

Human Rights Dimensions of Climate Actions and Security in Pakistan: A Critical Analysis of Policy and Practices

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Abstract

In Pakistan, climate change has caused concern as a significant human rights and security issue, as it is a country with low historic emissions, but a high vulnerability to climate changes. This article critically looks into the question of whether the climate laws, policies and institutional practices in Pakistan are sufficient to realize the rights to life, health, food, water, housing and livelihood and whether they are responsive to security challenges that arise as a result of climate change. The study applies a qualitative approach based on the doctrinal-policy methodology to examine international legal tools, Pakistan climate framework, judiciary trends, and more recent scientific papers. It concludes that Pakistan has elaborated a significant formal policy framework, such as the Climate Change Act 2017, Updated National Climate Change Policy 2021, National Adaptation Plan 2023 and updated NDCs, but this has been poorly, sporadically, and inadequately implemented. The article suggests integrated, accountable and justice-focused climate governance.

Keywords: Climate change, Human rights, Climate security, Pakistan, Climate justice

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Introduction

Climate change is not any longer a matter of environment; it has become a well-known fact that it is a problem of human rights, development and security. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner to Human Rights has stressed the fact that climate change endangers the enjoyment of a broad spectrum of rights, and that these include the right to life, the right to health, the right to food, the right to water, the right to housing, the right to self-determination and the development. The concept of states preventing the foreseeable climate damage and securing the vulnerable populations and access to remedies has also been reinforced by the recent UN human-rights practice.¹

The case of Pakistan is especially interesting in regard to this analysis. It is the smallest producer of greenhouse-gas emissions in the world, but it is experiencing extreme stresses of climate, in the form of floods, heatwaves, glacier melting, drought, water insecurity and agricultural disturbance. The 2022 floods alone impacted approximately 33 million people and had damages and economic losses worth USD 30 billion and this shows how climate shocks can turn into a humanitarian, developmental and governance crisis at a rapid rate.²

The policy and legal reaction of Pakistan have changed significantly. Pakistan Climate Change Act 2017 established an institutional mechanism of coordination on a national level. Adaptation, resilience and climate governance are all officially recognized as urgent priorities by the state since the Updated National Climate Change Policy 2021, the Updated NDC 2021, and the National Adaptation Plan 2023 have all admitted. More recently, Pakistan has also gravitated towards the governance of green-finance via such tools as the Pakistan Green Taxonomy.³ However, the ultimate question is not about the existence of frameworks on papers, but how they are put into practice in a way that would be in line with human rights, climate justice and human security.

This paper will believe that the climate regime in Pakistan is normatively strong but operationally weak. It demonstrates partiality to international climate and human-rights standards, but institutional fragmentation, lax enforcement, ineffective funding, disproportionate provincial capacity and insufficient participation by the affected communities overcomes implementation. The article goes further to say that climate change must not just be regarded as an environmental or disaster-management problem, but as a be-sensitive to rights security problem, which exacerbates poverty, displacement, loss of livelihood and social instability.

Literature Review

The scientific and policy literature available in recent years is largely adopting a rights-based and security-sensitive interpretation of climate change in Pakistan. In a general survey of the effects of climate change in Pakistan, Adnan (2024) demonstrates that the effects of climate change have heightened the risk of floods in the country, environmental degradation and social disruption, and the current policy responses are still inadequate compared to the magnitude of exposure.⁴

¹ Mukherjee, B. (2001). *United Nations high commissioner for human rights: challenges and opportunities*. Brill.

² Waseem, H. B., & Rana, I. A. (2023). Floods in Pakistan: A state-of-the-art review. *Natural Hazards Research*, 3(3), 359-373.

³ Shah, Z. (2025). ASSESSING POLICIES OF PAKISTAN TOWARDS CLIMATE CHANGE: PROSPECTS & CHALLENGES. *Contemporary Journal of Social Science Review*, 3(1), 1654-1668.

⁴ Fahad, S., Adnan, M., Munir, I., Lal, R., Nawaz, T., & Saud, S. (Eds.). (2024). *Challenges and solutions of climate impact on agriculture*. Elsevier.

