

CLIMATE DISRUPTION A SERIOUS THREAT

Message From CEO

Following SDG no:13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

We are working on climate change. we will involve university student because they are our future. Our young generation must aware with not only problems but also solutions that make their life in better environment . We have to do something because we cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them.

Regards,

Robeela Bangash



A GLOBAL ISSUE

Change in the natural conditions of weather or atmosphere is referred as climate change. The word change is giving an impact that something is not bad at all but reality is quite different from this now. According to a climate scientist at Argonne national laboratory said that: It's time to replace the term climate change, itself a replacement for a global warming, with a new term "**climate disruption**".

and kept huge amount of livestock that produce poisonous gases.

All these practices we done in past tells us that we are contributors of this worse distortion of our home. Changing in climate cause many severe changes that are link with each other in different manners like soil erosion that cause earth quacks and floods,



Over the past 150 years we change the atmosphere of our planet by adopting the practices that are harmful for environment. We've burnt excessive amount of fuel like coal, oil and gas, cut down vast forests for industrial and residential purposes

floods decrease the crops yield and cause material and life loss. Major terms related to climate change like global warming are in mainstream and eventually become hot debates on international forums.

Climate conditions of Pakistan

Pakistan has a mixed season of climate which is very balanced and affective for agriculture. As an agricultural country our economy is highly based on crops and fruits export. Our fertile land allows us to grow different crops and fruits as per season. Changes in climate conditions effects Pakistan as well. From 1949 to 1950, Pakistan's agriculture sector was accountable for 53 percent of the total GDP. By 1980 to 1981, this number had fell to 31 percent; in recent years, it has fallen even further to 21.4 percent. Now we are on the edge of food security because our crops have low resistance against diseases that leads to low yield and inflation. Among other reasons, experts blame the drop on rise in floods and droughts. The decrease in agronomic contributions to national GDP have undersized the economic growth of the country. The Pakistani government must prioritize its retort to climate change to migrate

environmental pressures and prevent future disasters. Much like the government, the Pakistani public finds it tough to prioritize climate change when the average citizen is underprivileged of life's most basic requirements. For the population, instant and clear fears to their livelihood trump long-term, still largely invisible threats.



In 2007-2008, a **Gallup poll** found that only 34 percent of Pakistanis were aware of climate change, and only 24 percent considered it a serious threat. Over the past numerous years, Pakistanis have observed, firsthand, the shocking effects of climate change.

DISASTERS IN PAKISTAN

Catastrophic floods banished millions, and severe droughts in Thar and Baluchistan signify the damage global warming can cause. The frequency of those floods has increased over the last five years, due to melting glaciers and heavy rainfall. We face floods almost every year in different areas. Due to low storage capacity and weak protective system. Water is not unlimited resource and currently we are facing serious issues of water crises. Almost 80% of our water waste because we have no dams to save that water for use in summers. According to recent report of IPCC: "Pakistan is ranked 40th in the list, suffering 566 casualties, losing US \$47.313 million equivalent to 0.0048 per cent of the GDP most of the population

Our most cities are in hit list like: kashmor, Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh, Chitral, Fata, Lucky marwat, and most of all Baluchistan will get highly impact of climate disruption. Karachi, Pakistan's most populous metropolitan city, suffered a heat wave so severe it claimed the lives of almost 1,200 people. These recent disasters could account for the change in public opinion from the 2007-2008 Gallup poll to the situation in 2015, when Pakistan joined the list of 19 countries where now considers climate change a top global threat. Karachi's solidity is critical to Pakistan's security. As climate change increases the intensity of natural disasters and threatens economic stability, the destiny of the megapolis could shape that of the entire country.



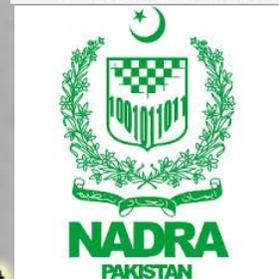
We are responsible of climate disruption. It's our duty to make it clear for our future. To beat current threat, we need to follow two approaches; medication & adaptations. Through medication we can make new implacable polices and a proper amount n budget to do green practices on big level. Adaptation leads us to change our behaviors, use environmental friendly products and climate change strategies. We need to start working on it not only make police. Because no one is going to be untouched by the impacts of climate change. We have to respond the threats of climate disruption, if we care about our future generation.

INTERVIEW

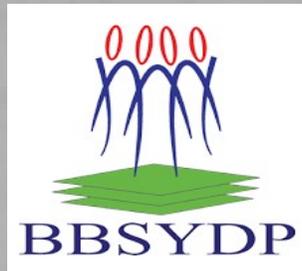
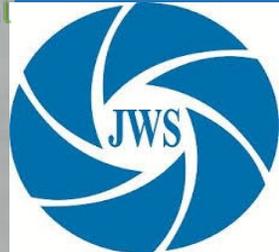
OUR PARTNERS



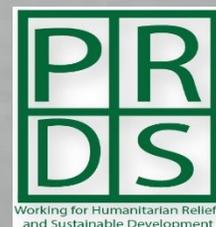
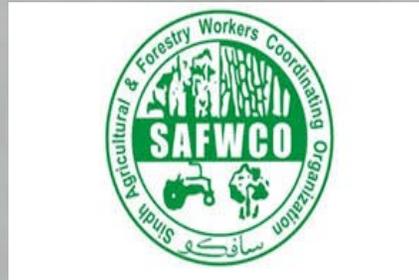
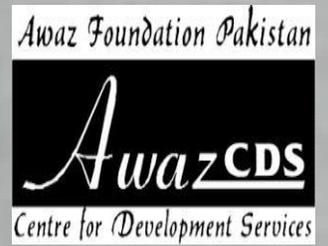
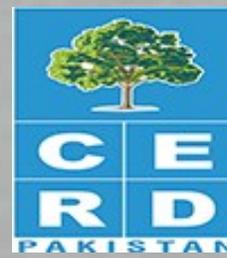
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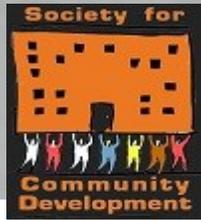
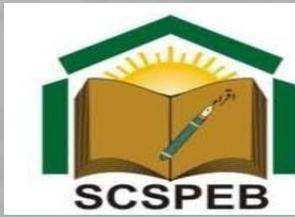


World Vision

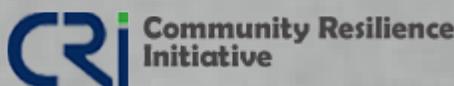
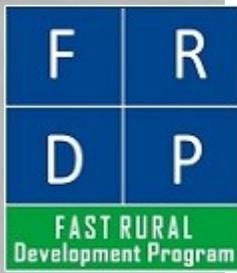


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