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Climate Displacement in Pakistan: (under) reported Frame in Media Discourse on Climate Change in Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

Climate disruption has brought irreversible damage to the world. Since global communities are being widely affected by these changes, masses of the populations are facing climate induced displacement. Such displacements involve internal as well as cross border migration. Climate change is marginalized issue in the hand of media in Pakistan, making climate induced displacement doubly underreported. This study focuses on the media coverage of climate change displacement in Pakistani media discourse. The key research objectives include; to find frequency of climate related news during flood coverage in Pakistan, to assess the nature of themes covered while reporting flood related news during defined period of time and to find climate change induced displacement in media coverage of floods in Pakistan. This study uses content analysis as a research method. Time frame focused in the current study involves 15th June 2022 to 15th September 2022, when flood hit major part of Pakistan. Findings of the study reveal that during defined period of time climate change induced displacement remained under reported in Pakistani newspapers (Dawn, The Nation and The Express Tribune). Moreover, while covering irregular weather events pertaining to climate change, main focus remained on damage, government criticism and aid related process.

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1. Introduction

Climate scientists estimate that in the next 50 years, climate change will cost the world more than $10 trillion and threaten vast ecological systems, as well as present significant risks of accelerated extinctions and " Compelled human displacements from low-lying regions and reduced food supplies for an expanding population" (Ward, 2009). Because of the massive effects of global warming, journalists must do more than just inform readers about the effects of climate change or present them with startling statistics. This is especially true for readers in Global South nations like Pakistan, where rising temperatures, frequent floods, and air pollution are all contributing factors to an increase in human suffering. Journalists covering health, science, technology, and the environment have an ethical duty to raise public awareness of the current and potential effects of global warming as well as to report on it more responsibly in order to draw attention to the suffering of their people. Moreover, "journalists should start teaching people about climate change and the ways ahead by demonstrating how we can still make a difference" (Wyns, 2022). According to new study, Pakistan is one of the top ten countries that are very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. As a consequence, there will be an increase in displacement. A study from ActionAid, Bread for the World, and the Climate Action Network-South Asia (CANSA) says, it is expected that over 600,000 individuals in Pakistan will be forced to leave their homes by 2030 due to the long-term impacts of rising sea levels, water scarcity,

reduced agricultural productivity, loss of ecosystems, and drought. This displacement is projected to occur even if significant efforts are made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The projected number is expected to reach around 1,200,000 if significant measures are not taken (Prescia, 2021, July 30).

There are many diverse areas in Pakistan, and each of them is dealing with the effects of climate change in their own unique manner. Dams and major tree-planting efforts are being considered as potential solutions by the Clean Green Pakistan programme, which is being led by Prime Minister Imran Khan, in order to alleviate the most severe consequences of the drought in Baluchistan. Since farming and fishing provide the majority of Baluchistan's population with food, "more gradual impacts can also cause displacement." Acute water shortages in arid rural areas have driven farmers, fishermen, and other people whose livelihoods depend on water into cities. Two enabling factors the high number of people employed in agriculture and the dense population along the coast exacerbate this climate-induced mass relocation, according to a Wilson Center study. Similarly, Pakistani media was mostly preoccupied with the heat wave sweeping the United States, even while Pakistan recorded temperatures that were too high for human habitation. To guarantee that the right climate action is performed, governments in the area must collaborate with a range of specialists and indigenous traditional knowledge on how to protect the environment and human life (Latif, 2019). According to officials and local experts, extreme weather patterns, declining agricultural, marine erosion, and protracted drought spells have all contributed to considerable migration within Pakistan during the past ten years. Floods that submerged a fifth of Pakistan in 2010 forced over two million people to flee their homes and forced a large-scale migration of rural residents to the country's cities. Because their homes and farmlands were destroyed, about 70% of that number chose to live permanently in large cities rather than return to their hometowns. In the past ten years, there have been seasonal, long-Time, and permanent migrations in southern, northeastern, and southwestern Pakistan, mostly as a result of drought and floods. Citing international polls, it has been observed that every year, some 700,000 people permanently relocate from rural Pakistan to metropolitan cities. Pakistan is the fifth most at-risk nation in terms of climate change, according to the 2020 Global Climate Risk Index (Latif, 2019).

In the past, worldwide aggregate patterns have overshadowed the entire amount of media coverage of climate events, especially when compared to news stories about " broader awareness" (Hase, Mahl, Schäfer, & Keller, 2021). Although there is little question that the consequences of climate change will not be confined to the regions of the world that are considered to be in the Global South, it is hypothesised that developing countries will be more likely to be impacted by this shift in discourse, not only in terms of the volume of speech but also in terms of the kind of discourse. For example, scholars from Pakistan maintained a close check on how the national and international media covered the floods that occurred in 2022, as well as how swiftly and fully the coverage was related to a wider narrative about climate change (Rannard, 2022). Among the countries most at risk from the effects of climate change, Pakistan ranks high, which can have both a slow and rapid beginning. In Pakistan, the effects of climate change are now very apparent. Prolonged dry spells and regular floods have reduced farm output, raised cattle mortality, and created widespread unemployment. The socio-economic dynamics of society are impacted by migration and displacement brought on by climate change, which increases inequality. Even more vulnerable are women, kids, the elderly, and those with impairments(Sali, , & Naeem, 2020)The definition providing by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) encompasses a specific kind of environmental migration. Climate-induced migration is the act of individuals or groups relocating from their usual place of residence, either temporarily or permanently, due to the rapid or gradual changes in their environment caused by climate change. This movement can occur within a country or across international borders (IOM, 2019). The influence of climate change on human civilization is felt by a huge number of people, especially in rural regions, where the majority of livelihoods are dependent on climate (Akbar & Yasmeen, 2017).

