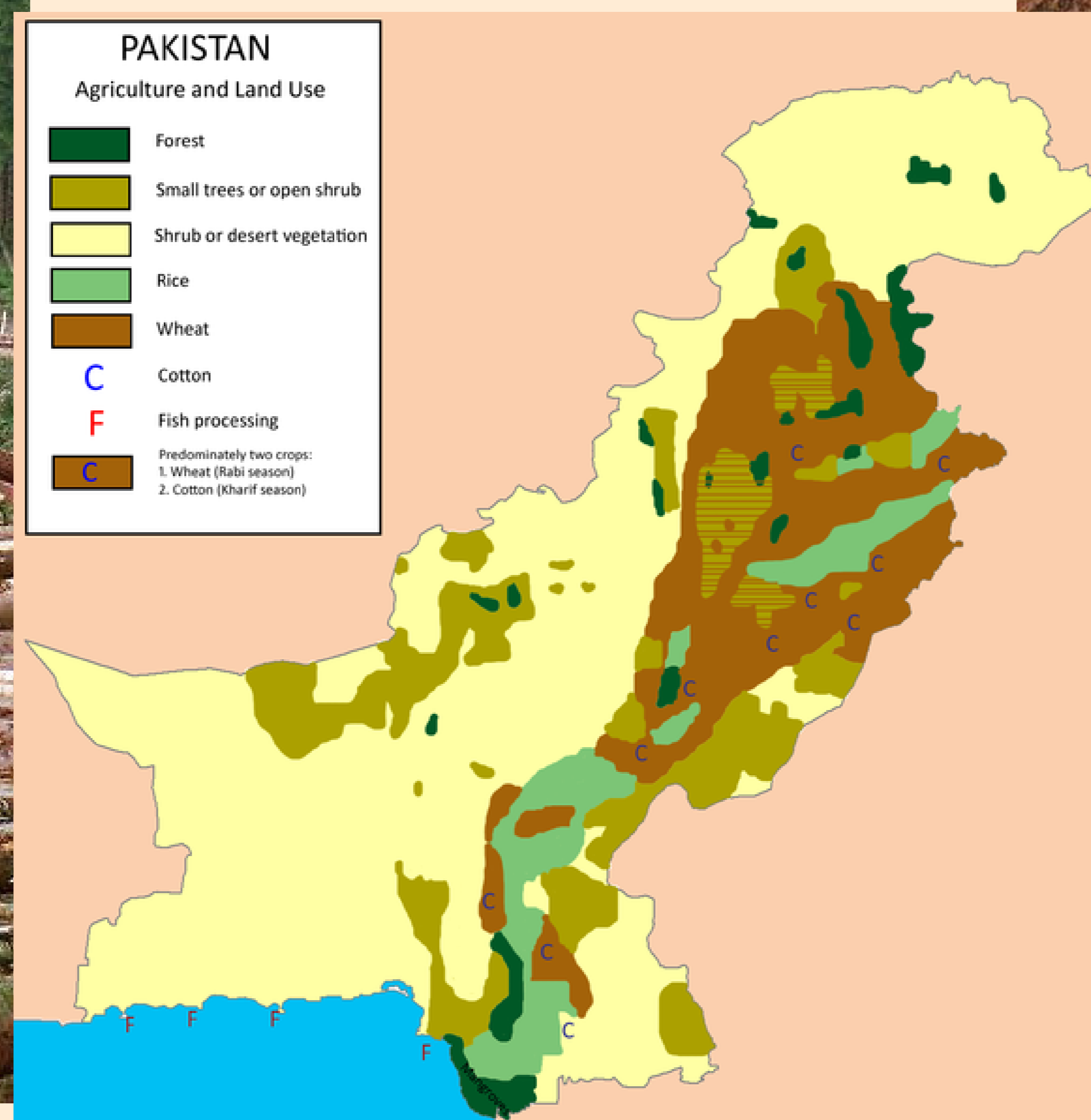
