



## Global Climate Change: A Threat Multiplier to Pak- Afghan Constrained Relations



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**Abstract** *Pakistan and Afghanistan both are underdeveloped states and totally depended on agriculture for their economic spine. Terrorism issues with massive liability shortfall, susceptible set-up, bad governance, huge corruption, widespread poverty and extensive protection disbursement share the issues and issues of both countries. Global Climate Change and weather trade, and enlarging risk, foretells disastrous consequences on agriculture. The South Asian Region generally and Pak-Afghan particularly vulnerable to Challenges due to the weather change, consisting of, quickly melting Himalayans' glaciers resultant in water shortage, low farming harvests main to meals lack confidence, threatened seashores, and people movement are causal to the emergencies of individualism and power between two important neighbours. These multidimensional factors of imminent issues have generated a debate to appear past the out-of-date coast-to-coast security constraints and comprise the environmentalist model of security, which calls for developing the variation ability of a state.*

**Key Words:** Climate Change, Terrorism, Scarcity, Realism, Liberalism, Environmentalism

### Introduction

The Current Global Climate Change is a dangerous event, every event has a cause, and the ultimate cause of this event is Human beings. The world structure is divided into three main and important parts like poor, rich and core states, and all of them are interdependent to some extent on each other for their survival. Because the ultimate aim of each and every state is to secure and protect basic needs for the only purposes to live peacefully. Peace and security are like the oxygen for states because, without peace and security, human existence is danger in different aspects. The current most important issue which has been disturb peace and security faced by world humans is the problem of Global Climate Change. It is difficult to

examine the entire world climate change implications but would try to discuss their impact generally on south Asia and particularly on Pakistan and Afghanistan. Both states have vital importance in South Asia. Pakistan and Afghanistan located in South Asian Region and have a common border with a common socio-political structure. The second important thing is that on both sides, most of the people are farmers and traders because of their close connection with central Asia, South Asia, Iran, China and European International Markets. Afghanistan is famous for the world best fruit productions, and Pakistan is for the best fresh hygiene. So it's mean that the land on both sides is very fertile and contribute a lot to the economy, but the question is again of climate

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change and its impacts on both countries. Pakistan and Afghanistan add very minute to the total Hothouse Gas, which cause climate change, but unfortunately, its implications are worse on both states, which cause different Intra and interstates conflicts, problems and issues. In this context, Climate security is a e challenging burning issue for world peace. After world war first and second the third silent war of Global warming and climate change is going on in most of the world regions. Today in International politics among states, the issue which disturbs the socioeconomic and political interest in environmental politics because the world population is increasing day by day, and the resources are decreasing. As a result, there is a conflict over resources, food, water, and shelter, which are the basic need not only for humans but also for ,animals and other living things. According to the various analysts, the massive reduction in rainfall and high scarcity of water and food gave birth to the alarming crime we rate seen at most of the areas in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

In some areas of Pakistan and also in Afghanistan, people couldn't get water to drink talk more of fish or farm. Although the direct result is poverty and hunger, the indirect outcome is the surge of crimes such as kidnapping for the purpose to meet up daily needs. So on the basis of that assumption, Pakistan and Afghanistan are water stress countries and vulnerable to global climate change. The current situation, according to the EU Copernicus climate change service, released some data about our earth or planet. Globally 2020 ties with 2016 for the warmest 12 months recorded ever. This makes the closing six years the warmest six on the document. Most of Europe noticed its warmest year at the report at 1.6 degrees above the 1981-2020 reference duration. The largest annual temperature deviation turned into concentrated over the Arctic and northerly Siberia, attaining over six degrees overhead normal. CO<sub>2</sub> global column-averaged maximum reached dangerously high 413 ppm, and we need to stay below 350 ppm to be safe. All the above facts mean one thing, the climate is changing, and this change is changing the changing world. Pakistan and Afghanistan are also part of that challenge and facing severe water shortage and agriculture degradation,

which causes the crisis of food security, climate refugees, economic downfall and socio-political problems.