The sustainability of livelihood strategies and resources is closely related with the well-being of families, communities, and individuals (Akhtar & Jariko, 2018). Climate change is significantly altering essential resources for sustaining livelihoods, including natural resources (such as land and water), human resources (including health, skills, and education), social resources (such as connections, networks, and institutional support), physical resources

(including household items and housing), and financial resources (including income and savings) (Ali et al., 2019). In contrast, there are few livelihood options available in rural areas that take into consideration the capacity to react or adapt to (climate) shocks (Almazroui, Saeed, Saeed, Islam, & Ismail, 2020). For example, the capacity to deal with or adjust to a given situation depends on social, economic, human, and technological capitals as well as technical capacities that allow rural communities to diversify their incomes through agriculture, raise awareness and knowledge levels, and have access to government support programs. Numerous studies indicate that deteriorating livelihood resources and tactics are largely due to climate change, and some predict that climate change will have an impact on global migration movements (Salik, Ishfaq, Saeed, Noel, & Syed, 2015). For example, the capacity to deal with or adjust to a given situation depends on social, economic, human, and technological capitals as well as technical capacities that allow rural communities to diversify their incomes through agriculture, raise awareness and knowledge levels, and have access to government support programs. Numerous studies indicate that deteriorating livelihood resources and tactics are largely due to climate change, and some predict that climate change will have an impact on global migration movements (Ammani, Auta, & Aliyu, 2010).

In this sense, migration might offer the disadvantaged people a different means of subsistence or a means of survival (Arai, 2012). On the other hand, some research also show that the security and well-being of vulnerable migrants decrease as a result of the intricate interactions between migration and numerous social, economic, political, cultural, and demographic issues (Aslam et al., 2018). One of the countries most likely to be affected by climate change is Pakistan, which can have both a slow and rapid beginning. Slow onset climate events (like average increases in sea levels and temperatures) are gradually lowering agricultural productivity, deteriorating ecosystem services, moving crop zones, increasing crop water requirements, and decreasing soil fertility. As a result, farm income and labor needs are being reduced (CHANNA, 2015). However, more frequent fast-onset climate events—like heatwaves, floods, and excessive rainfall—are resulting in abrupt loss of sources of income, crop failure, and property and human damage (Chaudhry, 2017). Because of this, humankind and ecosystems are now far more vulnerable to climate change, which has increased migratory patterns and displacement throughout Pakistan's whole ecological zone(Dixon & Schaffer, 2010). People from the northern mountains, for example, used to migrate to locations along their trade routes in the past, but their migration patterns have changed as a result of harsh climate conditions. They are now moving to cities like Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad voluntarily or under duress in quest of employment(Eckstein, Künzel, Schäfer, & Winges, 2019). Similar patterns of movement flows may be seen in Pakistan's plains, where the most of the country's population lives (Mueller, Gray, & Kosec, 2014). In addition, the nation has a varied topography, with mountains in the north, deserts and a coastal belt in the south, and alluvial plains along the Indus River in the east. Weather disasters that are very bad, like floods, droughts, and Glacial Lake Outburst floods (GLOFs), heat and cold waves, and rising sea levels owing to climate change are posing an increasing threat to this complex landscape. Additionally, this presents a threat to Pakistan's coastal regions, home to around 10% of the country's population (Rabbani, 2008).

Additionally, Pakistan is listed among 50 nations in recent global research on internal displacement that highlights new, rising trends in displacement brought on by floods, severe monsoon rainfall, and other non-climatic reasons including conflicts and earthquakes (Council, 2019). There is a dearth of research to provide a thorough knowledge of how Pakistani migratory patterns are affected by climate change. The majority of research on migration either considers migration as an economic issue (mostly based on push-and-pull theory) or concentrates on migration abroad and how it affects remittance flows (Salik, Shabbir, & Naeem, 2020). Pakistan's climate and topography are diverse. Pakistan boasts a diverse spectrum of landforms, with a temperate to tropical climate. The climate in the high mountain ranges varies from semi-arid to humid, while the fertile Indus plains, the hyperarid Balochistan Plateau, the Cholistan and Thar Deserts, and the subtropical coastal Indus delta along the Arabian Sea all have arid to semiarid climates (Janjua, 2009). Approximately 75% of Pakistan's population depends on the arid to semi-arid Indus plains as a source of food and a living condition (Qureshi, 2011). Ninety percent of the country's population depends on the region for food and fiber, with 80% of its land dedicated to cultivation (Winston, 2013). It has a major economic impact on the nation. For example, it employs 38.5 percent of the labor force in the country and contributed 18.5 percent of GDP in 2019 (Qureshi, 2011).

1.1. Objectives

This study focuses on following research objectives;

- To find the frequency of climate related news during flood coverage in Pakistan.
- To assess the nature of themes covered while reporting flood related news during defined period of time.
- To find climate change induced displacement in media coverage of floods in Pakistan

1.2. Research questions

1. What is the frequency of media coverage to climate change while reporting flood in Pakistan?
2. Which themes were mainly reported while covering flood in defined newspapers?
3. Did defined media cover climate induced displacement while covering flood in Pakistan?

