

POLICIES OF PAKISTAN FOR CLIMATE CHANGE:

1. PLANTATION:

The total land covered by the forest in Pakistan is about 5.45%. Pakistan is predominantly a dry country, with about 80% of its area falling in semi-arid and arid region.

Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme (TBTP) was approved in 2019, during first phase of total of 3.29 billion plants were planted. The TBTP is extension of Billion tree Afforestation project (BTAP), which are implemented in KPK province and regenerated one Billion plants from 2015 to 2019, which was world wide recognition.

⇒ Policy Measures:

- Awareness Raising
- Research and education
- Reforms in governance
- Forest management
- Arresting soil Erosion
- Reducing forest fire, disease outbreaks
- Enhancing Adaptive Capacity. (Ensuring implementation of UNFCCC's decisions on REDD+ against carbon sequestration potential of existing forest resource).

In 2017, National Forest Policy (NFP) was approved by the Government of Pakistan. This policy provided the sustainability of forest by making mass level afforestation.

2. CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT:

As Government of Pakistan has developed Renewable energy policy which generated 60% of energy from Renewable energy by 2030. The PM launched the country's first ever "Energy Euroband" on 3rd June, 2021 by WAPDA for financing environmentally friendly energy projects and enhance clean energy share in a country. Development of Hydroelectric power provide opportunity to reduce carbon emissions in Pakistan energy sector.

⇒ Policy measures By Government of Pakistan for Mitigating Green House Gas emissions:

1. Promote the development of renewable energy resources and technologies such as solar, geothermal & bioenergy.

2. Ensure the negative impact of hydropower on environment as well as local communities are properly assessed and addressed.
3. Exploration of know-how about the technologies and CG transfer for installation of clean coal technologies such as Pressurized - Fluidized - Bed - Combustion (PFBC) and Non - Zero - Emission - Technology (NZET).
4. Give priorities to the import of natural gas such as LNG and LPG over the import of oil and coal.
5. Promote futuristic designs ^{with} solar panels for energy self sufficiency especially in the public sectors.
6. At the UN climate Ambition Summit 2020, the PM Shaukat Azhar declared that 60% of all energy produced in Pakistan will be clean and through renewable resources, 30% of all country's passenger and heavy duty vehicles will be electric vehicle and that Pakistan will not pursue imported coal power plant.

3. THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PAKISTAN IS DRIVEN BY FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR PAKISTAN: (Climate change policy)

At COP 27 delegates discussed the issue such as loss and damage and financing to support developing countries.

It is relevant to mention that after untiring efforts of Pakistan being chair of G77 and China, the loss and damage issue came up on the agenda of COP-27.

The PM of Pakistan highlighted the post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation needs after the devastating floods in Pakistan and level of funding required for rehab. The PM emphasized that use of advanced technology and early warning will improve the four elements of disasters risk, due to this system Pakistan were saved - glacier lake out burst floods, caused by prolonged heat wave in the country in summer (2022).

PM emphasized that climate finance needs to be transparent and simpler for developing countries. Pakistan is promised 50:50 balance in adaptation and mitigation finance. Pakistan 2030 ambition in NCD's are already higher than other countries aiming at zero (net) target by 2050.

Pakistan's government has claimed to have shifted its foreign policy from geo-strategic to geo-economics - Raza Rahman (loop. etc. eu).

NET ZERO IS NOT REAL ZERO: GLASS-GOW SUMMIT COP:26 WHAT IS NET ZERO?

Net zero is the act of cutting green house gas emissions to as close to zero as possible while remaining emissions are reabsorbed from the atmosphere by forests, oceans and carbon sinks through carbon offsets.

WHAT IS REAL ZERO?

Real zero or true zero means that zero emissions are created or released. It suggests that total emissions of a business have reached zero through reduction of emitting particles, carbon removal and avoided emission.

GLASS-GOW SUMMIT: BACK GROUND:

COP 26 was held at SEC centre in glass gow, scotland, UK from 31st oct to 13 Nov, 2021.

- The president of conference was UK cabinet minister ALOK Sharma. Delayed for a year due to the covid-19 pandemic. It was the 26th COP.
- After 13 days of negotiation between nearly 200 countries, the glass gow climate pact was signed, and the Paris agreement Rule book was completed.

PURPOSE OF COP-26:

The main purpose was to secure global net zero by mid century ⁽²⁰⁵⁰⁾ and keep a maximum 1.5°C by warming within reach. Net zero means total emissions are equal to or less than the emissions remained for the environment.

- To review the implementation of the countries, the Kyoto protocol and Paris agreement, respectively.
- To adopt decisions to further develop and implement these instructions.

04 MAIN GOALS OF COP-26:

- 1- Secure the global net zero by mid century and keep 1.5°C within reach by:
 - Accelerating the phase out of coal.
 - curtailing deforestation.
 - speeding up the switch to electric vehicles.
 - encouraging the investment renewable.
- 2- Adapt to protect communities and natural habitats.
- 3- Mobilise at least 100 \$ bn in climate finance per year.
- 4- work together to deliver, finalising the Paris Rule Book and accelerate action to tackle the climate crises through.

