

**The Political Economy of Climate Adaptation in Pakistan: Challenges, Governance, and Global Justice**Zohra Asif ¹

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Abstract

Climate change has increased the level of inequality across the world and Pakistan is one of those countries which has been hit the most. The floods in 2025 demonstrated how ineffective governance, limited resources and unfair international systems affect proper adaptation. Through the lenses of post-colonial political economy, this paper explores how power politics, climate finance, and socioeconomic inequality can affect the resiliency efforts in Pakistan. It attracts thoughts to the lack of contact between local reality and international climate pledges by speaking about recent policy reports and assessments. The article concludes by calling for open governance, grassroots-led adaptation, and equitable case sensitive climate funding as the basis for climate resilience in an equitable and sustainable way.

Introduction

The most pressing issue of the twenty-first century is climate change that has threatened the existence of ecosystems, economies and societies all over the world. The global emissions have a disproportionate impact on developing countries despite the least contribution they have contributed to them. A good example of this climate injustice is Pakistan, where its rising floods, heat waves, and melting glaciers put the lives and livelihoods of millions in danger (Eckstein, Künzel, and Schäfer, 2019; FAO, 2019). The 2025 floods were another instance of weakness of Pakistan governance structure and failure to adapt even in the case of decades of policy efforts and foreign aid (Business Recorder, 2025; DAWN, 2025). Pakistan is a lower-middle-income nation that is particularly susceptible to climate change due to its weak institutional environments, political instability, and reliance on the economy. Exposure to extreme events has resulted in frequent disruption of agricultural production, food security, and population health, as well as sending millions of people into poverty (Arif, Ali, and Khan, 2019; UNDP, 2023). The International Monetary Fund (2025) indicates that the frequent climate shocks in Pakistan have led to the development of the long-term fiscal stress that requires new loans even within the climate resiliency programs. These are global mechanisms that are characterized by structural relies on the post-colonial relations of the economy, although they are purportedly aimed at enhancing adaptation (Akhtar, 2023). This article examines the relationship between world politics and domestic governmental systems through the prism of post-colonial political economy and its role in dictating the path of adaptation of Pakistan. The theoretical models of this perspective lie in the post-colonial literature, especially in the writings of Frantz Fanon and Edward Said, who stress the fact that there are still the traces of historical patterns

of domination in contemporary political and economic order. As it applies to climate change, this framework shows how international finance, aid conditionalities, and policy agendas led by donors perpetuate inequality between the Global North and South (Akhtar, 2023; Imran, 2013). The fact that climate adjustments in Pakistan usually rely on loans, as opposed to grants and are not owned or controlled by the community begs the question of who is the beneficiary of climate finance. Regardless of the initiatives to adapt, including the National Climate Change Policy 2021 and the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Project, the adaptation activities of Pakistan are still disjointed and under expressed (Government of Pakistan, 2023; Pakistan Climate Change Authority, 2021). This dissonance between the lofty policies and the actual situation on the ground is an indicator of systemic failures in the governance, specifically failure in the management of data, allocation of resources, and the integration of the federal and provincial governments (Munir, 2025). As well, in rural Sindh and Balochistan, locally maintaining communities are still the primary sufferers of the effects of climate change without a considerable say in the decision-making process (IUCN, 2025). The discussion about climate justice, who pays, who adapts, and who makes the decisions, has thus been rekindled by the floods of 2025. This article makes the case that Pakistan's adaptation crisis cannot be comprehended in a vacuum; rather, it is intricately linked to a global system of historical dependency and unequal exchange. The paper aims to describe how a justice-oriented adaptation framework can assist Pakistan in transitioning from reactive disaster management to proactive resilience building by looking at recent policy responses, financial mechanisms, and community-level experiences