2. Literature Review

The health of communities will be directly impacted by climate change (Change.ipcc, 2018). It is anticipated that the effects of climate change, which include severe weather and gradual-onset events such as rising sea levels, would slow down economic development, make health problems and food shortages worse, and ultimately force people to migrate (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2016). Empirical data indicates that individuals experiencing the negative effects of climate change may relocate internationally to less vulnerable areas as a coping mechanism (Missirian & Schlenker, 2017). Social systems are inextricably linked to migration, climate change, and its impacts. Many individuals and communities are made vulnerable to the effects of climate change by the very nature of their daily lives. As a result, migration is one of the most severe examples of climate injustice because the people and places most at risk from it—those with lower socioeconomic status—are also the ones least accountable for causing climate change (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2015).

The literature on migratory discourses caused by climate change makes us aware of the various ways that this topic is framed and politicized (Ayeb-Karlsson, Smith, & Kniveton, 2018). Ransan-Cooper, Farbotko, McNamara, Thornton, and Chevalier (2015) discovered that individuals who migrate due to climate change can be seen as hybrids. They are both victims of the changing climate and adaptive agents who relocate to seek employment in distant labour markets. However, they can also be perceived as sources of threat to hosting communities, thus being re-victimized. The "threat" framing operates on the assumption that migration in the context of climate change can be seen as either a beneficial adaptation response or a kind of climate change resilience, or alternatively as a failure to adapt (Baldwin, 2013). In this way, the term "climate migrant" is employed in an effort to dispel the notion that migration is a catastrophic approach for adapting to climate change and to promote migration as a strategy for migration (Felli, 2013). However, similar policy ideas emerge in response to different frames, even while they differ from one another. These are mostly based on racist divisions between the developed North and the underdeveloped South, as well as between "us" and "them" (Ransan-Cooper et al., 2015). Within the context of adaptive migration, people take ownership of their own challenges and overcome them. Individuals who migrate are perceived as less vulnerable to systemic unfairness and as capable of fortifying themselves against any challenges they may encounter (Bettini, Nash, & Gioli, 2017).

The media is one of the many actors who contribute to these conceptualizations of migration brought on by climate change. In instance, rather of emphasizing the suffering of those displaced by climate change, the media in major Western destination nations like the US, the UK, and Australia focuses more on victimization or possible threats to stability The idea of the climate migrant or refugee is that of a helpless victim of a changing environment who is prone to spontaneous outbursts and poses a threat to host communities (Manzo, 2010). These stories of the hazardous poor raise the threat of xenophobia and authoritarian tactics rather than addressing the underlying problems of social inequality that worsen vulnerability to climate change (Hartmann, 2010). Considering that the media are one of the primary information sources regarding climate change (Schäfer, 2015). It is believed that achieving climate justice involves identifying the rights of marginalized groups and the obligations of individuals who have historically made the largest contributions to climate change to these groups (Bulkeley, Carmin,

Broto, Edwards, & Fuller, 2013). A media frame is a "central organizing concept that provides background information and indicates the nature of the issue through the application of elaboration, exclusion, emphasis, and selection in news content" (Tankard Jr, 2001). Media professionals create tales using source materials that will define the news content in environments regulated by institutional, economic, political, and technological needs (Carvalho & Burgess, 2005). The vastly expanded public ability to produce as well as consume information is a fundamental feature of the new digital media landscape, and it further limits the dissemination of information on climate change issues. Newspapers are increasingly published online in addition to on paper, and the media landscape is evolving, but this is having an impact on traditional media and journalistic positions. The way consumers consume and interact with news is changing due to the rapid proliferation of sources, economic pressures, media downsizing, and new media platforms, which have also challenged established news reporting standards (Friedman, 2015). Political, economic, and governmental elites typically have the most say, according to literature on media coverage of climate change problems (Barkemeyer, Figge, Hoepner, Holt, Kraak, & Yu, 2017). Millions of helpless victims of climate change have fled their homes as the sea level rises. The remains of people living in areas that have been destroyed by the advancing desert. Women and children holding the few possessions spared from the storm's wrath while strolling in rows with chest-high waves. Global humanitarian crises that are threatening international peace and security are becoming more frequent. Floods of internally displaced individuals from the global south are pressing against the gates that separate wealthy nations. In the post-apocalyptic post-climate change world, climate refugee camps are situated in the symbolic core of the world's capital (Bettini, 2013). Interest in how the media in the countries that receive migrants portrays individuals who are forced to relocate in the context of climate change has increased as a result of the realization that migration is one of the most significant effects of climate change on the human population (Sakellari, 2022). According to a study of 64 climate journalists from five different nations, the participants ranked socioeconomic implications as the most pressing issue relating to climate change (Engesser & Brüggemann, 2016). However, compared to energy or policy concerns, there is less media coverage of the social effects of climate change (Gurwitt, Malkki, & Mitra, 2017).

3. Methodology

This study is of quantitative nature and uses content analysis as research method. Researchers collected data from three English dailies i.e. Dawn, The Express Tribune and The Nation. Dawn is the largest English daily and claims to follows secular agenda, The Express Tribune is Pakistan's only newspaper with international affiliation. It has partnership with The New York Times. The Nation follows ideology of Pakistan in its news policy. Data has been collected using online archives of each newspaper. Time frame used for this study comprised four months i.e. 15th June 2022 to 15th September 2022, when massive flood hit major parts of Pakistan.

3.1. Limitations

The duration and time of the research was very limited, due to which only the conveniently available data was used. The main purpose of the research was to find out defined media's views, during that period of time, on the issue in hand.