Investigating adaptation in vulnerable agricultural regions of Punjab, Nadeem et al. (2024) discover that the main problem of the adaptability of vulnerable regions in terms of climate change is that, despite the awareness of farmers on the danger of climate change and the introduction of local coping mechanisms, the adaptability capacities of farmers are limited because of the ineffective enabling institutions, the paucity of support, and unequal policy translation into practice. This is significant since the issue of agricultural stress in Pakistan is directly associated with rights to food, livelihood and rural economic security in Pakistan.⁵

The article by Ullah et al. (2024) targets the gender aspect of migration caused by climate changes in Pakistan and demonstrates that climate pressure exacerbates gendered disparities in livelihood, health, movement and social security. Their contribution is particularly useful since the authors show that the damage that the climate is being inflicted is not socially neutral; it is mediated by the forces of classes, gender, and local power relations.⁶

In their Punjab district-level mapping of vulnerable areas to agriculture, Nadeem et al. (2022) reveal that there are considerable spatial disparities in agricultural vulnerability due to exposure differences, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. This literature is useful in explaining the failure that is typical of general climate policy statements, unless they are customized to local vulnerability profiles.⁷

On a larger conceptual plane, Nguyen et al. (2023) also examine security vulnerabilities of climate change and environmental degradation throughout the Global South and demonstrate that climate shocks become threat multipliers as they exert further pressures on the existing deficits in governance, livelihoods stress and community vulnerability. This literature is extremely appropriate as far as Pakistan is concerned where the climate insecurity usually works via poverty and ineffective service delivery and weak local resilience and not through direct military confrontation.⁸

Further Pakistan-specific endeavors associate climate change with poverty, economic insecurity and insecurity of food. According to recent studies, the effects of climate in Pakistan exacerbate social deprivation and macroeconomic instability, which further supports the fact that the policy regarding climate governance should be viewed in terms of human-rights and security, not only through the prism of environmental policy.

Three wide gaps are therefore found in the literature. First, Pakistan studies tend to represent vulnerable climate conditions without a comprehensive inclusion of the international human-rights analysis. Second, adaptation and resilience are discussed in literature on policy but the accountability and justice are under-theorized. Third, security discourses have not developed with regard to human security, displacement and governance stress. The article fills in these gaps by analyzing climate justice, human security, human-rights law and Pakistani policy practice through a single analytical framework.

⁵ Nadeem, F., Jacobs, B., & Cordell, D. (2024). Adapting to climate change in vulnerable areas: farmers' perceptions in the Punjab, Pakistan. *Climate*, 12(5), 58.

⁶ Ullah, W., Peng, N., Pervez, A., Rauf, A., Alotaibi, B. A., & Shaofeng, Z. A Systematic Review of Factors Influencing Climate-induced Migration in Pakistan: Risks, Vulnerabilities, and Policy Imperatives.

⁷ Cui, L., Weng, S., Nadeem, A. M., Rafique, M. Z., & Shahzad, U. (2022). Exploring the role of renewable energy, urbanization and structural change for environmental sustainability: Comparative analysis for practical implications. *Renewable Energy*, 184, 215-224.

⁸ Nguyen, T., Brandstetter, J., Kapoor, A., Gupta, J. K., & Grover, A. (2023). Climax: A foundation model for weather and climate. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2301.10343*.

Theoretical Framework

1. Climate Justice

Rationale

Climate justice describes climate change as an issue of injustice and unfair distribution of misery. It questions a more technical perspective of climate governance posing the question of who the culprit is, who bears the cost, whose voices are listened to, and who is protected or compensated. It is inextricably linked to such principles as equity, common but differentiated responsibilities, loss and damage, participation and intergenerational fairness. Climate diplomacy and the broader discourse of human-rights concerning vulnerable peoples and solutions reflect these notions.⁹

Application to Pakistan

Pakistan would be a good example in terms of climate-justice analysis since the country is highly vulnerable to climate effects given that it generates very little number of global emissions. The same thing could be said in the case of its recurring demands of adaptation finance, technology transfer and operational support of both loss and damage, not just diplomatic demands; but demand grounded in justice and based on disproportional sufferings. Domestic fairness is also demanded by climate justice: the strategies of adaptation and recovery should safeguard the most vulnerable citizens, particularly women, children, rural families, low-income workers and communities affected by the disaster.

