

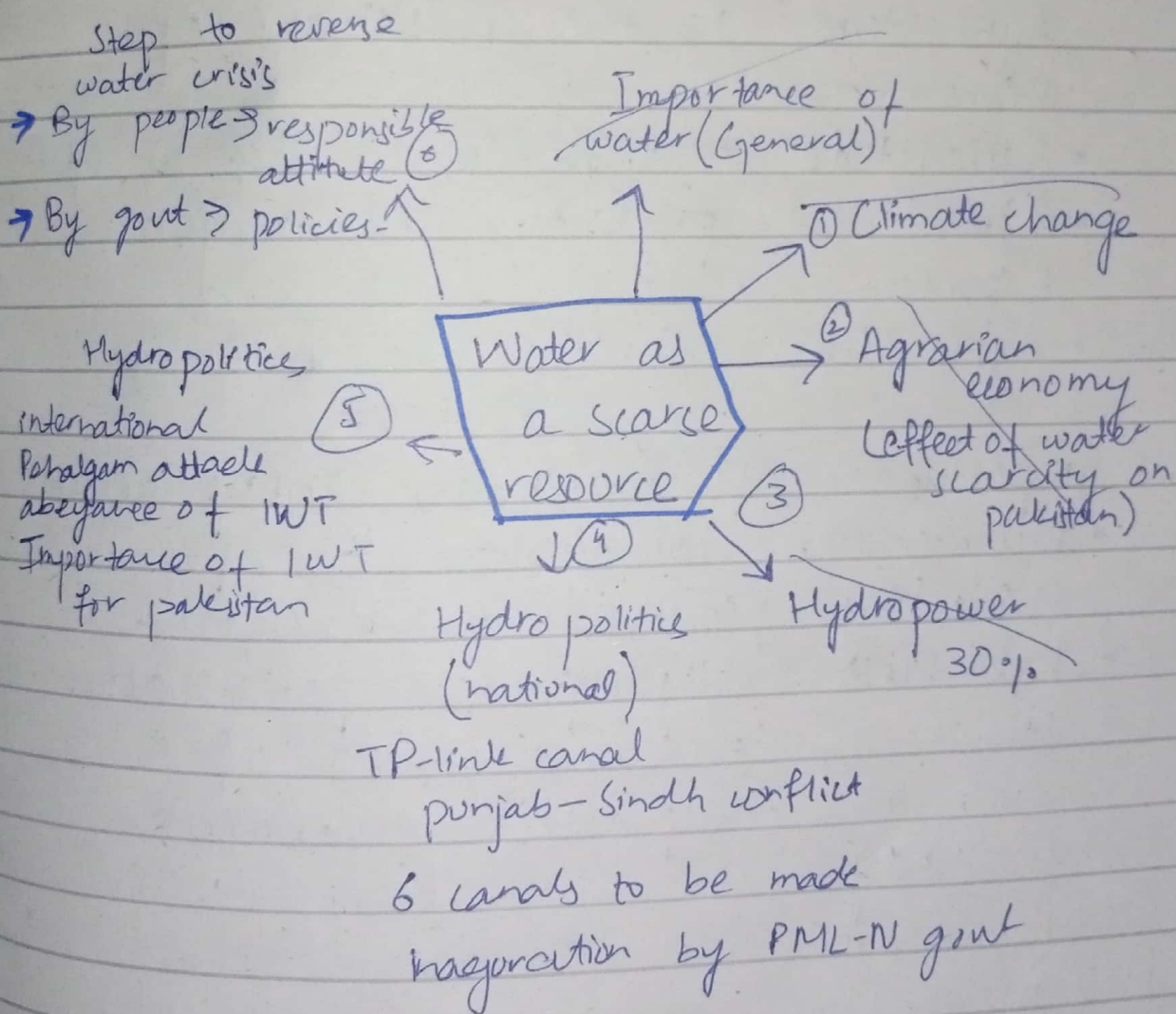
Water crisis ✓

From protest to insurgency → (BLA)

War crimes

Rise of extremism in Pakistan

Brainstorming



Outline

1.1 Introduction

- Importance of water (General)
- Causes of water crises
- Thesis statement

2.1 Importance of water in agriculture sector.

- Agriculture as the backbone of economy.
- Agriculture contributes to 24% of GDP
- Agricultural products are major exports.
- Agriculture thrives on water

3.1 Importance of water in energy sector.

- Hydropower constitutes $\frac{1}{3}$ of electricity produced in Pakistan.
- Pakistan's Hydropower potential
- Water as reusable source of energy (cheap and environment friendly).

4.1 Causes of water crisis

- Climate change
- Rising global temperatures and melting of glaciers in Himalayas.

- Exit of US from Paris Agreement

5.1 International Hydropolitics in the region.

- Indus Water Treaty
- Phalgam attack and IWT held in "abeyance"
- Unstable Pak-India relations and water crisis in Pakistan

5.2 National Hydropolitics

- Divergence of water to T-P link canal
- Water crisis in Sindh
- Protests against government in Sindh
- G canals project (Green Pakistan initiative) and political instability in Sindh

5.3 Steps to reverse water crisis

- Build dams
- Prepare technical and legal experts to fight legal case against India
- Water dialogue on national and international level.