### **Economic Structure Linkages Trans-Boundary Water**

This is the ultimate reality that in world structure, poor states are dependent on the raw material of their agricultural land and at the same time also depend on core state for the utilization of these raw materials. The important issue is the core and poor connection in world structure which is exploitative in nature due to the competition in the international market and struggle for hegemonic world position. The poor nations become poorer, and the rich states are become richer because of such a socio-economic structure. The second important cause of that particular economic structure and competition is the economic expansionism policies through which high industrialised states are struggling to control underdeveloped states and their raw materials cheaply.

Water is the main cause of life and survival. Allah says in Quran that I have created Man in the best structure and made this universe and all the living things from the three utmost vital ingredients, Water, Air and Mud. All these ingredients have a close connection with climate and interdepend on each other for the planet survival. Pakistan and Afghanistan are also part of this structure, and both states are interdependent on each other resources due to close border and socioeconomic relationship. History has witnessed that whenever there are share resources among people and states, there would be a conflict between individuals and states. Pakistan and Afghanistan are considered poor states among world states structure and totally depend on water for their agricultural productivity. In Afghanistan, people, industries and agricultural land for their survival depend on five rivers basin. The Amu River shared with Uzbekistan and Tajikistan states of Central Asia, while the Murgab River with Turkmenistan and Harried with Iran and also with Turkmenistan as well. The two other important river basin, Helmand shared with Iran and the Kabul with Pakistan. So its mean that Afghanistan is a water hub for their neighbor and share Border States are

mostly depend on Kabul water for their socio-economic structure. Afghanistan lose most of their water in free because of weak political structure, strategic geographical location, no proper infrastructure and the issues of intra and inter states conflicts.

In 1979 the Soviet- US war and then the US-Afghan war has damage the afghan socio-political and economic activities. This land lock country lost more than seventy-five percent of their water without any proper agreement with most of share border countries and this is a great question mark for the afghan government in current global climate change. Because except Tajikistan most of the afghan water depended countries are under water stress and this water stress and scarcity is going to be worsen more and more in near future. So climate change is a burning cause to highlight the area of cooperation and conflicts among the states and now it is the time to resolve the issue through peaceful means ([Mohmand, 2019](#)). Pakistan is mostly depend on rivers for their agriculture and industries and mostly these rivers are originated from the Himalaya's mountains of India occupies Kashmir and Afghanistan. The Kabul River is the main focus of this paper, which originates from the Chitral Mountains of Pakistan and kunar Mountains of Afghanistan. This particular river is known as Chitral River in the Upper areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Kunar River in upper Afghanistan and at the western border in downstream area the river is known as Kabul River.

This river play important role in both countries social-political and economic struggle. The Kabul water is like the oxygen cylinder for Pakistan because this is the only alternate source for the people of Pakistan for their survival of industries, land and drinking. This river mostly travels in Afghanistan, then cross the Pak-Afghan western border inter to the Peshawar valley then Charsadda and at last to the Indus

River. Its contribute nineteen percent of fresh water in annually use of drinking water in Pakistan ([Ahmar, 2019](#)). The Kabul River has vital importance for both countries because of their strategic location, its flows around fifty three square kilometer through which more than twelve thousand acre land are irrigated in

Afghanistan. In the other hand the river travels fourteen thousand square kilometer in Pakistan which irrigate most of the land in Peshawar, charsadda , Mardan, karak Waziristan and other agricultural areas. There are other problems as well like deforestation, weak irrigation system and less rainfall, contributes more to the challenge of climate security. So its mean that only dams are not the solutions for controlling the worse impacts of climate change but to focuses on socio-political and economic reforms is important.