4. Results and findings

Results and findings have been described in the form of graphs and tables as follows;

Figure 1: Frequency of flood coverage in Dawn during defined period of time

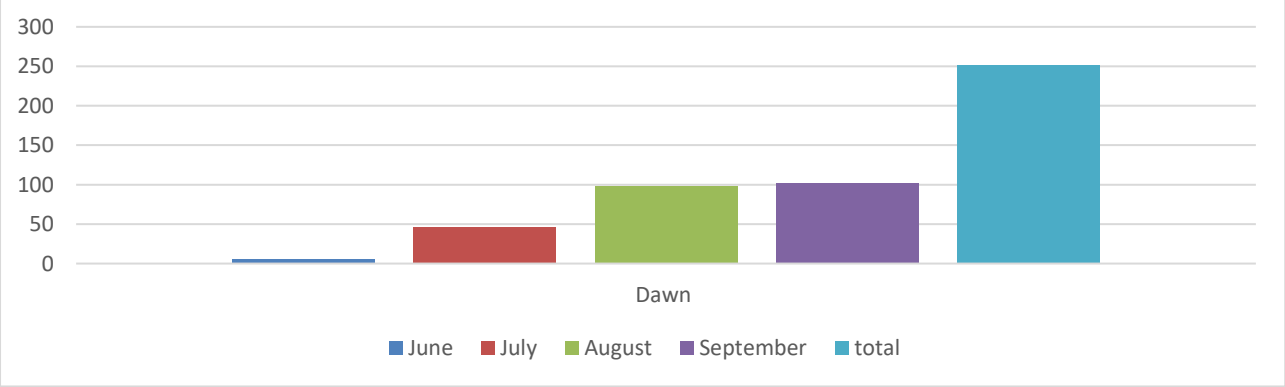

Table 1

Newspaper	June	July	August	September	Total
Dawn	6	46	98	102	252

Figure 1, table 1 show the values of frequency of flood related coverage noted in daily Dawn. Findings show that in June 6, July 46, August 98 and September 102 while total 252 items (including news and editorials) were published in Dawn related to rains, floods, heatwave wildfire and climate change.

Figure 2: Frequency of flood coverage in Dawn during defined period of time

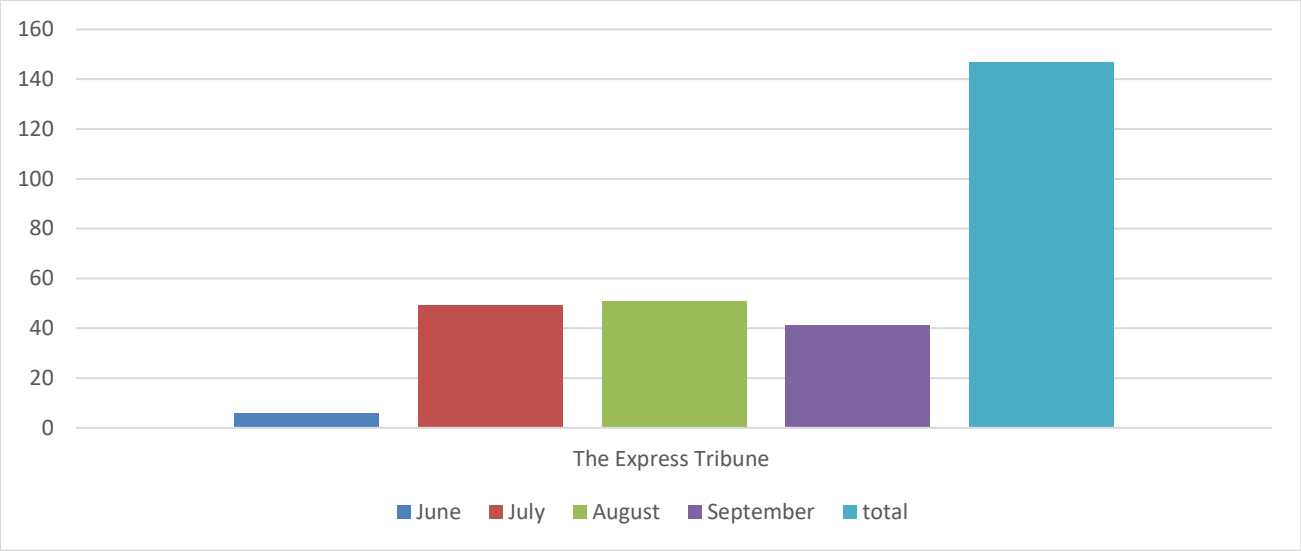

Table 2

Newspaper	June	July	August	September	Total
The Express Tribune	6	49	51	41	147

Figure 2, table 2 show the values of frequency of flood related publications noted in daily The Express Tribune. Findings show that in June 6, July 49, August 51 and September 41, while total 147 items (including news and editorials) were published in The Express Tribune related to rains, floods and climate change.