FINDINGS OF COP-26:

1. Not a single emitter has met carbon cut off plans.
 - US has failed to fulfill its promises.
 - This is because of China, India, Europe. They are not ready for carbon cut.
- 2- Carbon trading as the major hurdle in decarbonization.
 - carbon trading biggest hurdle is decarbonization.
 - unless the trading is stopped, so decarbonization can not be achieved.
- 3- Plantation:
 - less success of plantation, only few countries like Pakistan & Argentina met the target, majority failed to meet even partially.

UNFCCC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COUNTRIES THAT ARE CARBON EMITTERS:

The UNFCCC recommends that countries:

- 1- Accelerate the phase out of coal
- 2- curtail deforestation.
- 3- speed up the switch to electric vehicles.
- 4- Encouragement of investments in renewables to meet the goals of COP-26.

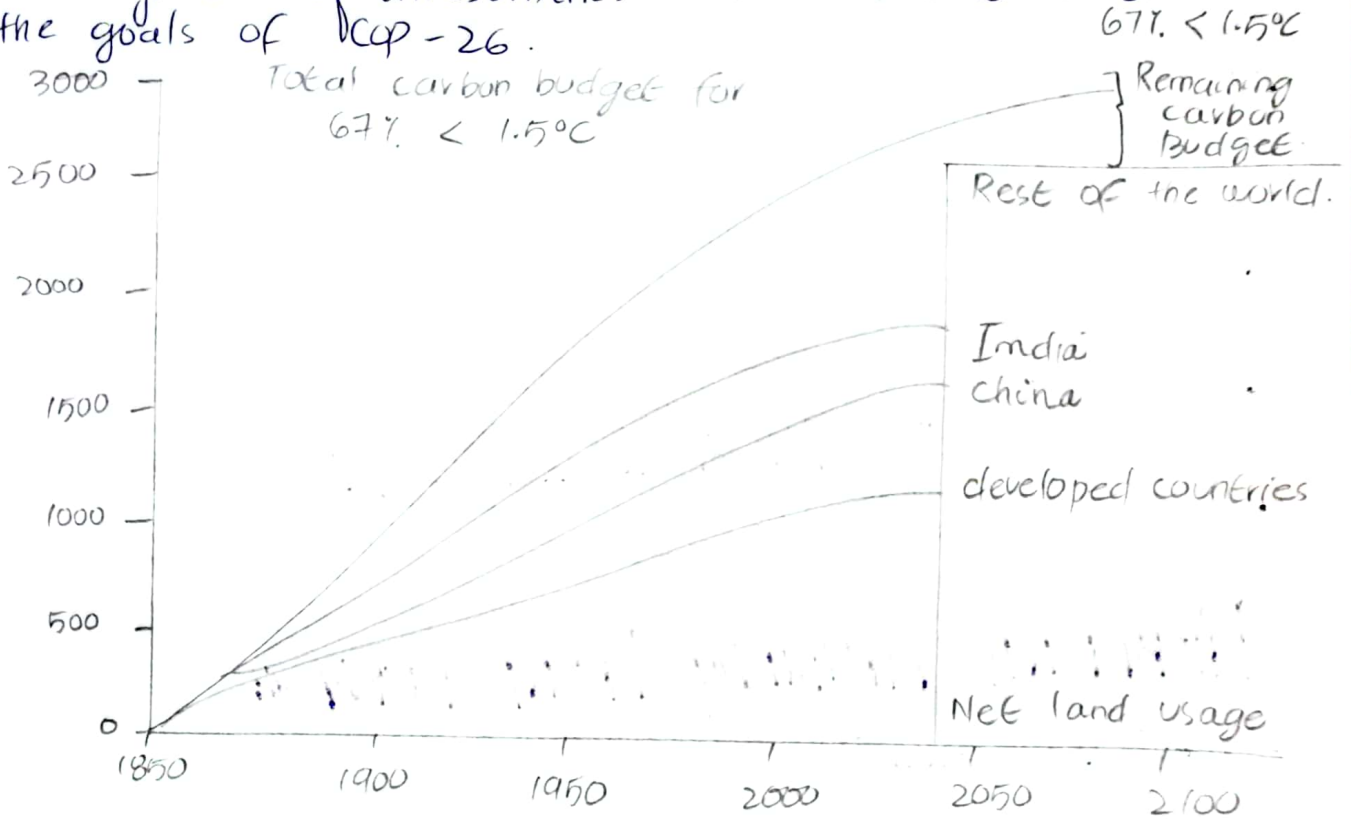


Figure: cumulative historical emissions from 1850 and future pathway to limit temperature to 1.5°C.