The Kabul river water has been using in Pakistan for the last hundreds of decades without any agreement and now the current world structure is changing due to Global Climate Change. So due to such climate Changes and political stability in to some extent Afghanistan is redefining there Socio-economic and security policies in the region ([Bhatti, 2018](#)). So the policies maker is missing a crucial threatening area and security concern of Global climate change and its cause and effective connection with water flow between Pakistan and Afghanistan in shape of Kabul River. As for the statistic shown by the World Bank report this particular river is the most populated basin and fresh water resources for more than eight million people both side of Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The people on both side are ethnically Pashtuns and economically poor, depend on agriculture, live in small mud houses totally depend on the water of Kabul river for their lives ([Sheikh, 2019](#)). Carter Vaughn Findley and John Alexander Murray Rothney, in their book, Twentieth-Century World (2002), discussed in last chapter, that the rapid technological change in modern world rise a threatening question for human security and survival. Because states are struggling for economic growth to acquire more military strength and nuclear energy which can leads to nuclear war and mass destruction. But with parallel to the same threatening question the most dangerous around the nuclear war is Human security in terms of Climate change.

Population is increasing very fast and resources or decreasing which cause insecurity that is more dangerous than Atomic bomb. Advances in science and technology cause economic globalization which had done much

to create the problem of climate change ([Carter Vaughn Findley, 2002](#)). Marcus E. Ethridge and Howard Handelman elaborated, that the developing world face difficult trade-offs between economic needs and climate consideration. Most of the poor people in south Asia effected by the industries dangerous waste which included more to climate change but they must accept them to survive. The social and economic scientist argue that states are rising peacefully in term of economic growth and economic globalization, but the real context in term of environmental and climate change they are rising unpepful. The rapid industrialization, growing world population and nuclear energy has great negative impact on land, water and air particularly in south Asia and generally in entire world.

Because South Asian countries provide cheap raw material and cheap labor, so for this opportunities world business tycoon install many industries in region ([Marcus E. Ethridge, 2004](#)). So it is important issue for this research to recognize that states and their government decisions regarding industrial production and the fast growing use of natural resources have influential effect on global climate change and environmental security.

According to most of the political and international relations experts, the inter-play of globalization and climate change. According to them many strange things are happening because of global climate change. The sea levels are rising because of glaciers melting at very high rates, the seasons are changing and more rainstorms are occurring, the agriculture land are degrading and forests are collapsing, the water quality and public sanitation is unfriendly with human health, new parasites, viruses, bacteria cause new borderless diseases. So the world inter from economic stability to climatic instability, which is a threat multiplier for states and individuals. Which have been caused by human itself ([Charles W. Kegley Jr. 2004](#)).

This is the facts that climate change is due to Humans because of their nature to control more and more power. In this connection on one hand the world industrialize states are in struggle for controlling global economy through rapid technological competition and as

a result the world population is growing, rapid urbanization and conflict of resources is increasing day by day because of the negative impact and consequences of both global process.

This simulations process will bring dangerous impact on human security in terms of different socio economic activities. Climate change and global economic struggle are both global process and have different consequences and impactions very from people to people from states to states in shape winner and losers. In some countries the shift in climate is in favor of their socio-economic conduction but for other such consequences can cause dangerous implications. Same is the case between Pakistan and Afghanistan because both are relying on Kabul water for their economy without keeping in mind the issue of Global climate change ([Karen O'Brien, 2000](#)).

According to Oli Brown and Robert McLeman, in their research Articles, they argued that human security has been the most top priority for any state or government, because due to fast growing ratio of greenhouse gas emissions and global warming, the sea level is in danger and rising and as a results the poor countries and their resources of survival should be under do and die situation. The important core message is for the world individuals and leaders that, it is time to recognize, the atmosphere and global Climate change environment and understand future consequences. Pakistan and Afghanistan are also part of world states structure and vulnerable to climate change in the shape of the Kabul River (Oli Brown, 2009).

