

TOPIC: 1

"NET ZERO IS NOT THE REAL ZERO"

INTRODUCTION:

→ COP-26 GLASGOW, SUMMIT:

- COP-26 was held at the SEC Centre in Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom, from 31 Oct to 13 November 2021.
- President of conference was UK cabinet minister "Alok Sharma"

UNFCCC COP-26, GLASGOW CLIMATE CHANGE

CONFERENCE MAIN REASONS AND GOALS:

⇒ According to the UNFCCC, COP-26 will work towards the four goals:

- 1- Secure global net-zero by mid century (2050) and keep 1.5 degrees within reach  
→ Net zero: means total emissions are equal to or less than the emissions removed from the environment.  
→ accelerating phase out of coal  
→ curtail deforestation, switch electric vehicles, renewables resources encouragement.
- 2- Adapt to protect communities and natural habitats

3- Mobilise at least \$100 billion in climate finance per year.

4- Work together to deliver; finalising the Paris Rulebook and accelerate action to tackle the climate crisis through.

⇒ COP-26 President said (Alok Sharma);

we can now say with credibility that we have kept 1.5 degrees alive. But, its pulse is weak and it will only survive if we keep our promises and translate commitments into rapid action.

⇒ FINDINGS OF COP-26:

- Not a single emitter has met carbon cut-off plan.
  - US has failed to fulfill its promises.
  - This is because of China, India, Europe, they are not ready for carbon cuts.
- Carbon trading as the major hurdle in decarbonization.
  - Carbon trading biggest hurdle to decarbonization.
  - unless the trading is stopped, so decarbonization ~~will~~<sup>can</sup> not be achieved.

• Plantation:

→ less success of plantation, only few countries like Pakistan and Argentina met the target majority failed to meet even partially.

⇒ Cumulative Net Carbon divided emissions from 1856 and future pathways to limit temperature to 1.5°C:

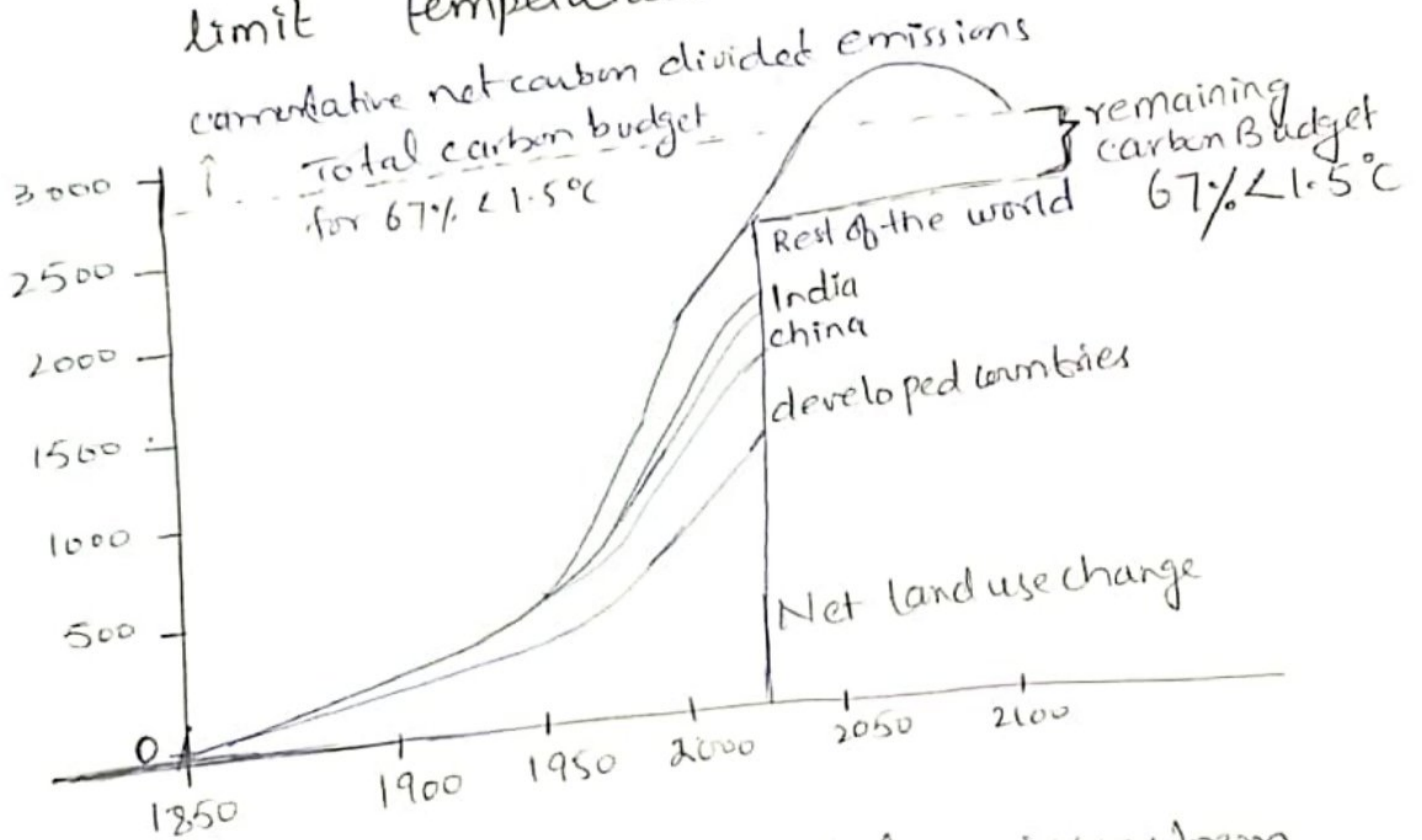


Figure: Cumulative historical emissions from 1850 and future pathways to limit temperature to 1.5°C.

⇒ UNFCCC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COUNTRIES THAT ARE CARBON EMITTERS:

The UNFCCC recommends that countries

→ accelerate the phase-out of coal

→ Curtail deforestation

→ speed up the switch to electric vehicles.

→ Encouragement of investments in renewables to meet the goals of COP-26.

TOPIC : 2

LOSS AND DAMAGES FUND

INTRODUCTION:

⇒ COP-27: "LOSS AND DAMAGE FUND,"

- COP 27, was held in 2022 in Sharm El Sheikh Egypt and President Sameh Shoukry announced the agenda, enhancing resilience for people living in the most climate-vulnerable communities by 2030.

- The theme of this summit was "The implementation COP."

- The fund was established for poor countries cope with extreme weather events caused by global warming.

- The fund named as "Loss and damage fund" to help developing countries.

⇒ PROBLEM ARISING FROM FUNDS:

- "Transitional committee", recommendation for countries to then adopt at the COP28 climate summit in November 2023.

- The Summit stuck to existing commitments to keep global temperature less than 1.5°C above.
- Scientists say millions more people will face potentially devastating effects if we go above this threshold.
- Countries like US, China, Europe did not get the reduction of emissions.
- 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.