2. Human Security Theory

Rationale

Human security broadens the comprehension of the security beyond the defense of the territory and military threats. It is concerned with the safety of individuals and the society in relation to life, livelihood, dignity and stability. Climate change perfectly fits in this framework since it impacts on food systems, population health, livelihoods, housing, access and stability of water and social.¹⁰

Application to Pakistan

The trend of climate change is seen as a threat to human security in Pakistan via various channels: loss of crops, outbreak of diseases, heat stress, displacement, disrupted education, destroyed infrastructure, unclean water and local life destruction. Human-security lens is hence effective in that it identifies the complete palette of damage that occurs after climatic shocks. It further illustrates the reason behind the disaster losses to be not isolated causes of events but facilitators of insecurity over the long term particularly where the capacity of the states is not equally distributed.

Research Methodology

This paper follows a qualitative, interpretive and doctrinal-policy approach. It is an integration of normative law analysis with systematic review of policy documents and scientific literature of recent literature. The key resources are UNFCCC regime, Paris Agreement, OHCHR and Human Rights Council sources on the topic of climate change and human rights, legislation on climate change in Pakistan, Climate Change Act 2017, Updated NCCP 2021, Updated NDC 2021, and Updated NAP 2023.¹¹

⁹ Schlosberg, D. (2012). Climate justice and capabilities: A framework for adaptation policy. *Ethics & international affairs*, 26(4), 445-461.

¹⁰ Newman, E. (2010). Critical human security studies. *Review of International Studies*, 36(1), 77-94.

¹¹ Majeed, N., Hilal, A., & Khan, A. N. (2023). Doctrinal research in law: Meaning, scope and methodology. *Bulletin of Business and Economics (BBE)*, 12(4), 559-563.

Peer-reviewed research on climate vulnerability, adaptation, gendered effects, agricultural stress and climate security, and institutional reports by organizations including the World Bank, UNDP, and official sources on climate-finance and disaster-management are all examples of the secondary materials.

The article is methodologically based on thematic analysis of five coding clusters, such as rights impacts, policy commitments, implementation deficits, justice concerns and security implications. It also employs little comparative argumentation by also adopting the best-practice aspects established in literature on climate governance, including participation, enforceability, institutional coordination and remedy mechanisms. It is not intended to gauge policy performance using a statistical measure, but to determine whether Pakistan governance of the climate is normatively consistent and practically sufficient regarding human-rights and human-security indicators.

Discussion and Findings

1. Climate Change in Pakistan as a Rights and Security Crisis

The key discovery of this paper is that climate change in Pakistan could no longer be properly treated as a limited environmental or disaster-management problem. It has now turned into a multidimensional crisis of enjoyment of basic rights and human insecurity is on the increase. As seen in the experience of Pakistan, climate shocks are manifested through loss of lives, housing devastation, health service paralysis, food insecurity, internal displacement and social vulnerability. The magnitude of the 2022 floods explains this: the official Government of Pakistan prepared Post-Disaster Needs Assessment with the assistance of the international community stated that 33 million people were impacted, almost 8 million displaced, and damages and economic losses were more than USD 30 billion. These statistics show that climate occurrences in Pakistan create impacts that go way beyond short-term humanitarian misery; they are a blow at the material basis of rights and citizenship.¹²

In terms of human-rights, this implies that climate change has a direct impact on the violation of the right to life, health, food, water, housing, livelihood, and an adequate standard of living. Security wise, it unveils that climate damage undermines the day-to-day security of the individuals and society especially in situations whereby there are already poverty, poor service provision, and infrastructural vulnerability. There is then evidence that climate change in Pakistan should be viewed as an emergency of human-rights and a challenge of human-security.

2. 2022 floods and the collapse of rights protection

The recent case studies 2022 floods are the most powerful to get the human-rights aspects of climate action in Pakistan. The official PDNA was devastated with an extensive destruction in housing, transport, health, education, agriculture, and water networks. This destruction was not just a nuisance to the citizens; it disrupted the provision of shelter, medical care, education, clean water and livelihood on scale. The World Bank and UNDP evaluations also highlighted that it would take strong reconstruction and not mere replacement of devastated property to recover since the catastrophe revealed vulnerabilities in governance and preparedness in the structure.¹³

¹² Saad, S., Mahsud, M. I., & Mian, G. (2024). Climate change impacts: exploring the rising climate-security nexus in Pakistan. *Liberal Arts and Social Sciences International Journal (LASSIJ)*, 8(1), 177-190.