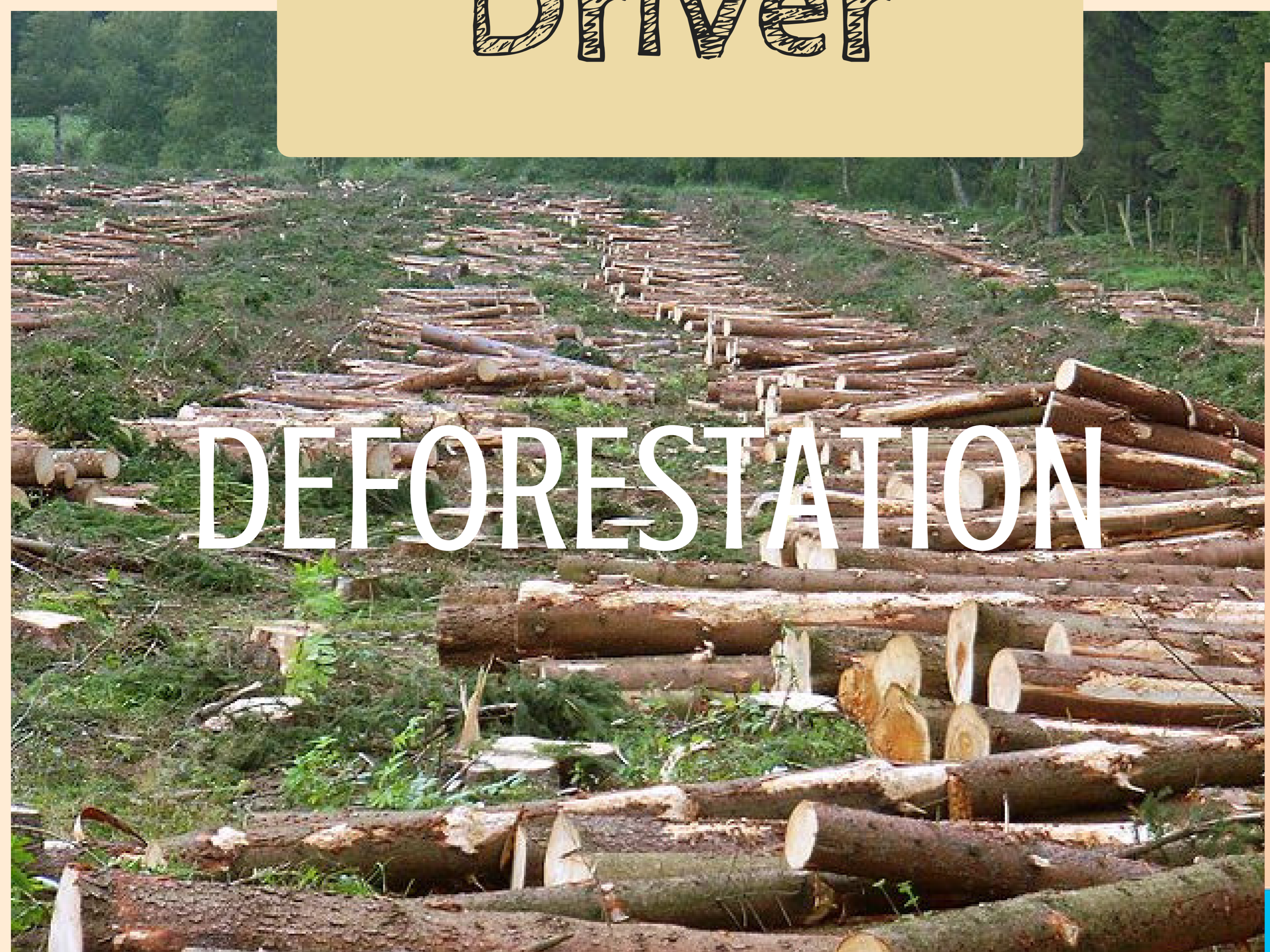


