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Q#02:

Climate change as a
Non-traditional Security threat —
— Socio-Economic and political
implications — Institutional Response:

Introduction:

Climate Change has emerged as a non-traditional Security threat that impacts the Social, Economic ^{and} political Stability in Pakistan. Pakistan is sandwiched between two hostile states i.e. Indian threat at Eastern border and Afghan militant threat at Western border. In addition to a non-military threat in the form of climate change undermine the resilience of state to meet the climate induced challenges with already weak human developments, fragile economy and polarized, fragmented political backdrop. But response from institutions such as military, Federal, Provincial

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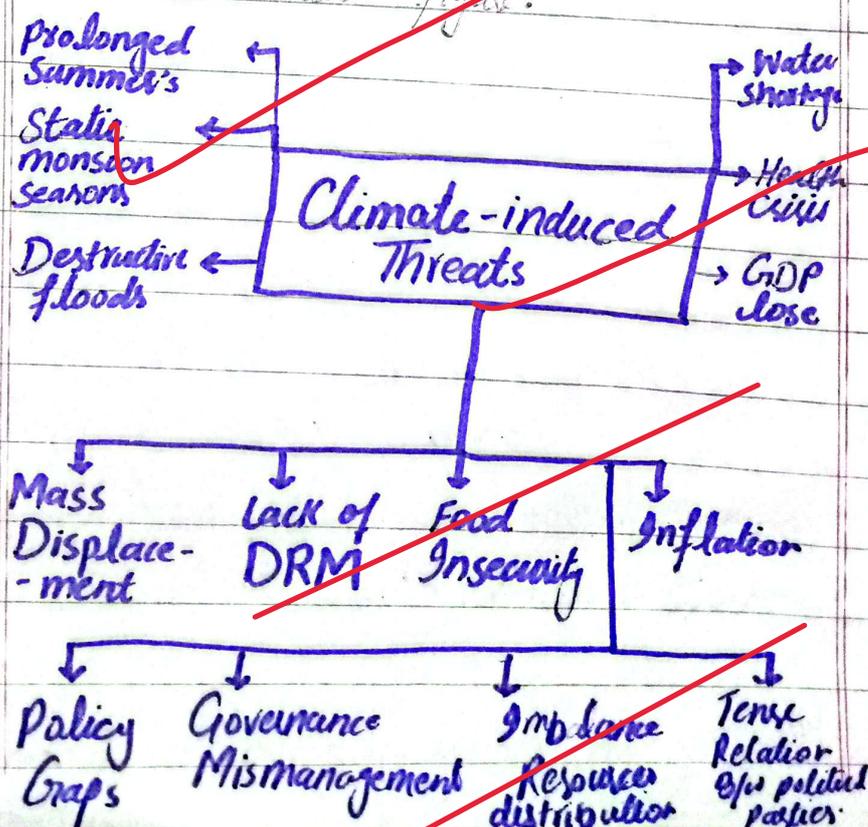
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and at local level Counter these non-traditional threats with their **Cohesive and Comprehensive** strategic approach.

Non Traditional Security Threats

Climate induce threats that Pakistan has been facing since more than couple of decades are enormous in severity and destructive in nature.

A list of Non-Traditional-non military climatic challenges are discussed in this figure:



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① Social Implications:

(i) Mass Displacement:

Pakistan is considered as a highly vulnerable state due to its strategic geographic location and impacts of climate change. Floods, for example, affects the 30 million people in 2022. Mass displacement towards safe zones develop a crisis over natural resources. Furthermore, when people move from one affected area to protected area, there has no comprehensive management to tackle such large mass of authorities.

(ii) Health Crisis:

Health crisis have been broke out when temperature rises at extreme level. For example, several anthropogenic species become active from their dormant conditions and outbreak diseases. Similarly, water born diseases during floods such as Malaria, Dengue

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were common during floods seasons.

(iii) Lack of "DRM"

"Disaster Risk Management" is a significant approach to combat immediate response, recovery and rebuilding challenges. In Pakistan, weaknesses in DRM adding fuel to fire in non-traditional climate threats.

(iv) Suspension in Educational, Industrial and business activities:

During floods, all educational, industrial and business activities were suspended. This thing hit the economy badly and disrupt the flow of life across the country.

② Economic Implications:

(i) Hit the Agricultural Backbone:

Release of water from India during floods seasons and blockade during sowing seasons affects the agricultural production negatively. Similarly, prolonged

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Summer seasons, static monsoon season for larger time period over cities/region caused high rain fall. This thing damage the crops of ~~wheat, Rice, maize, Cotton~~ and other cash crops.

(ii) GDP Lose:

Climate Change impacts experienced in the form of GDP lose in Pakistan. For example: Pakistan lost ^{million} 3 bil. dollars during 2022 floods. Similarly, a large ^{sum} of GDP is spending to overcome the climatic induce challenges by state.

