

Media Coverage

PIDE's Dialogue on "Climate Risk and Agricultural Output: Policy Pathways for Monsoon 2026 and Beyond"



APP Pakistan

<https://www.app.com.pk/business/pide-warns-uncertain-monsoon-may-pose-risks-to-economy/>

The News International

<https://www.thenews.pk/print/1421341-climate-change-threatens-agriculture>

Express Tribune

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2613968/uncertain-monsoon-threatens-agriculture>

The Nation

<https://www.nation.com.pk/19-Jun-2026/pakistan-requires-dollar-152b-dollar-4-5b-disbursed-far>

Dialogue Pakistan

<https://dialoguepakistan.com/en/pakistan/uncertain-monsoon-threatens-agriculture>

Lead Pakistan

<https://leadpakistan.com.pk/news/a-failed-monsoon-could-trigger-pakistans-next-economic-crisis-pide-warns/>

UrduPoint

<https://www.urdupoint.com/en/business/pide-warns-uncertain-monsoon-may-pose-risks-t-2205765.html>

Mettisglobal

<https://mettisglobal.news/Uncertain-monsoon-raises-alarm-for-agriculture-economy-61269>

Sabah News

<https://sabahnews.net/english/news/climate-shocks-threaten-agriculture-food-security-rural-livelihoods-and-economic-stability-experts/>

June 19, 2026

Climate change threatens agriculture

Rasheed Khalid

Islamabad

Pakistan must shift from reactive disaster relief to climate-risk management as climate shocks threaten agriculture, food security, rural livelihoods and economic stability.

These warnings came from experts at a roundtable on "Climate risk and agriculture sector output: policy pathways for Monsoon 2026 and beyond," hosted here by Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE).

Registrar PIDE Dr Nasir Iqbal said climate change was no longer only an environmental concern but a challenge of productivity, inflation, employment, public finance and growth. "The next economic crisis may begin not with a failed bank, but with a failed monsoon," he warned.

Agriculture contributes about 23.4 percent of Pakistan's GDP and supports more than 33.1 percent of its workforce, yet remains severely exposed. Nearly 70 percent of farmers cultivate fewer than five acres, while less than two percent of agricultural losses are insured, he said. "Every rupee spent rebuilding is a rupee not invested in our future," Dr.

Iqbal said, calling for a move from disaster response to risk management, relief to resilience and fragmented institutions to integrated governance. Farmers, he stressed, need fair markets, quality seeds, technology and protection.

Chief of Research and Director, Centre for Agriculture, Climate Change & Rural Economy (CACCRE) Dr. Inayat Ullah said the study covered 121 districts, three major crops and 10 agro-ecological zones using data from 1968 to 2024. The findings showed that warming was accelerating fastest in rain-fed and southern irrigated belts. Districts in southern Punjab and interior Sindh repeatedly appeared at the intersection of food-security importance, climate vulnerability, weak irrigation and unequal land distribution.

Livestock Specialist at the Planning Commission Dr Mohsin Kiani said climate-smart feeding, including total mixed rations, could raise productivity by 15 to 20 percent while reducing emissions by 10 to 15 percent. He called for livestock insurance, recognition of insured animals as collateral, lower taxes on agricultural technology and stronger private-sector engagement.

A failed monsoon could trigger Pakistan's next economic crisis, PIDE warns

■ STAFF REPORTER
ISLAMABAD

Pakistan must shift from reactive disaster relief to climate-risk management as climate shocks threaten agriculture, food security, rural livelihoods and economic stability, experts warned at a roundtable hosted by the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE). This warning comes ahead of Pakistan's uncertain 2026 monsoon.

The dialogue, titled "Climate Risk and Agriculture Sector Output: Policy Pathways for Monsoon 2026 and Beyond," was organised by PIDE's Centre for Agriculture, Climate Change and Rural Economy (CACCRE). The dialogue brought together experts from PMD, NDMA, NUTECH, NUST, GIZ, Ghazi University, the Planning Commission, academia, development organisations and the private sector nationwide.



Opening the session, Dr. Nasir Iqbal, Registrar at PIDE, said climate change was no longer only an environmental concern but a challenge of productivity, inflation, employment, public finance and growth. "The next economic crisis may begin not with a failed bank, but with a failed mon-

soon," he warned.

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losses are insured. "Every rupee spent rebuilding is a rupee not invested in our future," Dr. Iqbal said, calling for a move from disaster response to risk management, relief to resilience and fragmented institutions to integrated governance. Farmers, he stressed, need fair markets, quality seeds, technology and protection.

Presenting CACCRE's preliminary assessment, Dr. Inayat Ullah, Chief of Research and Director CACCRE, said the study covered 121 districts, three major crops and 10 agro-ecological zones using data from 1998 to 2024. The findings showed that warming was accelerating fastest in rain-fed and southern irrigated belts.