¹³ Mumtaz, M., Zahid, F., & Hatim, M. (2025). CLIMATE-INDUCED INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND HUMAN SECURITY: A POLICY ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN'S 2022 FLOOD CRISIS. *Journal of Applied Linguistics and TESOL (JALT)*, 8(4), 1-20.

Health results were severe in particular. The floods according to WHO affected the service delivery in a big way with approximately 10 percent of the health facilities in the nation being damaged or destroyed and the over eight million individuals desperately requiring health services. Another risk that WHO pointed out was increased disease outbreaks and malnutrition in flood-prone regions. This observation is essential since it indicates that climate catastrophes in Pakistan swiftly turn into a people-health crisis, particularly in the setting where the sanitation, surveillance, and primary healthcare are already strained.

The children were disproportionately affected. By September 2022, according to government data, at least 528 children had died due to the catastrophic floods, and the government announced continued child protection disruption, learning spaces, water access, and other essential services despite the harmful impact of the floodwaters long after the floods. This validates the fact that the harm of climate is not equally distributed in society, but is concentrated rather on the already structurally weak.

3. Gendered Impacts And The Unequal Burden Of Climate Harm

The other significant story is that the harm caused by climate change in Pakistan is highly skewed. Climate disasters affect women and girls as manifestations of the preexisting trends in social inequality, low mobility, decreased access to assets, and increased vulnerability to gender violence and care burdens. UN Women reporting on the flood crisis underscored that women and girls were also some of the more impacted as they lost their homes, livelihoods, access to basic services and were more susceptible to violence, insecurity and marginalization in the displacement and relief efforts.¹⁴

This has direct effects on rights-based climate governance. The formal climate policy that will be gender-blind and vulnerable to vulnerabilities will not work. The results indicate that the current policies in the adaptation, disaster relief and reconstruction in Pakistan should be structured on the principle of social vulnerability; instead of generic assumptions of impact. That is, climate justice in Pakistan is not merely an issue concerning inequity in the world between high emitters and vulnerable nations; it is also an issue concerning inequity within Pakistan itself.

4. Karachi Heatwave and the Right to Health

The June 2015 Karachi heatwave is an important domestic example since it helps to see how the slow-onset and urban impacts of climatic events can turn fatal in case the governance systems are not well-organized. The official technical report, released by the Pakistan climate-policy machineries reported the incident and suggested the introduction of heat-health warning systems and better preparedness of the vulnerable urban communities. Subsequently, such planning documents as the Karachi Heatwave Management Plan regarded the 2015 event as evidence that heat is a governance and a public-health problem, not a meteorological problem.

This case has the human-rights importance of the collaboration of environmental stress and failure of the services delivered to the population. The heat risk was further intensified in areas that already had issues of shortage of electricity, the lack of emergency response, heavy urbanization and unequal access to cooling and water. The Karachi case is thus an affirmation of the larger argument of this paper: climate insecurity in Pakistan usually manifests itself in the interplay of climate risks and socio-economic vulnerability and ineffective institutions. It

¹⁴ Anjum, G., & Aziz, M. (2025). Climate change and gendered vulnerability: A systematic review of women's health. *Women's Health*, 21, 17455057251323645.

also demonstrates that the right to health and the right to life can be greatly undermined without a great flood or a physical devastation in the sight.¹⁵

5. International Human-Rights Norms Support a Climate-Rights Approach

The results of the study are highly effective in supporting the hypothesis that the response of the Pakistan climate should be measured against international human-right standards and not against the domestic policy commitments. The climate-change framework of OHCHR clarifies that climate change involves threats to enjoyment of numerous rights of the world which are internationally safeguarded, that states have the duty of avoiding foreseeable damage, protecting vulnerable groups, enabling engagement, and accessing information and solutions. Late OHCHR reporting has further broadened the coverage on particular problems including the right to food and human-right aspects of loss and damage.

In the case of Pakistan, this is important in two aspects. First, it implies that non-action or laxity in climatic enforcement can be discussed as a right matter and not an administrative failure per se. Second, it implies that climate governance should be participative, transparent and accountable in case it would be legally and ethically sufficient. The evidence surveyed in this paper can indicate that Pakistan has distanced itself to some extent in formal policy conformity, but integration of rights is yet to take root at the operational level.