According to Waqar Mustafa, Climate change is not only threatening to food and water security in Pakistan but an issue for all South Asian States. The economic growth in Most of the South Asian states has interdepend on agricultural productivity, Pakistan is also one of the important agricultural countries in the region and a major contributor of Cotton, Wheat, mustard, gram, lentil, potato, and so many other vegetables and Fruits, but due to Economic globalization, environmental challenges and climate change, the water resources are damaging which cause food security and migration. The industries and

houses wastes flow in rivers cause different diseases and health problems not only for people but also for fishes and different kind of animals ([Mustafa, 2015](#)).

A researcher, Colin Hines, discussed in his article, *Global Environmental Politics*, that Economic globalization is happening progressively at the expenditure of social, environmental and labor developments, but on the other side of the same picture, the situation is different because the progress without keeping in mind the environmental ethics is in itself a dangerous struggle. Because the economic and market competition can create conflict amongst poor and richer, and that conflict has had results upon the labor and workers who are below the poverty line. So on one side, humans are considered winner, but on the other hand, they are basically losers. With reference to the above statement, most of the people on both sides of the Kabul River are ethnically and culturally Pashtuns and living in mud houses along with their pet animals, and their wives and children's are also properly involved in agriculture activities and cultivation. On both sides, these people are facing different problems like educations, health and proper roads to bring their cultivated product to the proper market for sale ([Hines, 2003](#)).

Zahoor Khan discussed in his article, *Climate Change: Redefining Pakistan's Security*, that Pakistan is a developing country and economically dependent on agriculture. Global climate change is a threat for last so many years for our agriculture, which created different security problems. The 2010 and 2011 flood damages and casualties was an example for the policymaker to focus on environmental policies for the human securities and vulnerabilities of climate change ([Khan, Climate Change: Redefining Pakistan's Security, 2019](#)).

### **Water Scarcity: Redefining Pak-Afghan Security**

Today, Climate Change is not only the problem of a particular state but of the whole world. The world states are already paying the price for ignoring this ultimate reality. There is more floods, climate refugees, migration, fires, droughts and unpredictable weather events across the world than ever before. The same situation and problems are facing in Pakistan and Afghanistan for the last few decades because of growing climate change. Water is an issue for both countries in current climate conditions because of poor infrastructures and instability.

**Table 1.** Details of Afghanistan Hydel Power Projects on River Kabul

0	Project Name	Sub-Basin of the Kabul River	Capacity in
S. No			MW
1	Totumdara	Panjsher Sub-basin	200 MW
2	Barak	Panjsher Sub-basin	100 MW
3	Panjsher	Panjsher Sub-basin	100 MW
4	Baghdara	Panjsher Sub-basin	210 MW
5	Haijana	Logur Upper Kabul Sub-basin	72 MW
6	Kajab	Logur Upper Kabul Sub-basin	15 MW
7	Tangi Wadag	Logur Upper Kabul Sub-basin	56 MW
8	Gat	Logur Upper Kabul Sub-basin	86 MW
9	Sarobi	Lower Kabul Sub-basin	210 MW
10	Laghman	Lower Kabul Sub-basin	1251 MW
11	Konar	Lower Kabul Sub-basin	94.8 MW
12	Kama	Lower Kabul Sub-basin	11.5 MW

The problem is that the same weather condition and same resources is under threat because of worse negative impacts of climate. Afghanistan has already started constructions of different dams for the purpose to restore

the issues of water scarcity and handle the problems of drinking water, irrigation and sanitation. The new dams are constructing with the support and collaboration of India is a threat multiplier for Pak-Afghan constrained



relationship. Recently Afghanistan started to construct the shahtoot Dam on the Kabul river with the help of India is a direct threat for the regional stability because on one side, this particular dam will stop the flow of water for Pakistan being a lower riparian state, and on the other side, India being an enemy state presence in Afghanistan is a direct security threat for Pakistan.