Figure 3: Frequency of flood coverage in Dawn during defined period of time

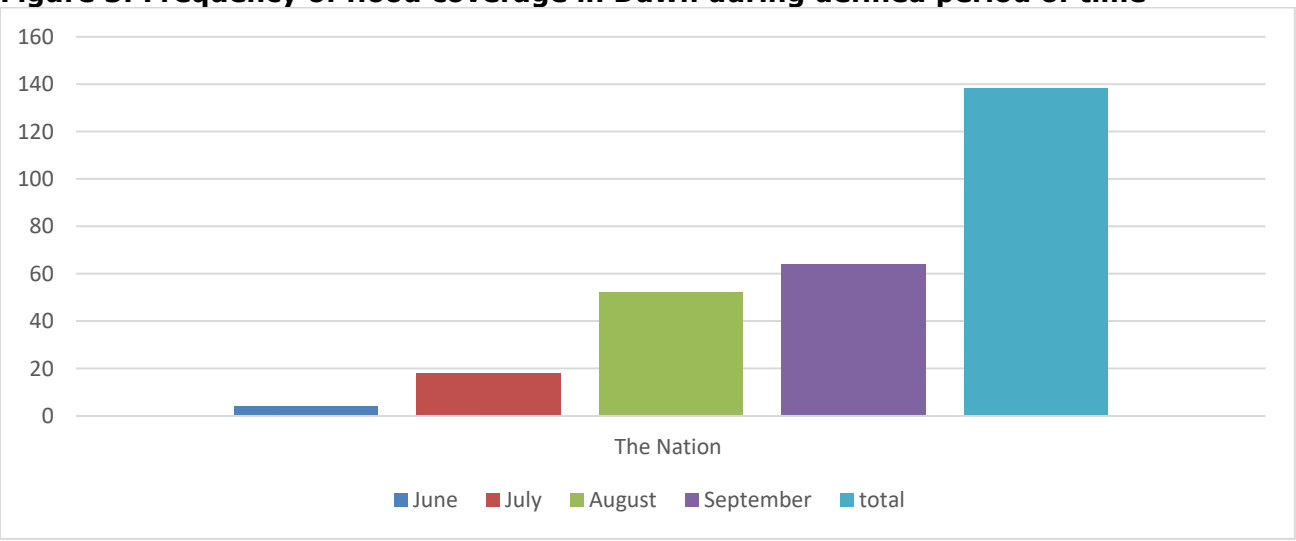

Table 3

Newspaper	June	July	August	September	Total
The Nation	4	18	52	64	138

Figure 3, table 3 show the values of frequency of flood related items noted in daily The Nation during defined period of time i.e. 15 Th June to 15th September 2022. Findings reveal that in June 4, July 18, August 52 and September 64, while total 138 items (including news and editorials) were published in The Nation related to rains, floods and climate change.

Figure 4: Total frequency of coverage flood in selected newspapers from 15th June 2022 to 15th September 2022

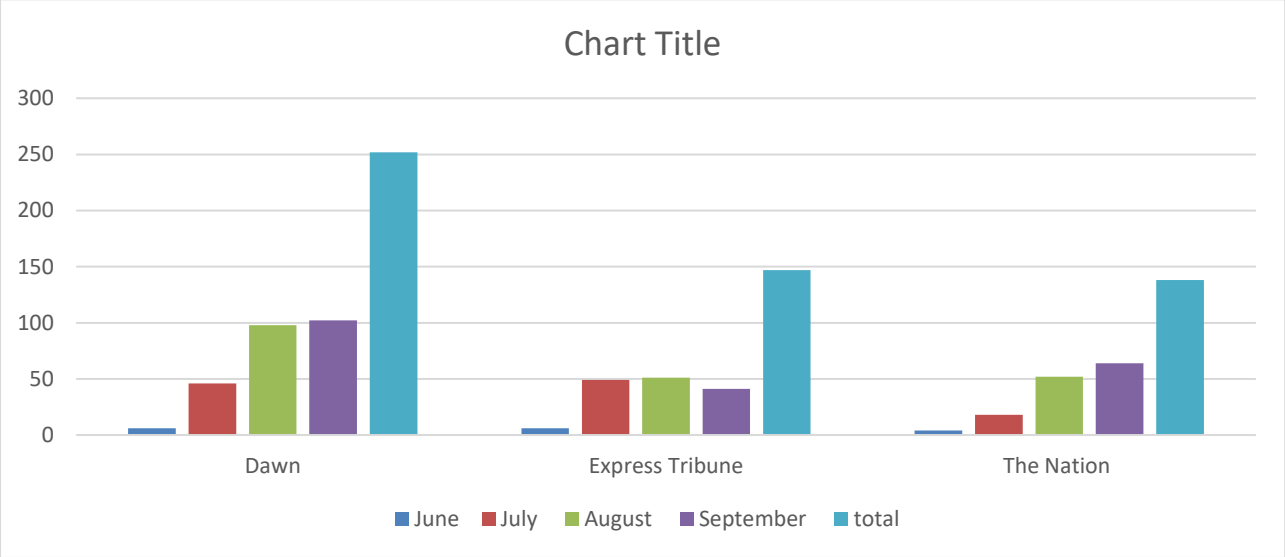

Table 4

Newspaper	June	July	August	September	Total
Dawn	6	46	98	102	252
The Express Tribune	6	49	51	41	147
The Nation	4	18	52	64	138
Total	16	113	201	207	537

Figure 4, table 4 show the values of flood related quantitative coverage in all three newspapers Dawn, The Express Tribune and The Nation noted during 15th June 2022 to 15th September 2022. Findings reveal that in the month of June 16 items (including news and editorials) were published in selected newspapers while 113 in July and 207 in September. Total coverage of 537 items (including news and editorials) has been observed during defined period of time.