6. Domestic Policy Architecture Is Substantial, But Implementation Remains The Weak Point

It is inappropriate to say that Pakistan does not have climate policy. The Updated National Climate Change Policy 2021 is aimed at guiding the nation in the direction of the climate-resilient and low-carbon development and directly mentions water, food and energy security, disaster impacts, and resilience-building. Similarly, the National Adaptation Plan 2023 offers the framework of adapting to various areas of importance and is supposed to assist in the inclusion of the implementation process and mobilization of climate-finance. The Updated NDC 2021 also indicates an increase in the ambition in mitigation and adaptation in Pakistan. Nevertheless, what is more significantly discovered is that the presence of a policy has not been matched with its uniform enforcement. The need to coordinate, finance, strengthen institutions and monitor is stressed in the same official documents again and again, which in its turn demonstrates that the state is aware of these weaknesses. Practically, the climate governance in Pakistan is still impeded with the disjointed mandates, lack of provincial capacity, absence of local data infrastructure, lack of intersectoral integration and enforcement. In such a way, the article discovers a common trend: normative development on paper, administrative weakness in practice.¹⁶

7. Leghari Litigation And The Constitutionalization Of Climate Responsibility

Another major positive change in Pakistan is that the judiciary has officially accepted climate change as a right and constitutional issue. In *Leghari v. Federation of Pakistan*, the Lahore High Court acted in response to a petition which complained that the government was not exercising its climate policy. In the summary of the case, it is evident that the petitioner claimed that climate inaction posed a threat to water, food and energy security, and the Court acknowledged that climate change is a serious problem and demanded implementation-oriented measures, such as creating a Climate Change Commission.

¹⁵ Kamal, S. A. (2022). The effects of global warming: the case study of Karachi's heat waves & its implication. *International Journal of Policy Studies*, 2(1).

¹⁶ Masud, S., & Khan, A. (2024). Policy implementation barriers in climate change adaptation: The case of Pakistan. *Environmental Policy and Governance*, 34(1), 42-52.

There are three reasons why this case is significant. To begin with, it connected climate governance and fundamental rights instead of making it a policy issue. Second, it turned the issue of climate change into an existing constitutional duty, rather than a far-off environmental issue. Third, it proved that in the situation where executive implementation is not strong, courts may play the role of accountability institutions in Pakistan. However, it is a more restrained conclusion made by the greater part: litigation may act as an initiator of action, but it cannot replace stable systems of administration, budgetary commitment, and local carrying capacity. Not complete institutional success, but normative possibility is exhibited by Leghari.¹⁷

8. Displacement, Livelihood Loss and Climate Security

The other key discovery is that climate change in Pakistan ought to be perceived as an engine of displacement and insecurity of livelihood. Pakistan statistics provided by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre show that a monsoon season in 2022 resulted in the precipitation of 8.2 million internal displacements. This is very important since displacement disrupts households not just at the disaster instant but also derails schooling, access to healthcare, communities and livelihoods, and land, and may subject displaced communities to insecurity, exploitation and long-term poverty.

It is at this point that the human-security framework will be of great use. In Pakistan, climate security is not manifested mainly in the classical armed conflict, which was directly caused by the weather. Instead, it manifests itself in complex insecurity: loss of land, failure of crops, migration, poor services, debt, malnutrition and social tension. Poverty together with weak governance and population pressure are layered with climate stress when climatic stress is experienced and it works as a threat multiplier. The reviewed evidence in the field of Pakistan is entirely in line with that suggestion.

9. Climate Justice And Pakistan's International Claim For Finance And Loss-And-Damage Support

The results also support the claim of the climate-justice in Pakistan on the international level. The amount of contribution to worldwide emissions made by Pakistan is extremely low in comparison to the magnitude of the damage it suffers. The asymmetry provides legal and moral weight to the demand of Pakistan, to receive adaptation finance, technology transfer, and enhanced support of loss and damages under the UN climate regime. A fund on responding to loss and damage has now been included in the UNFCCC materials and recent reporting by the OHCHR has explicitly associated loss and damage with human rights and approaches based on equity.¹⁸

But the signs are also that international finance is still hard, sluggish and inadequate as compared to demand. There are direct rights implications of the divide between the projected international solidarity and locally available support. In cases where financing is inadequately timed or bureaucratically limited, reconstruction, adaptation and social protection are put on hold as well. The vulnerability of Pakistan thus reflects the two aspects of climate justice namely global inequity in responsibility and local inequity in capacity to defend the vulnerable individuals.