Theoretical and Analytical Perspective

To achieve the purpose of explaining how global inequalities of the colonial period continue to impact the economic and environmental relations in the modern world, the Post-Colonial Political Economy set of ideas integrates the concepts of critical political economy and post-colonial theory. One of the earliest directions to develop this perspective was by thinkers such as Edward Said (1978), Gayatri Spivak (1988) and Frantz Fanon (1961), in the mid-to-late twentieth century. They examined the establishment of enduring hierarchy of power, knowledge and dependencies through colonial dominance. Contrasting on these pillars, scholars such as David Harvey and Samir Amin associated post-colonial criticism to world capitalism by showing how the modern institution such as the World Bank and IMF perpetuate unequal development processes via trade imbalances, policy conditionalities as well as debt. The key goal of this theory is to identify the ways of how the structures of historical exploitation continue their work today in the forms of global governance and how colonies turn into the so-called post-colonial peripheries in a global system that favors the Global North (Akhtar, 2023). The use of this framework on climate adaptation in Pakistan shows how power asymmetries in the colonial era are preserved by elite policy-making, dependency on foreign aid and governing. Nonetheless, Pakistan emits less than 1 percent of the total emissions worldwide, and it is still considered as one of the most vulnerable countries in the climate (Eckstein, Künzel, and Schaefer, 2019). Both financial dependence and environmental vulnerability can be demonstrated by the floods of 2025 that displaced millions of people resulting in economic losses amounting to over 2 billion dollars (Business Recorder, 2025). Climate finance is provided to Pakistan through international sources that are usually disbursed in forms of loans, denying Pakistan the opportunity to own the adaptation programs within the country (IMF, 2025; Akhtar, 2023). Besides, centralization of authority and the fact that the provinces are barely involved, having local communities excluded by the decisions of the top-down, is also a manifestation of internalized colonial orders (Pakistan Climate Change Authority, 2021; Munir, 2025).

Analysis

Climate Vulnerability and the Political Economy of Adaptation in Pakistan

The vulnerability of Pakistan to climate change can be seen as one of the clearest cases of the environmental injustice in the Global South. The country has been ranked as one of the top ten countries that have been affected most by extreme weather, although the country contributes less than 1% of global greenhouse gas emissions (Eckstein, Künzel, and Schäfer, 2019). The economic stability of Pakistan has been broken by frequent floods, heat waves, and melting glaciers over the past ten years displacing millions of people and destroying the infrastructure (FAO, 2019; UNDP, 2023). The 2025 floods were a chastisement that the world was not the only factor that caused imbalances in finances but it is also the lack of proper governance in Pakistan that is constraining its ability to adapt.

Pakistan's Climate Profile and Emerging Risks

Climate change is especially vulnerable in Pakistan due to its diverse topography that comprises of the Indus Delta and the Himalayan glaciers. The increase in temperatures, unpredictable monsoons, and glacial melting has intensified droughts and floods, and this has had disastrous effects on agriculture and rural lives (Arif, Ali, and Khan, 2019). The Food and Agriculture Organization (2019) states that disruptions related to climate change endanger the rural jobs and food security of Sindh and southern Punjab. The floods of 2025 destroyed vast fields of agricultural land costing the state 2 billion and displacing more than six million people (Business Recorder, 2025). The national productivity has already been reduced by climate change and fiscal weakness further increased based on the statement of the Finance Minister of 2025 (DAWN, 2025).

Major Climate Disasters in Pakistan (2010–2025)

Year	Event	Estimated Loss (USD)	People Affected	Key Observations
2010	Nationwide Floods	\$9.7 Billion	20 Million	Weak early warning systems and poor infrastructure.
2015	Sindh Heatwave	\$1.5 Billion	1,200 Deaths	Poor health response and urban planning gaps.
2018	Drought (Sindh/Baloch.)	\$2.0 Billion	3 Million	Lack of drought-resistant crops and water management.
2022	Catastrophic Floods	\$30 Billion	33 Million	Coordination and governance failures worsened the crisis.
2025	Record Monsoon Floods	\$2.0 Billion	8 Million	Delayed adaptation funding and weak disaster planning.

Source: UNDP (2023); Business Recorder (2025); DAWN (2025); IMF (2025). • Created with Datawrapper

These frequent catastrophes capture attention to systemic and increasing climatic risks in Pakistan, but these are not isolated. The proposed risks are compounded by the lack of institutional coordination, disaster preparedness, and investment in the disaster adaptation infrastructure (Munir, 2025).