(iii) Unemployment rate:

Rate is unemployment is accelerating with time. When businesses, industries, educational institutions have been intercepting regularly due to environmental crisis then the rate of unemployment increases parallel to it. For example, the current unemployment rate in Pakistan is ~~7.1%~~. When the State is already

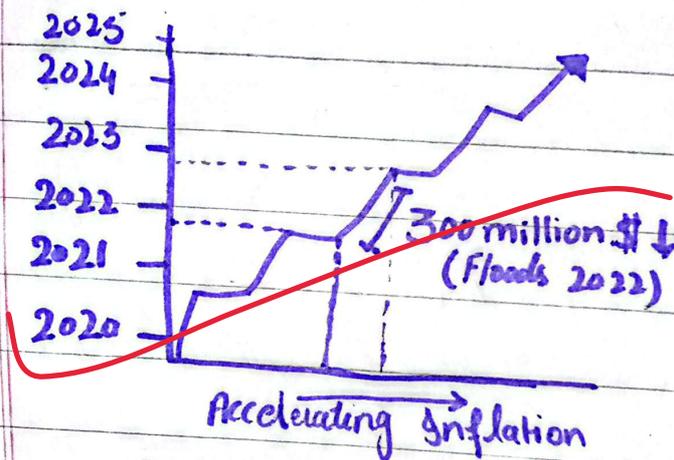
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facing the challenges of population explosion—e.g. 6 million children has born every year; — unemployment making the situation more worst.

(iv) Inflation:

Rate of Inflation increases when food insecurity rises due to climate impacts.



(v) Dependence on Foreign Aid:

A great implication of environmental threats is in the form of reliance on foreign aid. During each, disaster condition, Foreign Countries, International Organizations such as IMF, WB provided aids as an immediate relief to manage the crisis. But this thing never act to counter

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the disastrous impacts. The major reasons are :-

- Slow process to transfer money from international organizations.
- Un-even distribution of resources
- Corruption
- Mismanagement / poor governance mechanism.

③ Political Impacts:

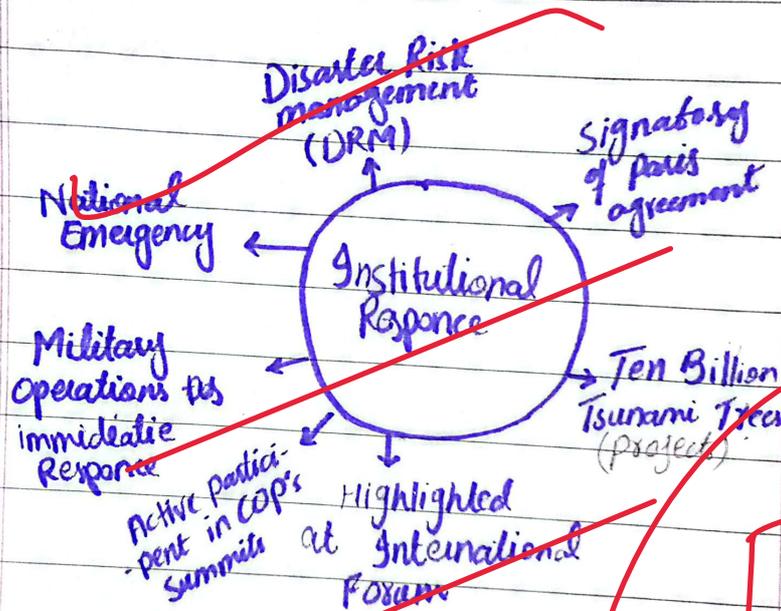
Political implications or consequences of non-military threat in the form of environmental challenges are in the form of policy gap, weak governance, strain relations between Federal & provincial government, Bureaucratic Dominance, and polarization. Therefore, the situation is entangled in a complex net of crisis and there is a dire need to take immediate steps to prevent from future vulnerability.

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Institutional Response:

Pakistani government and military establishment through their collective efforts (made an efforts that are) give notable response, against the backdrop of above mentioned crisis.



Conclusion:

Climate change has emerged as a non-traditional security threat that induces social, economic and military consequences. In social aspects, mass displacement, health crisis, lack of disaster risk

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management, Suspension of education, industrial and business activities, are underlined. Similarly, Economic crisis are due to agricultural crops destruction, GDP losses, rising unemployment rate, inflation, dependence on foreign aid are observable.

Furthermore, political consequences due to climate change crisis are policy gap, weak governance, drift between provincial and Federal government. etc. But amid the mounting pressures or impacts of crisis government play its significant role to manage these crisis such as declaring national emergency, military operations as immediate response. Active participation in COPs meetings and signing climate change management related summits etc.

Good

Add references

Add research based data