¹⁷ Barkat, A., Jatoti, A. A., & Anjum, R. (2025). THE ROLE OF THE JUDICIARY IN ADVANCING CLIMATE JUSTICE IN PAKISTAN: A CASE STUDY OF LEGHARI V. FEDERATION OF PAKISTAN. *Annual Methodological Archive Research Review*, 3(8), 214-230.

¹⁸ Kumar, V. (2024). Financing loss and damage and international climate governance: A climate justice perspective. *International Journal of Political Science and Governance*, 6(2), 166-174.

10. Pakistan Needs Rights-Based Implementation, Not Only Climate Policy

The general conclusion that would be made after the discussion is that Pakistan has already reached a more mature stage of climate governance, but not a sufficiently rights-based one. The state currently has a better climate policy framework than it used to have, with legislation, adaptation planning, NDC updates, and judicial precedents in their favour. But the real-life experience of floods, heat wave, risk of diseases, displacement and disproportional vulnerability, demonstrates that the present arrangements in place are yet to be sufficient to ensure human-rights protection to the stress of climate.

Based on this, the biggest finding of this paper is not merely that Pakistan is climate vulnerable. It is that climate vulnerability in Pakistan can be a human-rights and security crisis when the interaction of climate hazards with weak implementation, social disparities and fragile institutions of the populace interacts. Any serious response to climate should thus go beyond environmental planning and apply a fully integrated model using rights, accountability, inclusion and human security as its foundations. In the absence of that shift, the governance of climate will still be on paper but realistically lacking.

Conclusion

The current climate problem in Pakistan can be best perceived as a rights crisis, vulnerability and security crisis. It is demonstrated that climate change is already compromising life, health, food, water, housing, and livelihood, in addition to enhancing displacement, governance strain and socio-economic insecurity. Pakistan has achieved significant progress in formal climate government by the means of Climate Change Act 2017, the Updated National Climate Change Policy 2021, the Updated NDC 2021 or the National Adaptation Plan 2023. Judicial trends and particularly Leghari demonstrate that the lack of action on climate change can be presented in terms of constitutional rights violation.

Nevertheless, the study indicates that formal compliances with international engagements are not sufficient. The climate regime in Pakistan continues to be marred with the issue of poor implementation, funding, lack of coordination of institutions, poor localization, and poor accountability systems. The human rights considerations are still not well operationalized in the planning, budgeting and recovery practice. Concurrently, the climate stress is exacerbating wider human-security threats particularly on women, farmers, population displacement and low-income families.

The overall conclusion is that Pakistan requires a rights-based climate state and not a climate policy framework. Climate governance should shift towards enforceable protection and the core of climate governance should be based on justice, participation and resilience.

Recommendations

1. Embed Enforceable Human-Rights Safeguards In Climate Law And Policy

Pakistan must amend climate regulations, adapting plans and disaster systems to articulate the right on housing, water, health, livelihood and participation, and complaint and redress system to the affected communities. This is due to the fact that the existing structures recognize vulnerability but are yet to enforce rights protection to the required degree.

2. Strengthen Implementation Through Provincial And Local Climate Institutions

Absence of policy is not the greatest disjuncture, but it is state capacity. The provincial and district level institutions should be better defined with clear mandate, improved data system, trained staff and aligned funding on adaptation, relocation, heat action and post disaster recovery.

3. Mainstream Climate Risk Into Human-Security And Development Planning

The risk assessment of climate must be incorporated into the areas of public health, agriculture, water governance, housing, education and local-development planning. This would transition policy towards the reactionary disaster response to anticipatory resiliency building.

4. Build Participatory And Gender-Responsive Climate Governance

The most vulnerable communities to floods, heat, drought and migration should be given meaningful participation in policy formulation and implementation particularly the rural marginalized communities and women. Participation cannot be nominal, but rather priorities, budgeting and monitoring should be formed.

5. Pursue Justice-Oriented Climate Finance And Accountability

Pakistan must keep insisting on the availability of financing adaptation and greater support on loss and damage at the international level and focus on making climate budgets transparent, governance and institutional accountability of green-finance at a domestic level. Rights-based climate protection can never be complete without a dependable finance and supervision.

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