The Governance and Institutional Dimensions

The policy, including the National Climate Change Policy (2021) and the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Project, has progressed in Pakistan but the implementation remains disjointed and uneven (Government of Pakistan, 2023; Pakistan Climate Change Authority, 2021). Climate governance tends to be centralized and has little provincial powers and minimal cross- ministerial integration. As a result, adaptation policies typically tend to be ad-hoc and disaster-based disaster management focused as opposed to focusing on long term resilience (Munir, 2025).

Also, it is often not clear how funds are spent and tracked in adaption projects. The international strategies of adaptation still fail to address community-led adaptation, even though the International Union of Conservation of Nature (2025) has reported its potential. Decision-making procedures fail to engage in local communities, particularly women and disadvantaged groups and in most cases, the provincial governments lack the financial and technical facilities necessary to deliver projects efficiently. This unbalance is a representation of the internalized post-colonial system of governance, in which central elites occupy policy spaces and restrict accountability and ownership in the grassroots, where they are at the center (Akhtar, 2023).

Climate Finance and the Dependence Dilemma

In Pakistan, financial dependence is still a major hindrance to adaptation. A case in point of the growing dependence on climate finance on economic reform is the 1.4 billion IMF loan to stem climate resilience in 2025 that increases the debt burden in Pakistan (IMF, 2025).

Source of Funding	Type of Finance	Estimated Amount (USD)	Share (%)	Remarks
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Loan (Resilience Fund)	\$1.4 Billion	28	Conditional assistance tied to fiscal reforms.
World Bank & Asian Development Bank	Project Loans/Grants	\$1.2 Billion	24	Infrastructure and renewable energy projects.
UNDP & Green Climate Fund	Grants/Capacity Building	\$0.8 Billion	16	Supports adaptation and resilience planning.
National Government Budget	Domestic Allocation	\$1.0 Billion	20	Limited fiscal capacity; dependent on aid.
Private & NGO Sector	Mixed Funding	\$0.6 Billion	12	Localized small-scale initiatives.

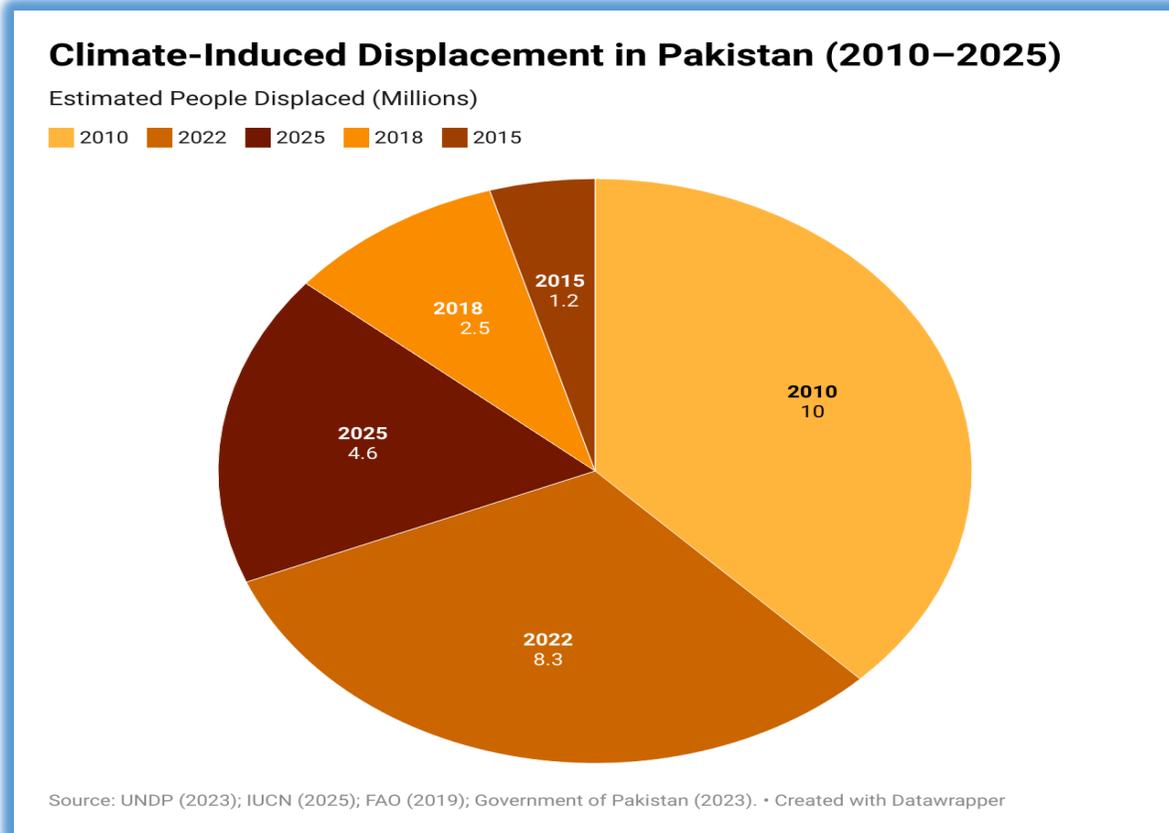
Source: IMF (2025); UNDP (2023); OECD (2024); Govt. of Pakistan (2023); IUCN (2025) • Created with Datawrapper