The important research gap, which the policymaker has never given attention is the impact of Global Climate Change. The Kabul river water is a basic need for most of the people living around the KP province of Pakistan. The water issue between the two states are become worsen day by day because of climate change, but unfortunately, still, there is no sustainable policy, and no official treaty has been drafted to resolve the issue of transboundary waters ([Razzaq, 2018](#)). The population of the region is increasing day by day, and as a result, the resources are decreasing on double ratio. The current statistic shows that the Indus River Basin share water with Pakistan, Afghanistan, India and China and all four states are under severe water threat caused by global climate change. The region consists of more than two fifty millions people and will probably reach more than three-fifty by 2023 and to four hundred by 2055. This river is basically a tributary of the Indus Basin, which is the second alternative with Pakistan after the Indus water for safeguarding human security ([Awan, 2018](#)).

### **A Theoretical Approach to Climate Change and Human Security**

The struggle from the traditional way of life to the modern one brings different variations in socioeconomic and political construction of the world. Growing technology and industrialization is the ultimate objectives of modern societies but along with different facilities and economic development this particular struggle also brings some dangerous assumption as well. The current issue of global climate change is the cause of human activities and insecure struggle from thousands years to change their life from traditionalism to modernism.

Today on this Modern planet, climate change is civilization's highest threat and have

insightful significances for their socio-economic segments such as healthiness, nutrition manufacture, energy consumption, security and ordinary source administration. This is the main question in lieu of the world social scientists, that how to make this planet safe and peaceful? How should "peace and security" be defined? Political scientists and policymakers disagree. Some represent their arguments to support security in terms of National Security but other support Human or Climate security. In this 21<sup>st</sup> century, the two important processes, economic globalization and Climate change, have impacts on global human security. Because now the world structure is changing and security is much dependent on solving the problem of climate change and resources rather than military strength.

In International Relations, Liberalism and Realism are two important paradigms. According to Max Weber, State is an object with domination on the appropriate use of might ([Khan, 2019](#)), giving more importance to state because of their recognized ability and supreme rights to use of force. Interestingly, a state's effort to enhance its power is always assumed to be in response to some foreign threat, prominent to multifarious the underlying forces of interrelationship called as "security dilemma" (Jervis 2003). As for the Realistic approach is concern, which aims to focus on high politics of security and survival at one side and at another side the military strength is used to achieve an anticipated direction at the disbursement of another's damage. So for realist politics is not a peaceful resolution of human disputes through compromise but a struggle for power and zero sum game ([Charles W. Kegley JR, 2004](#)).

So the above realistic approach shows that states are not and never compromise for their national interest so how is it possible for Pakistan and Afghanistan to compromise on trans-boundary water issue which has close connection with the human security interest of both states? This a billion dollar question in modern world for United Nation, world leaders and environmental political scientist. Because In twenty first century the world is facing sever threat from the challenge of Global Climate change.

In international politics, the development of conceptualization of environmental security and their impact on the current discourse over the climate change and human security, repaying specific responsiveness to the way in which the entire South Asian region is vulnerable to the impact of Global climate change (McLeman, 2009). The first portion of this research will not depart from the pattern. They attempt to summarize the economic growth briefly, which set by the world economist as an important goal of development for third world countries. Many south Asian countries followed the same policy and achieved, to some extent, the annual increase in GNP during the 1980s. By the late 1980s, however, it becomes clear that economic growth alone is not necessarily improving and resolving the living and security conditions of millions of humans in the world. Because rapid economic growth without enforcement and following environmental policies will cause climate change, which is harmful to any kind of socio-economic development. Water security have to be the brand new preeminent paradigm in environmental and herbal useful resource regulation and coverage. Section A defines the water protection paradigm and its scope and importance. Section B next explains why and how the water safety paradigm should supplant the weather alternate paradigm, with the extra accessible and integrated water footprint metric changing the carbon footprint. Section C then describes governance beneath the water safety paradigm, arguing that the water protection paradigm have to be led by using regionalists focused on basin-degree policy reforms and that jurisdictional barriers should be redrawn, to the volume feasible, to correspond to watersheds—a Defining the Water Security Paradigm.