Figure 5: Editorial coverage of flood in Dawn

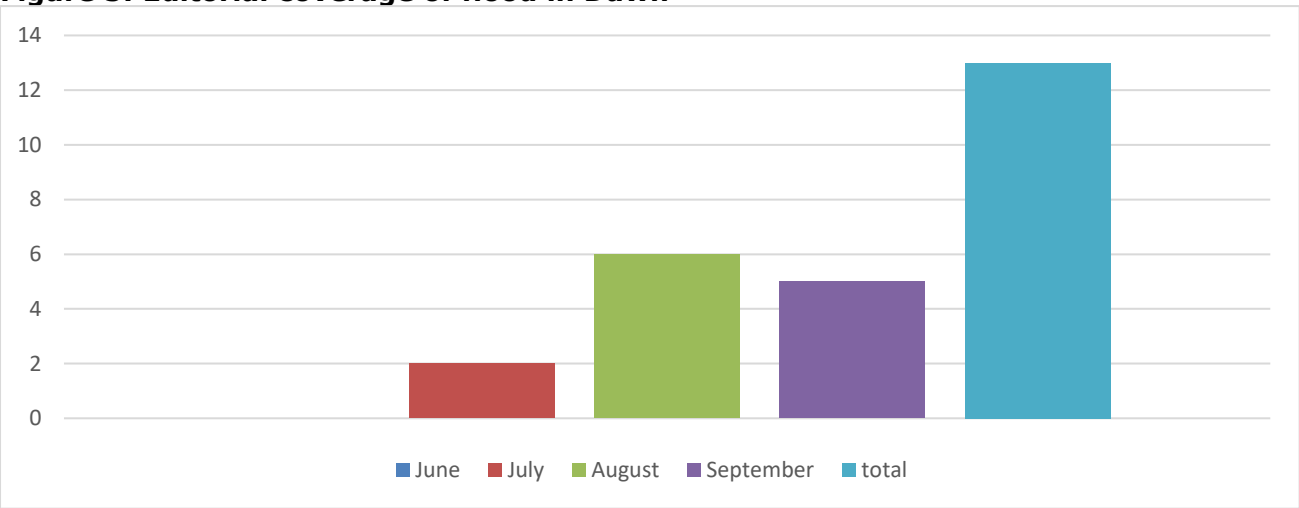

Table 5

Newspaper	June	July	August	September	Total
Dawn	0	2	6	5	13

Figure 5, table 5 show the values of frequency of editorials published in Dawn during defined period of time. In June no editorial was noted related to flood or climate change, 2 in July, 6 in August and 5 in September making up to 13 in total.

Figure 6: Editorial coverage of flood in The Express Tribune

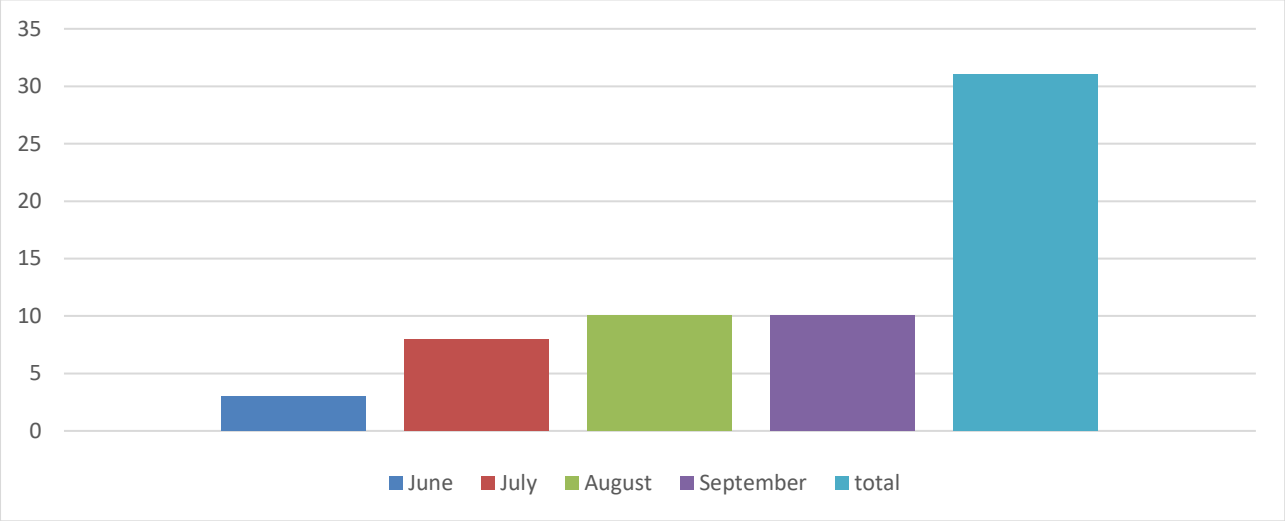

Table 6

Newspaper	June	July	August	September	Total
The Express Tribune	3	8	10	10	31

Figure 6, table 6 show the values of frequency of editorials published in The Express tribune during defined period of time (15th June to 15th September). In June 3 editorials were noted related to flood or climate change, 8 in July, 10 in August and 10 in September making up to 31 in total.