Districts in southern Punjab and interior Sindh repeatedly appeared at the intersection of food-security importance, climate vulnerability, weak irrigation and unequal land distribution. Participants urged coordinated support for these critical areas.

PIDE warns uncertain monsoon may pose risks to economy

ISLAMABAD: Experts on Thursday cautioned that an uncertain monsoon pattern could pose risks to Pakistan's agricultural sector and broader economic stability, emphasising the need for proactive planning and climate risk management.

The views were expressed during a policy dialogue hosted by the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), which brought together experts from academia, government institutions and development organisations to deliberate on climate risks and agricultural output. Speaking on the occasion, PIDE Registrar Dr Nasir Iqbal said climate change had emerged as a cross-cutting economic challenge, affecting productivity, inflation, employment and growth.

He observed that disruptions in monsoon patterns could have wide-ranging implications for agriculture-dependent livelihoods and economic resilience. Highlighting the sector's importance, he

noted that agriculture contributes over 23 per cent to the national economy and employs a significant share of the workforce, yet remains highly exposed to climate variability.

He stressed the need to shift from reactive disaster response to a more integrated risk management approach, focusing on resilience and preparedness. Dr Inayat Ullah, Chief of Research and Director at PIDE's Centre for Agriculture, Climate Change and Rural Economy (CACRE), presented key findings from a recent assessment covering multiple districts and agro-ecological zones. He noted that rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns were particularly affecting rain-fed and southern irrigated regions, including parts of southern Punjab and interior Sindh. He said these regions frequently appeared at the intersection of climate vulnerability, food security importance and structural challenges, underscoring the

need for targeted interventions and coordinated support mechanisms. Dr Faisal Saeed, Chief Meteorologist at the Pakistan Meteorological Department, shared that seasonal outlooks indicated above-normal temperatures and the possibility of below-average rainfall.

However, he cautioned that lower rainfall did not rule out extreme weather events such as intense downpours and flash floods, calling for improved dissemination of localized, crop-specific advisories. Representing the National Disaster Management Authority, Dr Kamal Ahmed, Executive Director Risk Finance, highlighted that economic losses from climate events were rising due to gaps in preparedness, land-use planning and infrastructure resilience. He highlighted the importance of linking early-warning systems with timely and effective response mechanisms. Experts also pointed to a significant gap in adaptation financing.—APP

June 19, 2026

'Uncertain monsoon threatens agriculture'

PIDE dialogue calls for proactive climate risk management

ISLAMABAD

Experts have cautioned that an uncertain monsoon pattern could pose risks to Pakistan's agricultural sector and broader economic stability, emphasising the need for proactive climate risk management during a policy dialogue hosted by the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE).

PIDE Registrar Dr Nasir Iqbal said climate change had emerged as a cross-cutting economic challenge affecting productivity, inflation, employment and growth, with disruptions in monsoon patterns having wide-ranging implications for agriculture-dependent livelihoods. Agriculture contributes over 23% to the national economy yet remains highly exposed to climate variability.

Dr Inayat Ullah, Chief of Research at PIDE's Centre for Agriculture, Climate Change and Rural Economy, said ris-

ing temperatures and changing rainfall patterns were particularly affecting rain-fed and southern irrigated regions. Dr Faisal Saeed, Chief Meteorologist at the Pakistan Meteorological Department,, said seasonal outlooks indicated above-normal temperatures and the possibility of below-average rainfall, though extreme weather events remained possible.

Dr Kamal Ahmed of NDMA highlighted that economic losses from climate events were rising due to gaps in preparedness. Experts pointed to a significant gap in adaptation financing and stressed investment in resilience-building initiatives, including agricultural insurance. Dr Mohsin Kiani noted the livestock sector remained vulnerable to heat stress, disease and flooding, suggesting the adoption of climate-smart feeding practices and expansion of insurance coverage.. Participants agreed on the need for strengthening institutional coordination, promoting research and ensuring effective policy implementation at all levels. AFP

ندائے خلق ہری پور

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چیف ایڈیٹر ڈاکٹر چمن مبارک ہزاروی

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موسمیاتی تبدیلی، زرعی انشورنس کو فروغ دینا ہوگا، PIDE