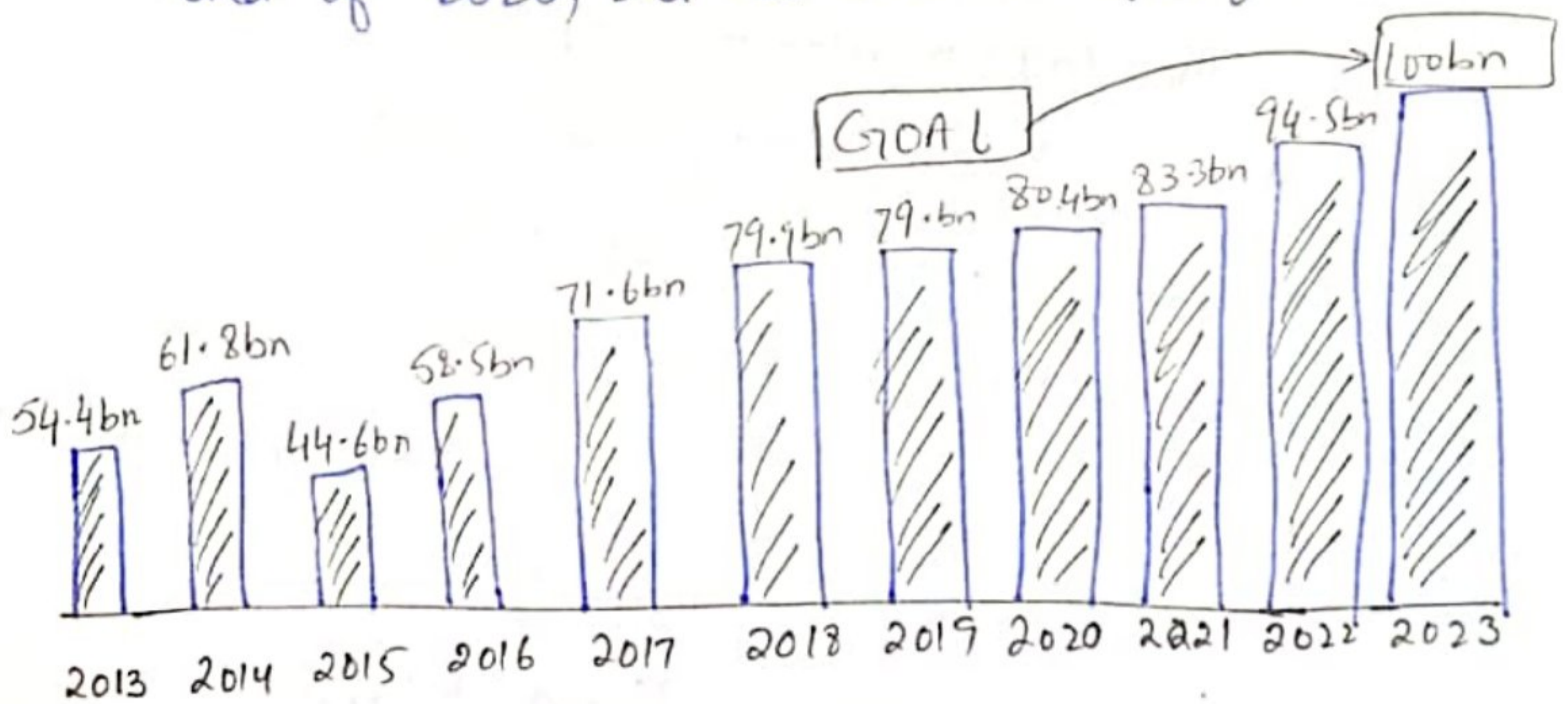


Figure: 'Climate finance'  
Amount provided and mobilized by developed countries.

## ⇒ COP 27 DELIVERED AS A HISTORIC DEAL:

- Big win for poorer nations <sup>(financial compensation)</sup> because they are often the victims of climate change.
- Floods, droughts, heat waves etc are due to climate change
- Pakistan received 391mm of rain in July and August 2022, about double (190%) of what is usually receives in this period.
- $\frac{1}{3}$  of the country inundated.
- Nigeria, parts of Africa are recent devastating climate disasters.

Prime Minister Pakistan Shehbaz Sharif Saged:

“Pakistan never seen a most ~~stark~~ devastating example of <sup>impact</sup> global warming. Life in Pakistan has changed for ever.”

## ⇒ OUTCOMES OF COP27:

- Explicit chapters on food, oceans and forests.
- Protecting nature and climate change
- Geopolitical issues are backsliding or prioritizing climate action.
- Protection of Water Resources.

TOPIC # 3"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 (TBTTP) was approved in 2019, during first phase a total of 3.29 billion plants were planted.

→ The TBTTP is extension of Billion tree Afforestation project (BTAP); which were implemented in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and regenerated one billion plants from 2015 to 2018, which was worldwide recognition.

→ POLICY MEASURES:

1. Awareness Raising
2. Research and education



3. Reforms in governance.

4. Enhancing Adaptive Capacity.

(ensuring implementation of UNFCCC's decisions on REDD+ against carbon sequestration potential of existing forest resource)

5. Forest Management.

6. Arresting Soil Erosion.

7. Reducing Forest fires, diseases outbreaks etc

## 2- CLEAN ENERGY PROJECTS:

→ 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 "Green Eurobond" on 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2021 by WAPDA for financing environmentally friendly energy projects and enhance clean energy share in the country.

→ Development of hydroelectric power provide opportunity to reduce carbon emissions in Pakistan energy sector.

⇒ Policy Measures By the Government of Pakistan for Mitigating GHG emissions:

1. Promote the development of renewable energy resources and technologies such as ~~hydropower~~, solar, geothermal and bio energy
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 its transfer for installation of clean coal technologies such as Pressurized-Fluidized-Bed-Combustion (PFBC) and Near-Zero-Emission Technology (NZET).
4. Give priorities to the imports of natural gas such as (LNG) and (LPG) over the imports of oil and coal.
5. Promote futuristic designs with solar panels for energy self-sufficiency especially in the public sectors.

3- THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PAKISTAN IS DRIVEN BY FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR PAKISTAN (CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY):

- At COP27 delegates discussed the issues 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 G-77 and China, the loss and damage issue came up on the agenda of COP-27.
- The Prime Minister of Pakistan highlighted the post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation needs after the devastating floods in Pakistan and level of funding required for rehabilitation.
- The PM emphasized that use of advanced technology and early warning will improve the four elements of disaster risk, due to this system Pakistan were saved from glacial lake outburst floods, caused by prolonged heat wave in the country in summer (2022)

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