Table 7

Newspaper	June	July	August	September	Total
The Nation	2	4	8	8	22

Figure 7: Editorial coverage of flood in The Nation

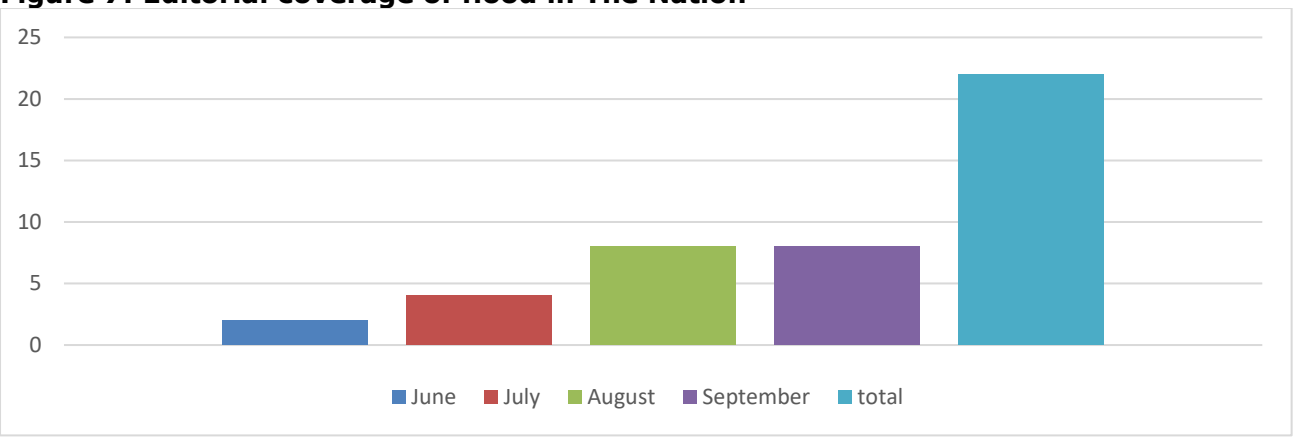

Figure 7, table 7 show the values of frequency of editorials published in The Nation during defined period of time (15th June to 15th September). In June 2 editorials were noted related to flood or climate change, 4 in July, 8 in August and 8 in September making up to 22 in total.

Figure 8 and table 8 show the values of total frequency of editorials published in all selected newspaper i.e. Dawn, The Express Tribune and The Nation. Results show that in the month of June total 5 editorials were published based on rains, floods or climate change, 14 in July, 24 in August, 23 in September making a total of 66 in all defined newspapers during selected time frame.

Figure 8: Editorial coverage of all selected newspapers

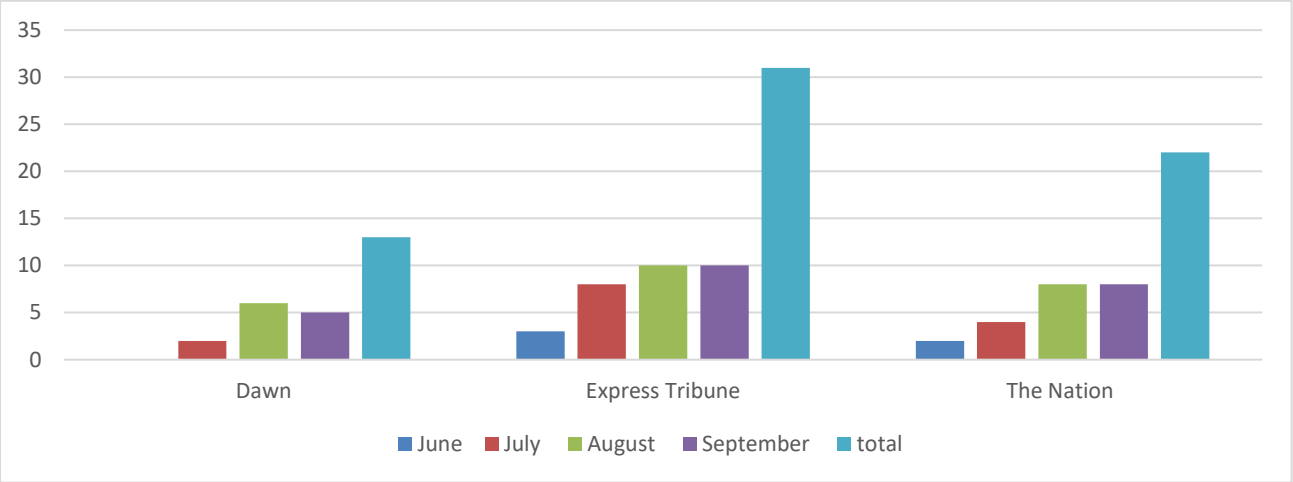

Table 8

Newspapers	June	July	August	September	Total
Dawn	0	2	6	5	13
The Express Tribune	3	8	10	10	31
The Nation	2	4	8	8	22
Total	5	14	24	23	66

Table 9: Main themes covered while reporting floods in Pakistan (Dawn)

Themes	Frequency	Percentage
Death toll	36	14.2 %
Damage	49	19.4 %
Climate change relations	48	19.0 %
Climate induced displacement	10	3.9 %
Aid plus rescue operation	21	8.3 %
Government negligence	28	11.11 %
Economic effects	27	10.7 %
Climate sustainable policy	10	3.9 %
Health related issues	23	9.1 %
Total	252	100 %

Table 9 shows the frequency of main themes published in daily Dawn during given period of time. Frequency has been recorded against nine themes. Death toll comprising of 36 items (news plus editorials), damage caused by flood, heatwave, wildfire and rains covered 49 items, 48 covered rains floods, heatwave and wildfire as consequences of climate change. 10 items reported climate change induced displacement (particularly due to rains, floods and wildfire), 21 items addressed aid campaigns, its collection and related rescue operations. In the meanwhile, 28 items covered government negligence and plight or complaints of flood affected people, 27 covered economic issues caused by flood or climate change e.g. inflation, rehabilitation etc. additionally, 10 items were based on climate sustainable policy and 23 covered health crises caused by floods and heavy rains in Pakistan.