Such financing actually decreases fiscal independence and causes more dependence on outside sources, despite this being purported to be climate assistance (Akhtar, 2023). In donor-initiated programs, the international prominence is usually preferred to the local applicability. The UNDP (2023) post-disaster needs assessment claims that the floods of 2022 and 2025 increased the commitments made to international aid, however, the payments were low, disjointed, and not well

matched with the needs of the communities. The OECD regulatory monitor, Climate Action (2024) reports that less than 30 percent of climate finance in the world goes directly to the most vulnerable populations. This disparity between promise and reality is what post-colonial scholars refer to as managed dependency in which adaptation is a place of control and not empowerment.

Socio-Economic Inequalities and Climate Vulnerability

The people of Pakistan face extreme social exposure because of climate change impacts. The poorest rural communities of Sindh Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa bear the heaviest impact from floods and droughts and forced displacement.



The UNDP (2023) and IUCN (2025) reports state that small-scale farmers together with rural women face unequal threats to their livelihoods yet they remain excluded from insurance and recovery financial resources. The evidence shows how environmental destruction links to gender inequality which results in poverty. The situation also demonstrates the interdependence of local and global injustices: while international systems fall short in promoting equity, domestic structures keep people out. The systems which organize international operations lack efficiency in creating equality but national frameworks block individual access. Pakistan's climate minister identified this situation as a "crisis of justice" because the people who produce the least emissions end up facing the most severe consequences according to his interview with Al Jazeera in 2025. The political economy of Pakistan which produces inequality through historical dependence and current policy failures directly links to its climate adaptation crisis. The climate change problem mainly stems from structural and political factors which result from past events and current governance limitations and worldwide inequalities so Pakistan faces high vulnerability to it.

Climate Governance and Institutional Challenges in Pakistan

Pakistan's framework for climate governance has changed significantly over the past 20 years. The

policy environment continues to grow but the distance between policy creation and actual execution remains significant. The analysis in this section demonstrates how Pakistan's climate governance development faces obstacles because of institutional fragmentation and coordination failures and structural barriers which prevent successful adaptation and mitigation work.

Evolution of Climate Governance in Pakistan

The government of Pakistan created its formal climate governance system during the early 2010s after heavy floods struck the country and international organizations demanded compliance with worldwide climate agreements. The 2012 National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) included its first comprehensive environmental sustainability integration through the Planning section. The NCCP underwent a redesign process which resulted in the NCCP 2021 version that focuses on climate adaptation and resilience and green economic development (Pakistan Climate Change Authority, 2021). The National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2013) and the Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2014–2030) contain specific action plans for disaster management and mitigation. The two frameworks operate independently from each other but they duplicate certain functions because they lack defined command structures which leads to operational inefficiencies (Munir, 2025). Provinces gained control over environmental management functions at the provincial level through the 18th Amendment of the 2010 Constitution. Theoretically, this increased the power of regional governments, but because provincial institutions lacked the financial and technical means to manage climate action independently, coordination became more challenging (Government of Pakistan, 2023).