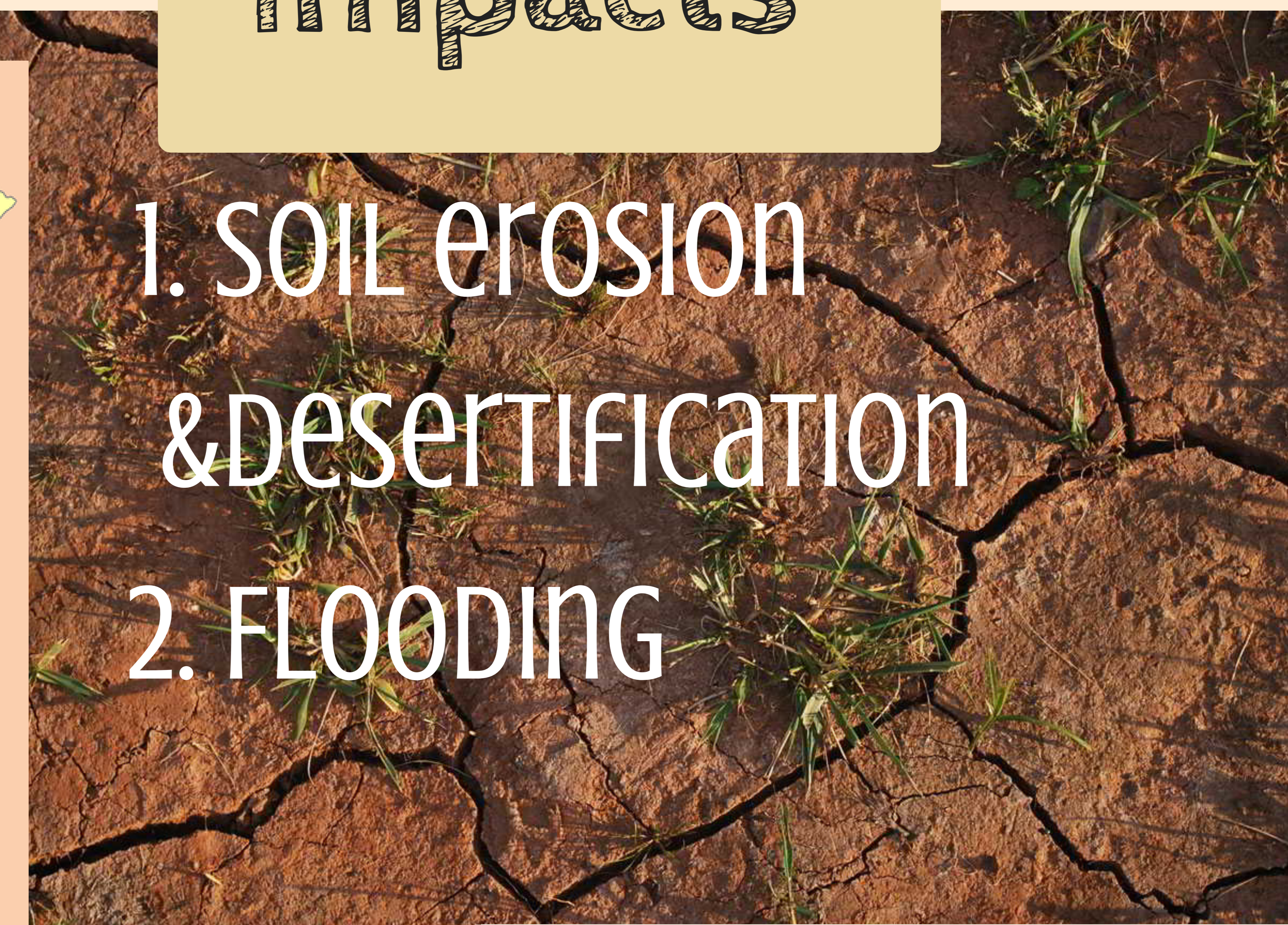
Climate Change in Pakistan

Authors: Olga Melnikova,
Sara Onsten and Zubair Iqbal.

Driver



Impacts



Consequences:

Farmers are giving up on cultivation;

Unsustainable agriculture leads to flooding, specifically in coastal regions;

The highest recorded annual rate of erosion is estimated to be 150-165 tonnes/hectare (Ali et al., 2005).

References:

Faiza, N, Weiguo, J, Aijun, Y, & Wenxing, S 2017, 'Giant deforestation leads to drastic eco-environmental devastating effects since 2000; a case study of Pakistan', Journal Of Animal And Plant Sciences, 27, 4, p. 1366-1376, Scopus®, EBSCOhost, viewed 25 January 2018.

Angelsen, A., and D. Kaimowitz (1999). Rethinking the causes of deforestation: Lessons from economic models. World Bank Research Observer, 14(1): 73-98.

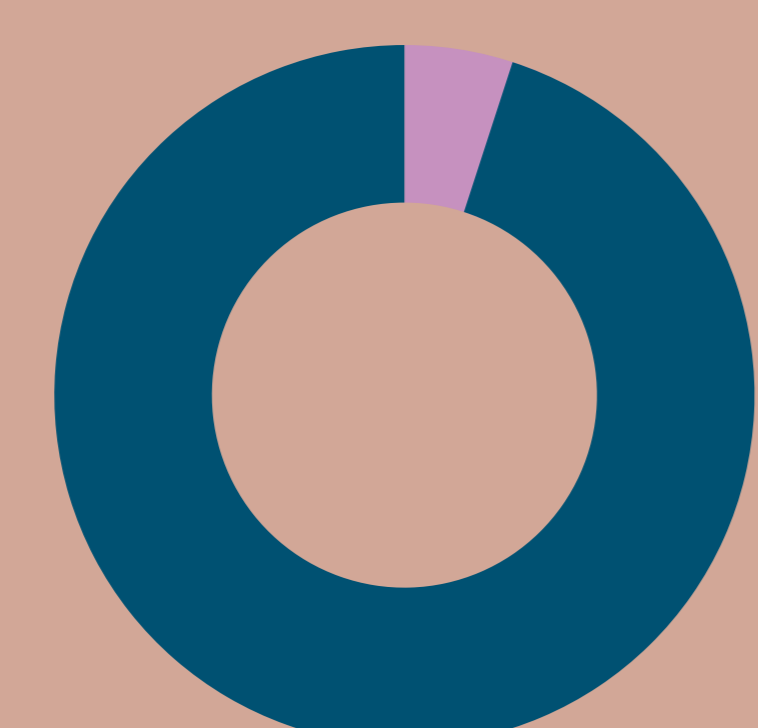
Ali, J., T. A. Benjaminsen, A. A. Hammad, and O. B. Dick (2005). The road to deforestation: An assessment of forest loss and its causes in Basha Valley, Northern Pakistan. Global Environmental Change-Human and Policy Dimensions, 15(4):370-380.

Deforestation rate in the world (IUCN, 2002):



LAND AREA:

**Covered
5%**



**Uncovered
95%**

**Annual rate of deforestation
2,54%**

Other adverse effects: agricultural degradation, biodiversity loss, cultural displacement and local climate change, landsliding, salinity problem

"If the present rate of deforestation continues, Pakistan's forests may die out within the next 10-to-15 years" (Faiza et al., 2017).