5.6 Conclusion

Essay

Water is one of the most important resources required to sustain life on the face of earth. Water is required for multiple domestic and commercial activities, and they all are equally important such as drinking, cooking, cleaning, generation of electricity and agricultural activities. For an agrarian country like Pakistan, importance of water increases multifold because this resource helps to sustain the economy of this country. For last few decades, Pakistan has been facing water crisis due to issues such as climate change, hydropolitics on national and international level and lack of policies regarding effective management of this resource. It is a shared responsibility upon the people and government of Pakistan to treat water as a scarce resource, develop responsible ~~attitude~~ attitude towards water crisis and develop strict policies to counter the hazards that such as famines and droughts that

loom upon us and Pakistan.

Pakistan is an agrarian country which means that bread and butter of millions of people is tied to the agricultural sector. From small scale farmers to industrialists, their ~~earring~~ earning is linked to agriculture. This sector provides millions of job opportunities to people of Pakistan which helps them to sustain their lives. On the backdrop, water is the most important magical potion that on which agriculture sector thrives. Agriculture not only provides livelihood to considerable number of Pakistanis but it also forms the backbone of Pakistan economy. Our major exports are cotton, rice, sugar and agricultural products like fruits and vegetables. Agriculture contributes to 24% GDP according of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. Therefore, it will be no exaggeration to say that agriculture ~~for~~ forms the backbone of Pakistan economy and it entirely depends on water.

Pakistan's energy sector depends on water to generate $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of energy electricity thus hydropower constitutes around fulfills around 30% of Pakistan's energy demands. Pakistan has immense hydropower power potential if but only a fraction of it has been utilized until now. If Pakistan's water crisis is managed in time, the reliance on hydropower can be increased as it a more sustainable way to produce electricity, It is cheaper and environment friendly. Pakistan's reliance on fossil fuels will be decreased and also the imports resultantly the import of fossil fuels. It will greatly help the deteriorating economy of Pakistan.

Out of multiple factors that are responsible for water-crisis in Pakistan, Climate change comes at the top of the list. During last few decades global temperature levels

have been increasing each year due to increase in green house gases and depletion of ozone layer. Increasing industrialization & in developed countries is hugely responsible for the emission of green house gases but third world countries such as Pakistan are at the receiving end of dreadful impacts of climate change.

Due to climate change and global warming, Glaciers in the Himalayas have been melting fastly (which is the basic source of water in rivers across Pakistan). This causes water to drain into the sea quickly therefore it impacts on the agriculture sector. There are multiple international Accords and Treaties signed by different countries to ~~to~~ mitigate climate change, Paris Agreement is one of them but the exit of US ~~is~~ from Paris Agreement shows the lack of commitment of developed countries towards mitigation of climate change because such agreements limit their carbon

emissions which in turn effect their economy.

Indus Water Treaty is one of the most important agreement signed with the help of World Bank, which divides this very important resource between Pakistan and India. As per IWT six rivers of Indus basin were are divided in a way that India got three eastern rivers including Ravi, Bias and Sutlej while Pakistan recieved western rivers including Indus, Jehlum and Chenab. This treaty has been successful until now to divide this scarce resource between two hostile neighbours - Recently the attack in Phalgam and killing of 26 tourists has been linked in Indian-administered Kashmir has been linked to Pakistan Army by Indian media and government without any evidence. As a reaction to Phalgam attack India held IWT in "abeyance" while Pakistan responded that any effort to ~~detect~~ water divert

water from Pakistani rivers will be considered as an act of war. This situation and ~~the~~ escalating ~~of~~ relations between Pakistan and India can worsen water crisis in Pakistan and it will have severe impact on the agriculture and energy sector of Pakistan.

Recently, water is being diverted to the Townsa-Panjnael link canal by Punjab due to which Sindh is facing 50% water shortage. It is prime time ~~for~~ to water rice and cotton crops for which there is no water in Sindh and it can cause agricultural instability in Sindh. There are protests and blockades all across Sindh because Sindh says that it is the violation of water distribution framework. Moreover, government ~~is~~ has also inaugurated a six canal project under green Pakistan Initiative which is to be built on Indus river. Lawyers in Sindh are protesting against this project and

they are demanding to call off this project as it will reduce the flow of water in Sindh. Thus, water crisis is becoming the reason of political instability in Pakistan.

In order to deal with increasing water crisis, Pakistan needs to build more dams as it will increase water life in Pakistan and reduce wastage of water in sea. Water is one of the weak points of Pakistan which is often exploited by India. Thus building water reservoirs will greatly help Pakistan to deal with water crises. Pakistan also needs to prepare a team of expert legal and technical people to fight cases and assert stance of Pakistan on international level. Thirdly, water dialogues should be held urgently on international and national levels to sort out this issue because with summers approaching Pakistan cannot

afforded any major or minor implications caused by water crises.

In order to conclude, the water situation of Pakistan is deteriorating due to multiple factors and the implication of which will be horrible on the economy, agriculture and energy sector of Pakistan. Urgent steps needs to be taken by Government and people of Pakistan to stop this issue from escalating.