The water safety paradigm reorients the desires of useful herbal resource and environmental regulation and coverage to attain “an appropriate amount and pleasant of water” with perfect charges and risks. Water lies at the heart of human struggle and cooperation. Water safety is the greater integrated, and available paradigm had to address the limitations of the weather trade paradigm and circulate natural aid regulation and coverage forward. A water-based totally

coverage paradigm extensively integrates complicated felony troubles. Human civilization arose around wilderness river basins due to the fact survival inside the barren region required an unprecedented stage of cooperation, specialization, and funding in public works to develop water resources. The inherent assignment of developing and sharing a scarce resource like a desert river gave rise to the primary complicated political and criminal systems to facilitate collaboration and remedy disputes. Indeed, “the phrase ‘rival’ [comes] from the Latin phrase ‘rivalis,’ which means men and women who stay on contrary banks of a river.”

Thus water lies on the coronary heart of human conflict and cooperation and is, therefore, the foundational element not simplest of life however also of the law. Given this elementary nature of water, water protection underlies certainly every principal societal problem. Drought and floods are apparent examples. In 2015, thousands of people had been killed international in flood events, with thousands and thousands of human beings displaced and damage in the billions of bucks. Drought has plagued countries all around the world, with particularly disastrous impacts in Brazil, Venezuela, and the southwestern United States. The value of the ancient drought in California for 2015 alone become \$2.7 billion. Beyond droughts and floods, some of the foremost violent conflicts around the world have an essential and underappreciated water element. It is not a coincidence that the rise of ISIS in Syria or the upward push of the Taliban in Afghanistan came about in the course of historical droughts in those countries, which caused mass urbanization and better food prices (Larson, 2017).

Desperate people in crowded towns without jobs and inexpensive food are like dry kindling for the spark of radicalization. Similarly, water protection has caused a battle between international locations. Indian dam improvement at the Indus River has represented one of the most fraught issues inside the ongoing, and on occasion violent, confrontations among India and Pakistan in the disputed Kashmir vicinity. A battle cry for some inside the region is: “Water need to float, or

blood ought to glide.” The Six-Day War of 1967 between Israel and its Arab pals started out in part as a water battle, with competing attempts to divert the Jordan River resulting in several Israeli assaults. Even in the United States, water disputes between states over the Colorado River escalated to the factor of a narrowly averted civil warfare.

Similarly, many of the immigration and refugee demanding situations confronting the globe are simply examples of people doing what they have got done for thousands of years: the following water. Refugees from the war in Syria are perhaps the maximum obvious “water refugees” due to the fact, as mentioned above, the Syrian war became caused, and in part induced, by using a drought inside the Euphrates River basin. But even greater fundamentally and widely, humans circulate searching for water security. Modern human migration patterns replicate actions from water-insecure regions—often exemplified by constrained reservoir storage potential and thus constrained drought and flood resiliency—to water-comfortable areas—exemplified through expansive reservoir capacity and, as a result, excessive drought and flood resiliency.

### **Development and Economic Growth under Climate Change**

The changes in Global climate “represent a major security threat to the Economic growth of Pakistan. The country is vulnerable in different sectors like water scarcity, food security, migration, and socio-economic development. The neighbor states and regional competitors have posed serious concerns in the shape of new alliances and economic engagements.

In this emerging scenario, there is a dire need to develop a comprehensive study plan that would scientifically evaluate the opportunities and limitations for Pakistan's National and foreign policy in the context of global climate change. Pakistan is contributing very less amount greenhouse emissions, but unfortunately, the country is on list of the top five worst-affected countries of global climate change. Pakistan is an agricultural state and mostly depend on agricultural productions for their economic growth, but due to the global climate issues, it is difficult to achieve the

sustainable goals of development because of the severe weather condition for the last few years. In 2021 the current statistic shows that in the first two weeks of January, because of heavy smog in all different parts of Pakistan, most of the socio-economic activities like the flow of goods, transportations and labors are at rest because the smog is affecting everyday life very badly.

