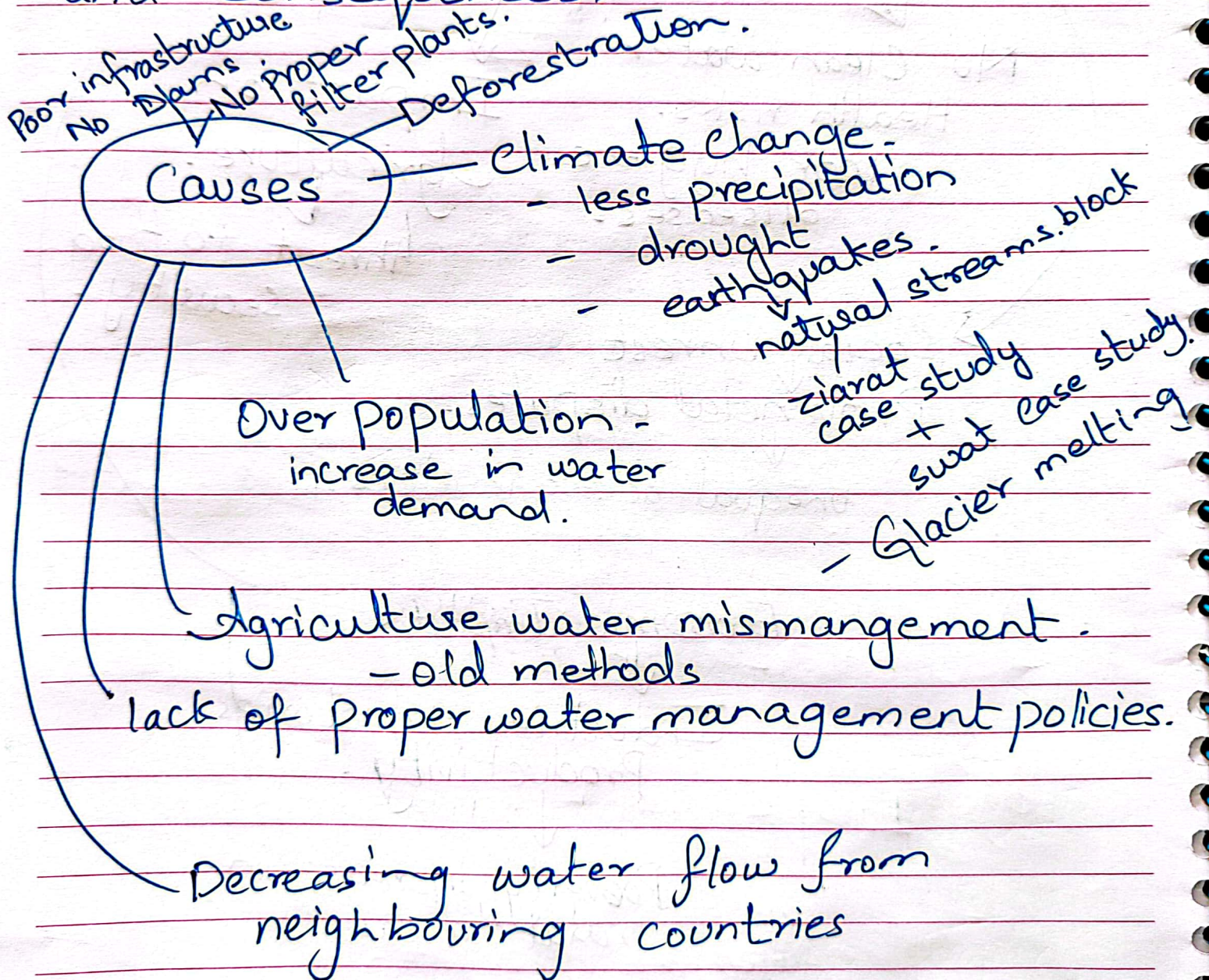
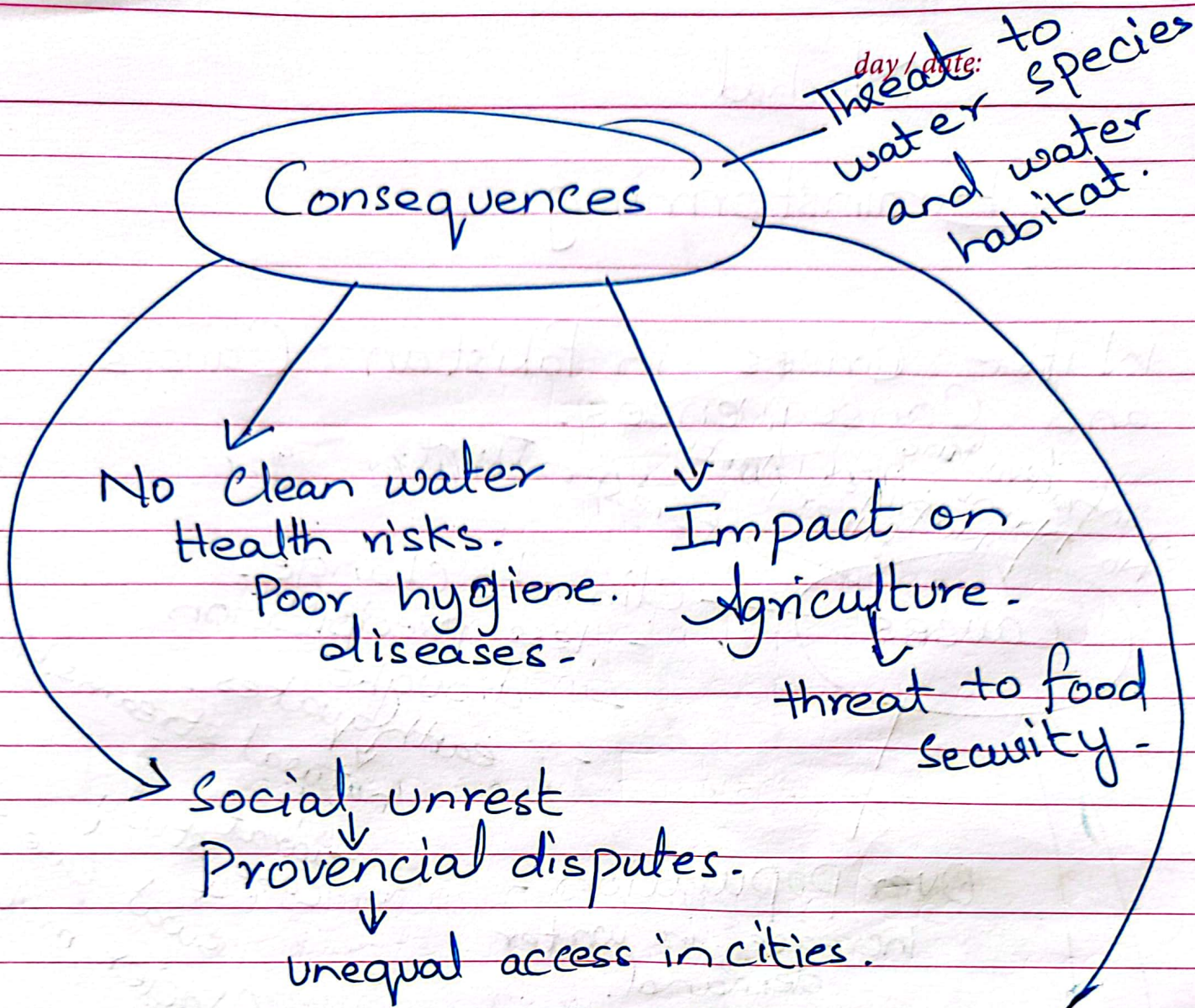


