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Part 2

(Q8)

Introduction:-

Pakistan is the one of most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change. Its foreign policy on climate change has evolved over the years as the nation grapples with the consequences of a changing climate. As a developing country, Pakistan must balance its economic development needs with its commitment to mitigating and adapting to climate change. The evaluation of Pakistan's foreign policy on climate change, considering its international engagements, strategies and the effectiveness of its efforts. In this evaluation, Pakistan is working to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, investment in renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency and promoting sustainable agriculture. Pakistan is also working to adapt to the impacts of climate change, its building infrastructure that is more resilient to extreme weather events, developing early warning system and improving disaster management. Pakistan foreign policy on climate has ambition.

National Policy of Climate Change:-

Pakistan's National Climate Change Policy (NCCAP) was launched in 2012. The policy aims to address climate change challenges in Pakistan. The NCCAP aims to reduce Pakistan's green house emission, NCCAP also aims to build infrastructure that is more resilient to extreme weather, developing warning systems and improve disaster management. The NCCAP recognizes that Pakistan needs financial assistance to address climate change challenges and meet the goals.

Government of Pakistan launched NCCAP 2.0 in the March 2023. The new policy builds NCCAP 2012 and plan. NCCAP aims to reduce green house gas emission by 25% by 2030 and 40% by 2050. The policy also aims to increase renewable energy to 30% by 2030.

Pakistan hosted the 1st Ministerial Conference of the Global South on climate change in April, 2023. The conference was attended by ministers from over 50 countries and aims to increased cooperation between developing countries. Pakistan present its perspective under the policy of ~~NCCAP~~ NCCAP.

The Pakistan also increased cooperation with developing nation in the fight against climate change.

Pakistan Engage in bilateral Partnership:-

Pakistan engage in bilateral partnership on climate change with China, USA, Germany and other countries to collaborate climate change projects, technologies, and capacity building. In March 2023, Pakistan and China signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) of climate change to promoting the development of renewable energy, energy efficiency and risk reduction on disaster. As well as, Pakistan & USA and Pakistan & Germany signed memorandum of understanding (MOU) on climate change in May, 2023.

Pakistan's Multilateral Engagement

Pakistan actively participates in international climate change agreements, or negotiation under the UN Framework Convention (UNFCCC). It has been part of various agreements such as Kyoto Protocol and the Paris agreement, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). Pakistan has joined the International Solar Alliance (ISA) in March 2023. The ISA is an intergovernmental organization that aims to promote the development and use of solar energy in developing countries. Pakistan attended 26th Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in November 2022.

Challenges on Climate Changes:-

Pakistan's foreign policy on climate change faces challenges related capacity constraint, limited financial resource, the need to balance climate action with economic development. And geopolitical factors can influence effectiveness of its climate diplomacy. In September 2022, Pakistan's Prime Minister declared a national climate emergency.

Mitigation Effect:-

While Pakistan's has great contribution to mitigate challenges of Climate Change. Pakistan is investing in renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power to reduce reliance on fossil fuel. In April 2023, Pakistan announced that it would be investing \$10 billion in renewable energy by 2030. Under NCCAP plan, Pakistan reduce its reliance on fossil fuel, and increase its share of renewable. The country faces effects of climate change such as intense flood, droughts and heat wave recently. Pakistan aim to reduce global green houses effect. Pakistan's foreign policy mitigate the climate.

Conclusion:-

Pakistan's foreign policy

on climate change have dual role as a climate vulnerable nation and responsible global citizen. It actively participates in international forums, advocates for equity and climate justice, and seeks international support to implement adaptation and measures. The mobilization of resource and the cooperation of global community in tackling this urgent global challenge.

Q4)

Introduction:-

The unprecedented rise in militancy in KPK and other parts of Pakistan is paramount issue which have regional and global security implication.

The escalation of militancy in the areas of Pakistan has not only posed significant challenges to Pakistan internal security but also has ripple effect on neighboring countries and international security.

The ongoing conflict in Afghanistan has created a safe heaven for militants from across the region including Pakistan. This has made it easier for militants to operate in Pakistan and launch attacks. The rise of militancy is serious problem for Pakistan that should be addressed.

Ongoing Conflict in Afghanistan:-

The ongoing conflict in Afghanistan is a severe issue with long and bloody history. The conflict started in 1979 when Soviet Union forces invaded Afghanistan in an attempt to prop up Communist government. The invasion sparked a multidecade war that lasted until the Soviet withdrawal in 1989. The Soviet withdrawal Afghanistan descended into chaos. Various warlords vied for control of country, while Taliban emerged as a radical group in south. In 2001 the USA invaded Afghanistan in response to 9/11 attacks. The Taliban overthrown from government and Taliban continued to wage an insurgency against government and its allies. The Taliban control large swathes of rural Afghanistan, while Afghan government control the major cities.