As the visibility reduces significantly due to smog, unprecedented traffic issues are also being caused. Distance of minutes has to be covered in hours because of poor visibility during night, early morning and evening. Several casualties are being reported in traffic accidents during peak hours of smog. Power outages have also increased because of it.

Overall the economy is suffering badly due to this climate change. There is little scientific evidence regarding the accurate causes of this polluted fog. While some experts blame the coal fire power plants in India for these adverse climatic circumstances, others believe that it is being caused by the sand and dust storms in Middle Eastern countries. Burning of agriculture waste, smoke emitting traffic, uncontrolled pollution, poor implementation of environmental laws, improper disposal of industrial waste, indifference from the general public and numerous other factors have all played their part in worsening the environmental issues in Pakistan.

Winter crops in Pakistan are also suffering at the hands of this deadly smog and bad weather conditions. The field workers are unable to work in the fields like they used to before. The Farmers and labors are working at the crop fields used to start their work at the very beginning of the day, and for several hours they work and then take a break near mid-day and wind it up by afternoon because of the weather and environment were very friendly.

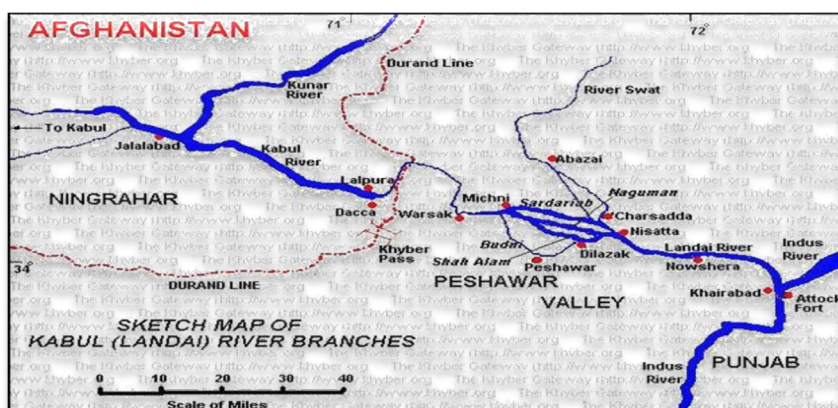
This has been a practice for generations. Now because of bad weather, the early risers cannot be starting their agriculture work in the early morning hours because the heavy smog makes the air unbreathable, and the working conditions are not suitable till the sun has risen for three to four hours. The harvests and their yields are also being exaggerated due to this



air pollution. So the productivity of agricultural land is also affected severally, with deterioration in quality. It will be difficult for Pakistani exports to compete in the international market. Standing crops are also being poorly affected by this foggy condition.

Smog in the current year is worse than in the last few years, and it is a sorry state of affairs that such foggy winters are expected in Pakistan and neighboring countries for coming years too. Very little effort is being put into making things better. The government, as well as the layman, is complaining about it but taking very few practical steps to improve the situation at large.

### Trans-Boundary Water Issues and Management



Furthermore, water isn't a useful countrywide resource — it is a Trans boundary aid that

**Source 1:** Kabul River and its Branches

According to the 2011 Water Scarcity file of the US identified that “the US Technique ought to exacerbate local tensions” if the interconnection of water problems among Central and South Asian states are omitted. Thus, the control of water needs a general coverage that guarantees the maximum green utilization and maintainable abstraction of water, within a bigger global background, that must remained assigned with a near neighbor nation of Pakistan. It is truly important for the Afghan government to involve in mutual and multidimensional discussions thru a technique known as hydro diplomacy, which has been largely absent from deprived of that critical

spreads past administrative boundaries. Afghanistan isn't always a single kingdom in this location, going over scarcities of water. But some other states like Iran, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and different neighbouring states also are fronting water deficiencies.