Brainstorming: -

Water Crisis in Pakistan: Causes and Consequences.





Economic Impact

Industries + factories
Productivity.

Poverty increase in
rural areas

Outline.

1) Introduction

a) Hook.

b) Overview of water crisis globally

Fact:-

UN Report : Over 2 billion people live in the countries experiencing high water shortage.

c) Pakistan water Crisis.

Fact:-

According to WRI (World Resources Institute), Pakistan is ranked 14th most water-stressed country in the world.

d) Thesis Statement.

Pakistan's water crisis is driven by a combination of natural factors, worsening impact of climate change, geographic location and inefficient mismanagement. This crisis poses an urgent threat to the country's agriculture, economy, public health and overall stability.

ii) Causes of Water Crisis in Pakistan.

a) Climate Change.

- 1) Drought (Thar Case study)
- 2) Earthquakes (Ziarat and Swat Case study)
- 3) Glacier meltings. (Karakoram ^{mountains} Case study)
- 4) Erratic rainfall patterns (World Bank report).

5) Deforestation

b) Geographical Factors

- 4) Decreasing water inflows from neighboring countries. (Indus Waters Treaty)

c) Population Growth (UN report)

d) Inefficient Water Management

- 1) Outdated Agricultural Practices
- 2) Lack of effective water management policies.
- 3) Outdated irrigation system.
- 4) Poor Infrastructure.

e) Lack of Sufficient Dams.
e.g (Di Amer Basha Dam ,
Kalabagh Dam and Dasu Dam)

f) Pollution and Contamination

- 1) Water in Pakistan is unsafe for drinking (80%) (PCRWR report)
(Pakistan Council of Research in Water)
- 2) Untreated sewage.
- 3) Industrial waste.
- 4) Agriculture runoff.

iii) Consequences of Water Crisis in Pakistan

a) Impact on Agriculture.

- 1) Threat to food security.
- 2) Decline in agriculture productivity.

b) Health Risks.

- 1) Waterborne diseases. (WHO report)
- 2) Malnutrition (Thar Case study).

c) Economic Impact

- 1) Increased poverty.
- 2) Agricultural and Industrial Productivity.

day / date:

d) Social Instability.

- 1) Inter-provincial unrest.
- 2) Protests
- 3) escalate political crises.

e) Serious Threat to Wildlife and Species.

- 1) Forests.
- 2) risks of desertification.
- 3) Water Species.
- 4) Human population.

iv) Possible Solutions

- a) Investment in Infrastructure.
 - 1) Building new dams.
 - 2) upgrading existing infrastructure.
- b) Efficient Agriculture Practices.
 - 1) Modern methods.
 - 2) drip irrigation.
- c) Public Awareness and Education.
 - 1) educate people
 - 2) reduce water wastage.
 - 3) awareness on water conservation.

V) Conclusion.

Essay.

Churchill on water crisis once said, "people can live without love but not without water;" the saying shows just how important water is for life. The world is facing a serious water problem, with over 2 billion people living in countries where there is not enough water, according to UN report. Water Crisis is neither a new issue nor it is a fully settled one. Developed countries are dealing with it successfully where as, under developed and developing countries are still struggling. Unfortunately Pakistan is one of them. According to the World Resources Institute, Pakistan is ranked 14th most water stressed country in the world. Pakistan's water crisis is driven by a combination of natural factors, worsening impact of climate change, geographical location and inefficient

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mismanagement. This crisis poses an urgent threat to the country's agriculture, economy, public health and overall stability. Addressing this urgent issue requires immediate comprehensive efforts to enhance water management and secure this vital resource for the nation's future.