Institutional Fragmentation and Weak Coordination

Pakistan manages its climate governance through various ministries which include Agriculture and Water Resources and Finance and Climate Change yet these departments share overlapping duties. The Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) serves as the main coordinating body but its limited resources and restricted authority prevent it from making major changes to sectoral planning. The Ministry of Water Resources continues to control water management decisions but provincial departments handle agricultural adaptation independently without any coordination between them. The UNDP (2023) and IUCN (2025) have consistently criticized this division because the interministerial coordination committees meet infrequently and their decisions lack legal force. Pakistan depends mostly on emergency funding to respond to climate disasters because it does not invest enough in preventive climate measures (Akhtar, 2023).

Foreign donors tend to skip national systems when providing project-based funding which results in inconsistent data and fragmented implementation. The IMF's 2025 loan to the Climate Resilience Fund demonstrates ongoing central control and foreign reliance because provincial governments had no role in its negotiation (IMF, 2025).

The Postcolonial State and Policy Dependence

Postcolonial political economy shows that Pakistan's climate governance systems operate within the framework of colonial administrative systems which established centralized hierarchical control through foreign-backed institutions. According to Akhtar (2023), Pakistan's environmental policy is often influenced by donor-driven agendas rather than local needs; he calls this "postcolonial environmental dependency." International climate finance tools like the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the IMF's climate-linked loans affect national policy decisions through their operational systems. These mechanisms provide essential financial support but they influence how recipient states allocate their resources because they prioritize environmental justice above economic stability. The 2023 UNDP post-disaster report shows that billions were pledged after 2022 floods yet most funds went to infrastructure repair instead of building community strength and restoring livelihoods. The Global

North and South divide continues because developing nations base their climate policies on foreign-established agendas. The situation has obstructed Pakistan from establishing an independent climate policy that serves its citizens (Zafar, 2013).

Policy Gaps and Implementation Barriers

Even with progressive policies, implementation remains the weakest link. The government's commitment to ecological restoration was demonstrated in 2018 with the launch of the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Project (TBTTP). The Ministry of Climate Change recognized three main problems about monitoring and data verification and provincial reporting during their 2023 report. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) development process has faced delays because of institutional duplication and unclear financing structures and insufficient data sharing since its start in 2022. The provincial climate cells which serve as adaptation units do not receive scientific guidance because they operate separately from national agencies according to Munir (2025). The steady execution of climate governance has faced interruptions because of political instability. Whenever the government changes, it leads to the termination of ongoing projects and the redirection of government focus. The absence of climate legislation with enforcement authority further undermines accountability. Academic and civil society organizations have started to express their views more frequently but their influence on public policy development remains limited.

Governance and Equity: The Missing Link

Additionally, Pakistan's climate governance is not equitable. The majority of national policies concentrate their efforts on building infrastructure and advancing technology instead of promoting social equality and inclusion. The decision-making process excludes vulnerable groups who include women and small farmers and displaced people from participation. The research by Arif and Ali (2019) shows that adaptation plans tend to ignore rural areas because these communities face the most severe health and economic impacts from climate change. The current governance system creates an ongoing pattern of unequal adaptation. The flood rehabilitation funds from Sindh and Balochistan mainly supported urban areas and affluent landowners while rural people obtained very limited help (UNDP, 2023). The political economy of Pakistan allows elite groups to keep control of resources and political power which results in elite capture. Elite capture remains prevalent in Pakistan's political economy because dominant groups continue to control resources and representation.