Table 10: Main themes covered while reporting floods in Pakistan (The Express Tribune)

Themes	Frequency	Percentage
Death toll	36	24.4 %
Damage	39	26.5 %
Climate change relations	12	8.1 %
Climate induced displacement	05	3.4 %
Aid plus rescue operation	31	21.1 %
Government negligence	11	7.5 %
Economic effects	27	18.3 %
Climate sustainable policy	03	2.0 %
Health related issues	10	6.8 %
Total	147	100

Table 10 shows the frequency of main themes published in daily The Express Tribune during given period of time. Frequency has been recorded against nine main themes. Death toll comprising of 36 items (news plus editorials), damage caused by flood, heatwave, wildfire and rains covered 39 items, 12 covered rains floods, heatwave and wildfire as consequences of climate change. 05 items reported climate change induced displacement (particularly due to rains, floods and wildfire), 31 items addressed aid campaigns, its collection and related rescue operations. In the meanwhile, 11 items covered government negligence and plight or complaints of flood affected people, 27 covered economic issues caused by flood or climate change e.g. inflation, rehabilitation etc. additionally, 03 items were based on climate sustainable policy and 10 covered health related concerns caused by floods and heavy rains in Pakistan.

Table 11: Main themes covered while reporting floods in Pakistan (The Nation)

Themes	Frequency	Percentage
Death toll	21	15.2 %
Damage	42	30.4 %
Climate change relations	04	2.9 %
Climate induced displacement	03	2.2 %
Aid plus rescue operation	23	16.7 %
Government negligence	15	10.9 %
Economic effects	10	7.2 %
Climate sustainable policy	02	1.44 %
Health related issues	18	13.0 %
Total	138	100

Table 11 shows the frequency of main themes published in daily The Nation during given period of time. Frequency has been recorded against nine main themes. Death toll comprising of 21 items (news plus editorials), damage caused by flood, heatwave, wildfire and rains covered 42 items, 04 covered rains floods, heatwave and wildfire as consequences of climate change. 03 items reported climate change induced displacement (particularly due to rains, floods and wildfire), 23 items addressed aid campaigns, its collection and related rescue operations. In the meanwhile, 15 items covered government negligence, mishandling and plight or complaints of flood affected people, 10 covered economic issues caused by flood or climate change e.g. inflation, rehabilitation etc. additionally, 02 items were based on climate sustainable policy and 18 covered health related issues like dengue etc. caused by floods and heavy rains in Pakistan.

6. Discussion and Analysis

Data based on the findings of the study is analyzed in the light of literature review and the results of the previous studies. Such technique is useful as media coverage of the issue is analyzed in accordance with the key research questions and objectives. The stance of the previous studies helps to develop a clear argument on the findings of the current study. Since climate change has emerged as a global threat, with irreversible effects, every nation needs to play its part to cope with it. Among other techniques media can do a lot in this regard. Apart from other consequences, mass displacement is challenging one. Though there is limited literature found with regards to media coverage of climate change in Pakistan, "climate change induced displacement" is doubly marginalized issue. Pakistan's 2022 Floods Response Plan Report reveals that 7.9 million people in total were displaced during 2022 floods with about 664,000 people having moved to relief camps, more than 2.1 million homes were damaged or destroyed (OCHA, 2023). Sakellari (2022) notes that millions of helpless victims of climate change have fled their homes as the sea level rises. Moreover, another study also reveals that Pakistan is among the top ten nations most susceptible to climate change. Displacement will increase as a result. As per a report released by ActionAid, Bread for the World, and the Climate Action Network- South Asia (CANSA), it is anticipated that the number of climate migrants associated with the gradual effects of sea-level rise, water stress, decreased crop yields, ecosystem loss, and drought in Pakistan will displace more than 600,000 people by 2030, even in the event of aggressive emissions reductions. That figure is anticipated to be closer to 1,200,000 in the absence of strong action (Prescia, 2021, July 30). However, citing findings of the current study it is observed that "climate change induced displacement" remained among the most under reported themes while covering floods of 2022 in three English dailies. Mid of June to mid of September had been the high time when heavy rains and floods hit major parts of the country. While analyzing the data collected from newspapers during that period of time it was found that limited coverage focused on flood as a consequence of climate change i.e. 64 out of total 537

items related to floods, heat wave, wildfires etc. with climate change. Similarly, 18 items (news plus editorials) out of total 537 focused on climate change induced displacement as separate themes. Majorly it remained neglected or reported in relation with overall damage caused by floods. It was also observed that Dawn's editorial coverage was mainly based on climate change as a key cause of change patterns of heavy rains leading to floods while other focus on effects of flood or the management process of the catastrophe. Additionally, limited focus was given to climate change sustainable government policy to avoid yearly damage and displacement of people.

7. Conclusions

Nations have to suffer massively due to changed climate patterns resulting in heavy rains, floods, heatwaves, wild fires and many more. The worst consequences of the climate change led to displacement of people to seek refuge in safe areas. Though climate change has now started to take space among media reports in Pakistan, climate induced displacement still lacks attention. Literature reveals that huge number of people were displaced during flood in 2022. Though most of them returned in 2023 but they faced challenging circumstances as 2.1 million houses were either damaged or completely destroyed. Findings of the study reveal that such displacement remained under reported in media discourse of the defined newspapers. Since climate change is already here, with all its adversities, if not handled with sustainable policies, this damage and displacement of the people will become annul practice. Therefore, media needs to focus on the plight of climate change induced displaced people so that such migrations can be stopped and consequent adversities can be minimized**.**

7.1. Recommendations and suggestions

Based on the findings of the current study researchers were able to mention following recommendations;

- Media discourse in Pakistan needs to focus on climate displacement not only during the disaster but also after it and is required to discuss efforts being done for their rehabilitation.
- Moreover, national as well international insight on climate displacement should be focused in media discourse.
- Sustainability of the infrastructure to avoid annual climate induced displacements should also be added into the media discourse.

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