So, as Afghanistan shocks to finance within the controlling of its water reservoirs deliver with the aid of building dams, irrigation structures, diversions and other infrastructure at a bigger scale, it needs to be a hazard multiplier for Afghanistan's members of the family with neighboring states. Currently, Afghanistan handiest has one settlement with Iran that turned into signed in 1973, which outlines the allocation of discharge from Helmand River to Iran in 12 months rotund.

procedure, and arrangement growth will be faced with a severe obstacle.

### Pak-Afghan Relations under Water Politics

There is no other country in South Asia than Pakistan, fronting severe threat from global climate change. Pakistan is in severe water stress due to environmental causes, so our focus must be on India construction of dams on the eastern tributaries under the Indus Waters Treaty and croft the control to turn away Pakistan's water. Although being possessed with the water disagreement with India, some in the country are conscious of a new probable clash rotting on the western

boundaries in form of Kabul River, the water flow between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Therefore there is a dire need to keep a vigilant eye and conduct a comprehensive study to understand Pak-Afghan relationship in this particular context. In addition to that,

IndioAfghanistan investment to make Dams on the Kabul River have created significant fear for Pakistan. So there is a need to develop a scientific study to analyze Global climate change as a threat multiplier for the constrained Pak-Afghan Relationship.



**Figure 1:** Transnational Basins Mutual by Afghanistan and Adjoining States

The United Nations in 2006 said that the water crisis is not due to a bodily absence of freshwater as a substitute for the mismanagement and absence of funding in water supplies. Three decades of warfare destroyed a lot of the water control system that existed within the use of a. However, with the assistance of the global network, Afghanistan has been rebuilding these systems.

The worldwide network supplying help has in the main centred on rehabilitating and rejuvenating vintage water networks and structures that were destroyed. However, the World Bank noted that the funding and packages for the Agricultural and Water area have had a modest effect on the “rural economy and enhancing rural livelihoods.”

The Ministry of Water and Energy reports that 90 percent of general water intake inside the USA Is for agricultural functions, which sees more than 50 percent water loss because of inefficient systems of water management — specifically unsustainable irrigation for crop manufacturing. There are formal and casual irrigation systems in Afghanistan. The formal systems are huge scale irrigation schemes

evolved with the help of the primary authorities in the financing, control, operations, and maintenance.

However, 88 percent of the entire irrigated place is still done through casual structures of irrigation, which can be centuries antique and traditionally evolved to cope with water management locally. In casual systems, water control is monitored and administered through traditional water masters called Mirabs. Farmers meet with the local Mirab for some the exceptional purposes, which includes discussing irrigation plans in addition to resolving disputes in some instances the Mirabs bodily open and close the channels for irrigation.

The Ministry of Water and Energy blames most of Afghanistan’s water disaster on its “vulnerability” to climate exchange, bringing up a sixty two percent drop in rainwater. Higher common temperatures are also increasing the amount of snowmelt from the mountains earlier in the 12 months. A lack of infrastructure will result in this snowmelt being misplaced as runoff instead of being stored in reservoirs. With eight million Afghans presently dealing

with food lack of confidence, this variety will extensively increase with the drought aggregating the meals deficit in 2018. Afghanistan is likewise taken into consideration one of the global maximum inclined areas to desertification, that's the rising motive of natural disasters together with droughts, floods, soil erosion and landslides.

## Conclusion

The Kabul River is vital to Afghanistan's destiny, power independence, and economic increase and to Pakistan's expansion of the energy it provides to its citizens. The whole United States of America of Afghanistan generates only three hundred megawatts of strength or approximately percent of the strength generated by means of Pakistan. As an end

result, Afghanistan ought to import around - thirds of its energy from associates in Central Asia. Projects presently under improvement promise to triple Afghanistan's strength technology; however, they also have the capacity to reduce the availability of water downstream. The extraordinary claim for water sources on each facet of the border, blended with anticipated discounts in water accessibility because of herbal and artificial actions, demand the want to collaborate on the distribution of the river water. This alteration of weather exchange to water security is basically, by what means the sector need to speak around sustainability dares. Water isn't a part of the weather trade hassle. Rather, weather exchange is part of the water hassle.

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