Toward an Integrated Governance Framework

Effective climate governance in Pakistan requires a shift from reactive, fragmented policymaking to an integrated, multi-level governance model. The achievement of this goal demands the creation of interministerial task forces together with provincial autonomy and enhanced Ministry of Climate Change coordination powers. Strong community engagement mechanisms ought to be used in conjunction with decentralized governance. The ability to create adaptation plans based on contextual knowledge and backed by open funding and oversight must be granted to local governments. The expansion of digital climate data systems and early warning systems should happen to establish better coordination between federal and provincial agencies. Climate governance needs to apply social justice principles for vulnerable groups to lead adaptation initiatives which should deliver benefits to their communities. The failure to address inequality will result in climate governance sustainability problems and ineffective outcomes.

Climate Justice and Global Responsibility

Climate change functions as a dual crisis because it impacts both the economy and the environment while creating a justice-related emergency. Pakistan produces less than 1% of global greenhouse gas

emissions yet ranks among the top ten countries most vulnerable to climate change according to Eckstein Künzel and Schäfer 2019. The worldwide climate system operates under extreme injustice which becomes evident through two main examples of repeated destruction patterns: the 2022 floods and the upcoming 2025 monsoon crisis. The political economy of global responsibility and North-South inequality and climate justice will receive particular attention through Pakistan's experience in this analysis.

The Global Climate Justice Debate

The lack of accountability of those who contribute the most to global emissions and the impacts of climate change on those who contribute the least gave rise to the concept of climate justice. Historical injustices of impact and response are acknowledged by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the concept of “common but differentiated responsibilities” (CBDR) is a reflection of this. However, this principle is still unevenly applied. “We are living through a crisis of justice here, where the poorest are paying for the luxury of the rich,” was stated by the Climate Change Minister of Pakistan 2025 (Al Jazeera, 2025). Applying the principle of CBDR, the financial aid provided to cover loss and damage is still inadequate and slow. Most climate finance provided still come in the form of loans (IMF, 2025) which is more of a burden for the less developing countries at this stage. The disparity in the global response to the climate crisis is best illustrated by the floods of 2025 which resulted in over \$2 billion in damages and hundreds of thousands of people having to relocate (Business Recorder, 2025). The loss Pakistan suffered as a result of the flood is grossly disproportionate to the aid offered to it. This is despite the clear moral obligation of climate reparations acknowledged at the COP28 and COP29 international forums.

Postcolonial Political Economy and Climate Injustice

Postcolonial political economy theory explains Pakistan's global climate system marginalization within global capitalism as marginalization within the climate system. Such theories have been developed by neo-Marxist postcolonial economists and descendants of scholars like Frantz Fanon (1961), who views postcolonial states as remaining structurally dependent upon the economic and policy frameworks of their former colonial oppressors. Pakistan's vulnerability to climate disasters correlates with its global capitalism integration (Akhtar 2023). During the colonial extractive economy period, local ecosystems were altered for local socio-ecological and imperial benefit foundations leaving fragile socio-ecological foundations. Systems left for Postcolonial states to manage were designed for economic extraction and administrative instability and postcolonial states. This structural dependence is illustrated by climate finance. Under conditional climate funding, rich countries maintain centuries-old climate priorities. GCF or the 2025 IMF Climate Resilience Fund and other similar macroeconomic shifts sets its climate neocolonial dependence (IMF, 2025). Pakistan, while searching for adaptation funding, remains exposed to the same structural constraints.

The Unfair Cost to the Global South

The North-South divide has widened due to climate change. While the Global South faces poverty, food insecurity, and displacement brought on by climate change, industrialized nations have built their prosperity on development powered by fossil fuels. The FAO (2019) reports that because of unpredictable rainfall and intense heat, Pakistan's agricultural productivity has already decreased by 10–15% in important crops like wheat and rice. Food insecurity has increased as a result, endangering the livelihoods of millions of people in rural areas (Arif, Ali, & Khan, 2019).

Access to climate finance still remains limited. The OECD found that less than 20 percent of global adaptation funding goes to the most vulnerable countries. The funding reaches international organizations instead of directly supporting the affected communities. The system limits community participation while creating colonial environmental management systems which operate worldwide.

At COP meetings Pakistan advocates for fair compensation claims and seeks grant-based funding which reveals the mounting frustration of the Global South. The Loss and Damage Fund which received international backing in 2022 remains unimplemented because international organizations continue to fail their justice-based responsibilities.

