

## **CJS Scenario Pakistan**

In 2050, with a 3 degree Celsius rise in temperature, winters have warmed more than summers, and nights have warmed proportionately more than days. There are fewer very cold days, leaving no time for recovery from the heat, stressing plants and animals both physically and psychologically. The Indian monsoon has drastically weakened, decreasing flow to the Indus River and causing extreme drought. When it does rain, the precipitation is more intense, pelting the hard ground and causing more frequent large, destructive floods like the one that occurred in 2010.

The volume of water in the Indus River available for irrigation, consumption and hydropower has become very seasonal due to the dwindling Himalayan glaciers. The large dependency on irrigation for food production reduces the amount of water available for consumption and hydropower production. Food production has decreased by 30% due to seawater intrusion in coastal areas, the sale of arable land to foreign entities, water scarcity and increased urbanization. Food prices have increased almost three fold since 2007.

Reduced food production will increase hunger within Pakistan but it will also reduce food security around the region as Pakistan is a major exporter of crops such as cereal grains. Also contributing to food insecurity is the use of land for cash crop (sugarcane, cotton, tobacco) production, which Pakistan grows in order to sustain its weakening economy.

Stress on Pakistani food production is exacerbated by the agreement between India and Pakistan over use of the Indus River, which has diverted water away from poor farmers who rely on irrigation for food production. Additionally, the Kalabagh Dam on the Indus River has caused famine in the Sindh region, forcing much of the surviving community to migrate away from the coast to urban centers. All of the rural Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Baluchistan districts are considered food insecure. Risk of severe hunger has increased by 40% since 2007. The extreme decrease in food production forces mass migration of Pakistanis to neighboring nations. The migration adds stress to the host nations who are facing insecurity themselves. The Pakistani Government must attempt to maintain its relationship with India, a nuclear power who is also facing water scarcity.

After a massive earthquake in 2045, the government of Pakistan has been taken over by the radical Islamic movement. Democracy is long gone, and all legislation has been changed to match the 'ideology' of the radical Islamic government. In 2050, the country is under a totalitarian government, which rules with violence and is not prepared to address the hunger and famine throughout the country. The country has become a nesting ground for terrorism activities. The people of Pakistan in 2050 have lost their social and political freedoms and live with fear of their government.

The political situation and resource scarcity has led to control of the country's resources by the political and economic elites. In the face of increasing civil unrest, government sponsored security forces protect both domestic and foreign owned land and food production. Growing inequality between the rich elite and poor majority contribute to the

increasingly volatile situation. The underserved farmers, facing brutal repression from the totalitarian government, band together and riot against the Government. The Government implements martial law in an attempt to maintain control over the country.