LOSS AND DAMAGE FUNDS:

SHARM-EL-SHEIKH COP-27:

INTRODUCTION:

- The establishment of a loss and damage fund was the main highlight of the COP 27 held in Egypt in the culmination of decades of pressure from climate vulnerable developing countries.
- Creating a specific fund for loss and damage marks an important point of progress, with the issue added to the official agenda and adopted for the first time at COP 27.
- COP 27 is being held in Sharm-el-Sheikh until 18-Nov-22 and hosts delegates from 198 parties to the UNFCCC.
- The event is looking to promote a progressive agenda understood as "Together for implementation."
- The fund was established for poor countries cope with extreme weather events caused by global warming by 2030.

PROBLEMS ARISING FROM FUNDS:

- "Transitional committee", recommendation for countries to then adopt at the COP 28 climate summit in November 2023.
- The summit stuck to existing communities to keep global temperature less than 1.5°C above.
- "Scientists sayed million more people will face potentially devastating effects if we go above the threshold."
- 100 Billion Dollars was pledge agreed in 2009 for the developing countries to be delivering the full amount annually by the end of 2020, but it did not fulfill.

COP 27 DELIVERED AS A HISTORICAL DEAL:

- Big win for poorer nations (financially compensation) because they are often the victims of climate change.
- Floods, droughts, heatwaves etc are due to climate change.
Pakistan received 391mm of rain in July and August 2022, above double (1901) of what is annually received this period.
- 1/3 of the country inundated.
- Nigeria, the part of Africa are recent devastating climate disasters.
- PM Pakistan Shahbaz Sharif said:
"Pakistan never seen a most stark and devastating example of impact of global warming. Life in Pakistan has changed forever."
- COP 27's success will be measured as its ability to deliver on 02 goals:

(1) Solidarity

(2) Accountability

KEY ISSUES UNDER DISCUSSION:

Since 2015, under the legally-binding Paris Agreement treaty, almost all countries in the world have committed to:

- Keep the rise in global average temperature to well below 2°C and ideally 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.
- Strengthen the ability to adapt to climate change and build resilience.
- Align finance flows with "a pathway towards low green house gas emissions and climate resilient development".

OUTCOMES OF COP-27:

- Explicit chapters on food, oceans and forests.
- protecting nature and climate change.
- Geopolitical issues are backsliding or prioritizing climate action.
- Protection of water resources.

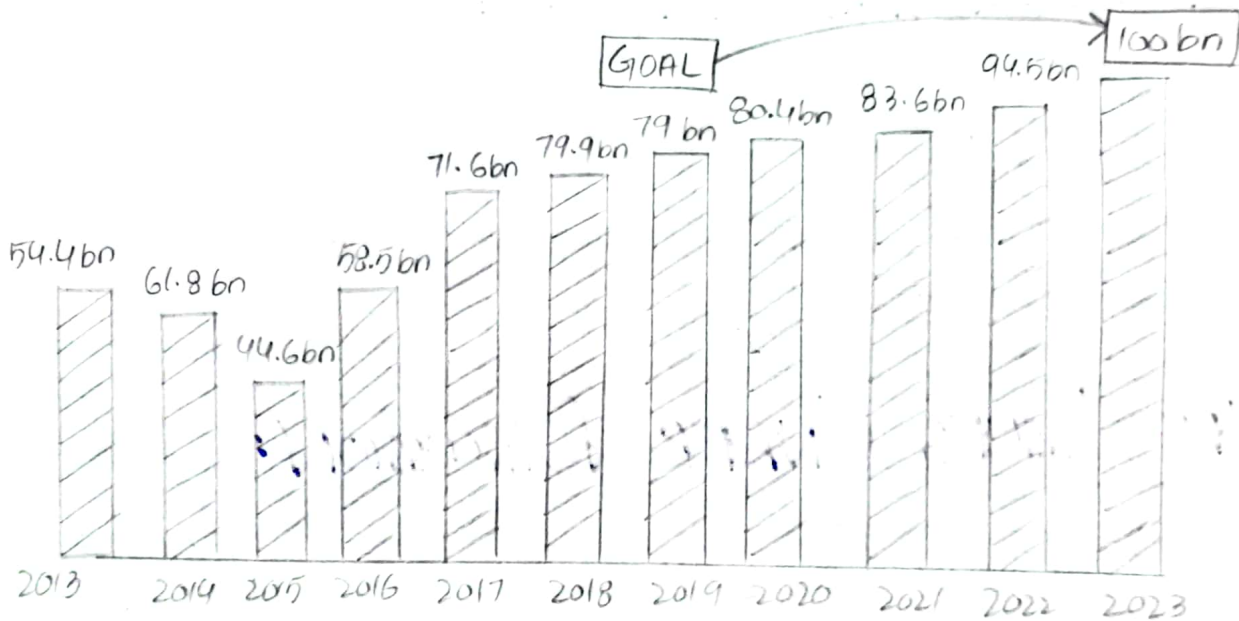


Figure: "Climate Finance".
(Amount provided and mobilized by developed countries)

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