

Introduction

The earth climate is changing throughout the history and scientists research shows that it was not because of nature, The change was due to human increasing activities in nature. Thus, climate change refers to a shift in average weather condition and changes in the frequency or severity of these conditions. Hence, a supreme body of United Nations Framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) worked on the reduction on carbon emission. The 27th conference of parties (COP27) discussed the recent situation of Pakistan and introduced an roadmap to the challenges of climate change in Pakistan.

Pakistan Role at Past COPs

The recent conference of parties that took place in 2021, Pakistan signed the Global Methane Pledge with other countries. The agreement was initiative of over 100 countries to curb methane emissions. In addition, Pakistan launched an initiative with Germany, Pakistan-Germany climate and Energy Initiative. Further, Pakistan

also signed a memorandum with UAE, Memorandum of Understanding for Green Cooperation on the sidelines of COP26. Furthermore Pakistan unveiled its Ecosystem Restorative Initiative and then climate minister Malik Amin launched a adaptation program Recharge Pakistan at WFP Pavilion at COP26. Hence, Pakistan played an effective role in recent COP26 to the United Nations Framework convention on Climate change.

Objective of Recent COP

The recent conference of Parties COP27 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ended in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt on November, 2022. About 200 countries attended the conference. There were key takeaways that conference came to agreement on implementation. The decision regarding the loss and damage fund for developing countries which suffer vulnerabilities due to climate change. COP27 delivered a package of re-commitment to the 1.5°C degree limit, urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and effort for global transformation to a low carbon economy is expected to require investments of at least \$4-6 tr per year.

Pakistan Critical Situation

a) Catastrophic Summer floods

Pakistan, a prominent example of a developing country that is the eight most vulnerable to climate change although it is contributing only 0.8 percent to global greenhouse emissions. Due to climate change, Pakistan is facing more frequent flood, heat waves, and draughts. On 25 August 2022, Government of Pakistan declared a state of emergency because of the flooding. The flood was so deadly that over 33 million people have been affected by the floods, including 8 million displaced. Hence, global climate change is seriously affecting the country Pakistan.

b) The Economic cost of Summer floods

The flood of 2022 affected the economy of Pakistan badly. An estimated \$30 billion in damages and economic losses, and situation in Pakistan even worst more than mentioned. Pakistan faced \$1 billion in debt obligation payments by the end of 2022. The additional economic strain presented by floods had led to serious concerns that Pakistan will not

able to meet the payment. Hence, floods cause serious threat to Pakistan economy.

c) Political instability distracted flood recovery

As economic crisis were in peak, the tensions between PPP/PML-N government and PTI are at an high time. This political tensions has distracted from the medium and long term challenges for recovery and reconstruction that includes an immediate public health crisis and longer term food insecurity. According to world health organization country faced severe public health crisis and malnutrition rise due to food insecurity and inflation. Hence, floods effects distracted by political instability cause country to serve.

COP27 Road map for Pakistan to face challenges

a) A call for climate Justice

After facing serious threat of climate change as flood 2022, PML-N/PPP

has focused on climate justice. Prime Minister of Pakistan Shabbaz Sharif during his trip to the UN General Assembly made a forceful argument for debt relief as a part of climate justice stating that "all hell will break loose" if rich nations do not provide Pakistan with debt relief. Hence, a call for justice on climate made Pakistan to be focused by globe.

b) Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

With the help of United Nations, Pakistan was provided with US\$ 245 million in cash support to 2.2 million households and had distributed hundreds of thousands of tents, food, water and medicines to the affected people of Pakistan. With the help of United Nations system, the World Bank Group, the Asian Development Bank and European Union, Pakistan has prepared a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). The PDNA estimates flood damages to exceed US\$ 14.9 billion, economic losses over US\$ 15.2 billion and reconstruction need over US\$ 16.3 billion.

The PDNA has identified the core priorities that include revival of livelihood and agriculture this forms the basis for the Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction Framework (URF). It provides a foundation on which the country will build and strengthen long-term resilience to climate induced disasters.

Needs that are based on PDNA has already completed. Interventions worth USD 16.6 billion have been proposed and prioritized over short and long term horizons covering sectoral policy and operational reforms, programs for recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction and institution effectiveness.

Conclusion

The devastating floods in 2022, Pakistan's worst disaster in decades. Which left one third of the country submerged. An estimated 9 million more people could be forced into poverty as a direct consequence of these floods. The goal of

preparing the Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction Framework (YRF) is to ensure that the programmatic priorities, policy framework, institutional arrangements, financing strategy, and implementing arrangement for resilient recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the aftermath of 2022 floods. In the current macroeconomic context, Government of Pakistan will need to reallocate budget for FY23 to meet relief and recovery needs.

2023 Q:3

The UN Climate Summit (COP-27) in Sharm el Sheikh (Egypt) discussed Pakistan catastrophic summer floods exacerbated by climate change and the country is facing imminent threat of epidemics and other multi-dimensional dangers. Discuss the COP-27 roadmap to face the challenge of climate change and proposed measures for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Pakistan.

Pakistan Situation
a) Climate Floods outcome