The conflict in Afghanistan has led to an increase in security threats in Pakistan. Terrorist groups have used the porous border between two countries to launch attacks inside Pakistan. In 2022, there were over 1000 terrorist attacks in Pakistan. In 2023, 282 terrorist attacks conducted in Pakistan, under attack 1213 people killed 2449 injured.

Militancy Cause Marginalization & Poverty:-

Many areas in the Pakistan have experienced long-term marginalization poverty, lack of access to basic services. These conditions create fertile ground for recruitment by militant groups. The Pakistani government has taken a measure to counter terrorism including military operation against terrorist.

Foreign Influence rise Militancy:-

According to some expert, foreign powers like USA and India play significant role in supporting and funding militant groups in Pakistan. The example is this BLA (Balochistan Liberation Army) was a militant group that carried out major terrorist ~~act~~ in Pakistan. Pakistani government accused India of providing financial and logistic support to BLA. But India has denied these allegations.

Ways

1) Pakistan's Enhance Border Security:-

Strengthening border security and cooperation with Afghanistan is necessary to prevent militancy. In 2023 Pakistan & Afghan foreign minister agree to enhance border security. The Pakistan military has deployed additional troops along the border with Afghanistan. Pakistan builds new

fences along border with Afghanistan and Pakistan also uses technology to monitor borders.

a) Counter Radicalization in Pakistan:-

Pakistan wants to address the root causes of radicalization, promoting tolerance and understanding, strengthen rule of law and governance, support civil society organization, engage in counter-narrative campaigns and Pakistan work to build peace and stability. KPK launches counter radicalization program for youth, Pakistan promote civil society campaigns.

3) Counter-extremist Narrative:-

Promote counter-extremist narratives through social media, religious leader, and civil society organization. Challenge extremist ideologies and promote tolerance.

Conclusion:-

Pakistan should addressing unprecedented rise in militancy in Pakistan. It require a comprehensive approach that root cause, strengthen security measures, and promote economic development, good governance and community engagement.

Q2) Introduction:-

In an ever-evolving landscape of international diplomacy, the emergence of China as a mediator in the complex and longstanding Saudi-Iran tensions signifies a significant shift in global geopolitics.

China Emerge as a mediator Neutrality:-

China has a longstanding policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. This neutrality can be advantageous in mediating disputes between nations.

Economic Power:-

China is a major power economically which gives it leverage over both Saudi arab and Iran.

Multilateral Approach:-

China often prefer multilateral diplomacy which can be more inclusive and take into account the interests of border range of stakeholder. In the case of Saudi-Iran negotiation. In July, 2023 talk held between Iran and Saudi Arabia in Beijing. The China is main mediator in this talk. The talk are focused on ways to reduce tensions and improve relations between two countries.

Challenges & Limitation:-

1) Geopolitical tensions:-

China's own geopolitical interests in the middle East, particularly its energy security could complicate its role as neutral mediator.

2) Lack of Military Influence:-

The US often uses its military power to influence outcomes in the Middle East. China, while economically influential, lack this military leverage which could limit its ability to enforce any agreements.

3) Trust:-

Trust is a critical component of successful mediation. China's neutrality might not be universally trusted.

Conclusion:-

China's emergence as a mediator in global affairs is notable and its neutrality and economic influence can be advantageous. However, its lack of experience, trust issues, and geopolitical interest could be challenges. Whether China is a good mediator than USA. China's approach may be more effective while in others, the USA might still be preferred due to its historical role.

(Q7)

Introduction:-

The Nation around the world occasionally find themselves grappling with faced challenges that threaten fabric of their society. The Unprecedented economic, political and Constitutional crisis represent a confluence of issues that need attention. Such crisis, marked by their complexity and gravity have the potential to undermine the stability governance and well being of country.

1) Economic Crisis:-

Assess the root causes of the economic crisis such as high inflation, unemployment or declining GDP. Pakistan is facing worst economic crisis in decades. The country is struggling with economic issues. Examine government policies and their impact including fiscal and monetary.

2) Political Crisis:-

The specific political issues leading to the crisis such as corruption, polarization or bad governance, like Pakistan has been plagued by political instability. The country face three military & ^{many} civilian government.

3) Constitutional Crisis:-

The violations of the constitution or its principle such as Pakistan is currently the midst of constitutional crisis.

Recommendations

1) Economic Reforms:-

Stabilization of fiscal & monetary policy also stabilize the economy. Focus on job creation and address unemployment and poverty.

2) Political Reconciliation:-

Encourage dialogue among political leadership to restore stability. Strengthen institution promote institutionalism and build public trust on institution.

3) Constitution Reform:-

The address the issues in the constitutions and check amendment of constitution.

Conclusion:-

The unprecedented economic political, constitutional crisis stands in the isolation. The crisis, each challenge create formidable set of obstacles to overcome.

It is crucial to recognize that within crisis lies opportunity to strengthen foundation of nation.