آئندہ معاشی بحران بیک ناکامی سے نہیں موسمیاتی تبدیلی سے آئیگا

لکھ بڑھانے کے لیے تقریباً 152 ارب ڈالر درکار ہیں، جبکہ 2022 کے سہ ماہی کے بعد 2025 کے وسط تک صرف 5.4 ارب ڈالر کی مالی معاونت فراہم کی جاسکی۔ شرکاء نے زرعی انشورنس کو فروغ، پیٹنگی مالی معاونت اور نجی شعبے کی زیادہ شمولیت پر زور دیا۔ اجلاس میں زرعی پیداوار میں کمی پر بھی توجہ دیا گیا۔ اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 2024-25 میں گندم کی پیداوار میں 9.8 فیصد، کپاس میں 7.30 فیصد اور مکی میں 4.15 فیصد کمی ریکارڈ کی گئی۔ ماہرین نے موسمیاتی تبدیلی سے ہم آہنگ بیجوں، جدید آبپاشی، تحقیق، زرعی مشاورت اور منڈیوں میں اصلاحات کی سفارش کی۔ پاکستان محکمہ موسمیات کے چیف میٹروولوجسٹ ڈاکٹر فیصل سعید نے کہا کہ 2026 کے مون سون میں معمول سے زیادہ درجہ حرارت اور کمزور بارشوں کا امکان ہے، تاہم اس کے باوجود شدید بارشوں، فلیش فلڈز اور مقامی سطح پر موسمی شدت کے خطرات برقرار رہیں گے۔ این ڈی ایم اے کے نمائندے ڈاکٹر کمال احمد نے کہا کہ پاکستان میں قدرتی آفات سے ہونے والے نقصانات کی بڑی وجہ ناقص منصوبہ بندی، کمزور انفراسٹرکچر اور ناکافی تیاری ہے۔ انہوں نے زور دیا کہ ابتدائی وارننگ سسٹمز کو عملی اقدامات سے جوڑنا گزیر ہے۔ مکالمے کے اختتام پر پی آئی ڈی ایم اے کے ڈین ریسرچ ڈاکٹر شجاعت فاروق نے کہا کہ پاکستان میں پالیسیوں اور اداروں کی کمی نہیں، اصل ضرورت موثر عملدرآمد، ادارہ جاتی ہم آہنگی اور بہتر طرز حکمرانی کی ہے تاکہ موسمیاتی خطرات کو قومی معاشی بحرانوں میں تبدیل ہونے سے روکا جاسکے

اسلام آباد (خصوصی رپورٹر) اسلام آباد موسمیاتی تبدیلیوں کے بڑھتے ہوئے خطرات کے پیش نظر پاکستان کو ہنگامی امداد پر مبنی ردعمل کے بجائے موسمیاتی خطرات کے موثر انتظام کی جانب منتقل ہونا ہوگا، کیونکہ موسمیاتی خطرات، زراعت، غذائی تحفظ، دیہی معیشت اور قومی اقتصادی استحکام کے لیے سنگین خطرہ بنتے جا رہے ہیں۔ یہ اہتمام پاکستان انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف ڈویلپمنٹ اینڈ ایکس (PIDE) کے زیر اہتمام منعقدہ ایک اعلیٰ سطحی مکالمے میں سامنے آیا، جس کا عنوان "کلائمٹ رسک اینڈ ایگریکلچر سیکٹر آؤٹ پٹ: پالیسی پاتھ ویز فار مون سون 2026 اینڈ بیونڈ" تھا۔ مکالمے میں محکمہ موسمیات، نیشنل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی (NDMA)، پلاننگ کمیشن، جامعات، ترقیاتی اداروں اور نجی شعبے کے ماہرین نے شرکت کی۔ پی آئی ڈی ایم اے کے رجنرل ڈائریکٹر ناصر اقبال نے کہا کہ موسمیاتی تبدیلی اب صرف ماحولیاتی مسئلہ نہیں رہی بلکہ پیداوار، مہنگائی، روزگار، عوامی مالیات اور اقتصادی ترقی کے لیے بھی بڑا چیلنج بن چکی ہے۔ انہوں نے خبردار کیا کہ پاکستان کا اگلا معاشی بحران کسی پیٹک کی ناکامی نہیں بلکہ ناکام مون سون سے بھی جنم لے سکتا ہے۔ مکالمے میں پیش کیے گئے ابتدائی تحقیقی نتائج کے مطابق پاکستان کے بارانی اور جنوبی آبپاشی والے علاقوں میں درجہ حرارت میں تیزی سے اضافہ ہو رہا ہے، جبکہ جنوبی پنجاب اور اندرون سندھ کے کئی اضلاع خوراک کی اہمیت، موسمیاتی خطرات، کمزور آبپاشی نظام اور غیر مساوی زمین کی ملکیت جیسے مسائل کا بیک وقت سامنا کر رہے ہیں۔ ماہرین نے نشاندہی کی کہ پاکستان کو 2023 سے 2030 کے دوران موسمیاتی موافقت اور



اسلام آباد PIDE میں موسمیاتی تبدیلیوں کے حوالے سے ہونے والے مذاکرے کے موقع پر شرکاء کا گروپ فوٹو