

Climate Change in Pakistan: Causes and Consequences

Outline

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Hook
- 1.2 General statement
- 1.3 Thesis statement

(2) Causes

2.1 Industrial Emissions

- 2.1.1 Industrial Growth
- 2.1.2 Green house Gases

2.2 Deforestation

- 2.2.1 Urban Expansion
- 2.2.2 Population Growth

2.3 Agricultural Practices

- 2.3.1 Use of chemical fertilizers
- 2.3.2 Water-intensive crops

2.4 Urbanisation

- 2.4.1 Infrastructure development
- 2.4.2 Water Production.

3) Consequences in Pakistan

3.1 Extreme weather Events

3.1.1 Increase in floods

3.1.2 Impact on agriculture and livelihoods

3.2 Water Scarcity

3.2.1 Melting Glaciers

3.2.2 Groundwater Depletion

3.3 Health Impacts

3.3.1 Respiratory Issues

3.3.2 Heat-Related illnesses

3.4 Economic Consequences

3.4.1 Agricultural Losses

3.4.2 Employment Challenges

Climate change ^{has} knows no borders. It will not stop before the Pacific Islands and the whole of the international community here has to shoulder a responsibility to bring about sustainable development." Kofi Annan. Climate change is one of the most pressing challenges facing humanity today, with far-reaching effects that transcend borders and impact ecosystems, economies and societies. In Pakistan, a country already vulnerable to natural disasters, climate change exacerbates existing issues such as water scarcity, food insecurity and health crises. This change represents a critical threat to our planet, as temperature rise and weather patterns shift, we face increasing frequency of extreme events. The scientific community overwhelmingly agrees that these changes are largely driven by human activities, including industrial emissions and land-use changes. Its diverse impacts on society and the environment, and the underscore the urgent need for comprehensive strategies to mitigate its effects and adapt to a changing world.