Climate Compensation and the Ethical Economy of Accountability

In addition to financial restitution, the concept of climate reparations will involve a political and moral acknowledgment of historical mischief. Reparations provide such countries as Pakistan with access to non-debt loans, technological transfer, and capacity building to endure. Nevertheless, instead of the redistributive justice, the contemporary global response is still dominated by market-related practices, including carbon trading, offset programs, and green loans. Even though these tools are designed to be considered as green solutions, in many cases they allow developed nations to continue polluting at the expense of developing nations (Zafar, 2013). Akhtar (2023) argues that climate reparations must be considered within the broader context of global capitalism, with the processes that have triggered the climate crisis persisting to operate the solutions to the climate crisis. This imbalance in the system must be countered until climate justice becomes a transformative reality.

Pakistan as a Case for Global Climate Solidarity

Pakistan's experience provides strong evidence to support international climate solidarity. The single disaster of the 2022 and 2025 floods demonstrates how years of development progress can be destroyed while millions of people become poor and public finances face enormous pressure (UNDP, 2023; Business Recorder, 2025). Pakistan maintains its strength through Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's community-led adaptation programs and the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Project (2023) (IUCN, 2025). The programs show that developing nations actively join worldwide climate efforts while they do not need to be considered as powerless victims. The continuation of these projects depends on fair trade policies and equal access to climate finance and technological resources. The United Nations Pakistan (2025) report shows community-driven adaptation leads to better results than top-down interventions when organizations provide specific funding support. The world economy requires transformation to establish justice-based systems which support shared responsibility and mutual survival for climate solidarity to advance past aid.

From Global Commitments to Local Realities

One of Pakistan's biggest problems is still bridging the gap between international commitments and local realities. The lack of transparency together with bureaucratic barriers and payment delays prevents international commitments from creating real-world changes. The 2022 floods caused most of the promised aid to be redirected toward infrastructure projects and debt payments instead of helping local communities recover (DAWN, 2025). The profit-driven nature of global green transitions under corporate control and carbon market systems prevents countries like Pakistan from establishing domestic socially inclusive adaptation routes. The implementation of international climate policies faces a fundamental challenge because these systems operate based on power structures and profit motives while they aim to achieve justice.

Policy Recommendations for a Climate-Resilient Pakistan

The climate crisis in Pakistan necessitates proactive, justice-centered adaptation rather than disaster management. The following suggestions provide a clear framework for both domestic reform and international cooperation and address the aforementioned structural, financial, and institutional issues.

	Policy Area	Recommendation Summary
1	Climate Governance	For cogent policy, create a single point of coordination under the National Climate Change Authority.
2	Community-Led Adaptation	Encourage inclusive, local adaptation through participatory planning and indigenous knowledge.
3	Climate Financing Transparency	Establish a National Climate Finance Registry with independent audits and transparent reporting.
4	Grant-Based Climate Finance	Encourage international climate finance to prioritize grants and debt-for-climate swaps over loans.
5	Economic Integration	Include climate risk in budgets and use fiscal tools to encourage green investments.
6	Disasters Preparations	Invest in AI forecasting, GIS, and mobile alerts; enhance NDMA coordination.
7	Climate Education	Include lessons on climate change; work with research institutes, the FAO, and the UNDP.
8	Support for Vulnerable Groups	Assure planning inclusion; provide social protection, insurance, and microfinance.
9	Regional and Global Alliances	Boost relations with the Middle East and South Asia for cooperative climate diplomacy and adaptation.
10	Climate Justice Advocacy	Encourage the Loss & Damage Fund, tech transfer, and reparations in international climate forums.

Conclusion

In addition to policy changes, a fundamental restructuring of the balance of power both at home and abroad will be necessary to shape Pakistan's climate in the future. Pakistan can turn its current weaknesses into strengths through better governance and community empowerment and transparent financial systems and climate justice implementation in postcolonial political economic frameworks. The interdependence of the Global North and South, the state and the society is required to have a sustainable and just future. Such cooperation should be founded on humanity, justice, and responsibility.

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