

Q: Discuss important components of Pakistan's national climate change Policy. What is the impact of 18th Amendment on climate change policy formulation in Pakistan? How Pakistan can benefit from COP29?

Introduction.

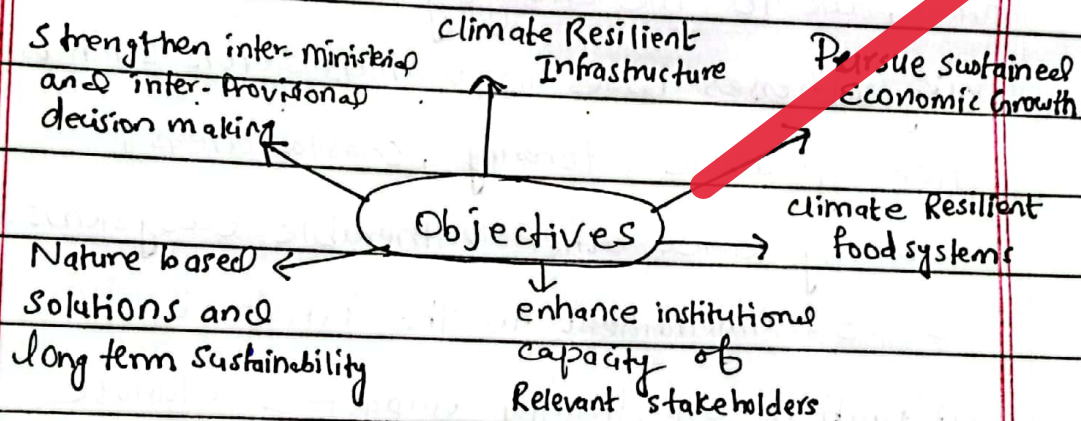
The National climate change Policy provides a framework for addressing the issues that Pakistan faces or will face in future, due to the changing climate. The Policy addresses issues in various sectors such as water, agriculture, forestry, coastal areas, biodiversity and other vulnerable ecosystems.

The 18th Amendment to the Pakistan constitution significantly impacted climate change policy formulation by devolving power to the provincial governments, allowing them to create and implement their own environmental legislation, leading to a more localized approach to addressing climate change issues based on specific regional needs. The COP29 provides a significant opportunity for Pakistan to secure the finance for its sustainable

development and climate resilience.

2) Important components of Pakistan's national climate change Policy:

The Goal of National climate change Policy is to ensure that climate change is mainstreamed in the economically and socially vulnerable sectors of the economy and to steer Pakistan towards climate compatible development.



2a Sectoral Strategies

By devising and implementing appropriate adaptation measures, preferably nature-based solution at national and local levels, it will be possible to ensure water, food and energy security for the country as well as to minimize the impact of natural disasters on

the economy, human life, health and property.

1. Water Resources:-

It ensures water security, improve water efficiency and protect water infrastructure from climate-related disasters.

2. Agriculture: Ensures water security

Promote climate-resilient agriculture practices, improve water management, and enhance agricultural productivity.

3. Energy: Promote renewable energy sources, improve energy efficiency, and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

4. Forestry: Protect and restore forests, promote sustainable forest management, and enhance carbon sequestration.

5. Human Settlements: Promote climate-resilient urban planning, improve disaster risk reduction, and enhance public health.

2b: Adaptation and Resilience:

1. Climate Risk Assessment: Conduct regular climate risk assessment to identify vulnerable areas and communities.

2. Climate-Resilient Infrastructure: Promote climate-resilient infrastructure, design and

construction.

Ecosystem based Adaptation **Protect and Restore**

natural ecosystems, such as wetlands and mangroves to enhance resilience.

2c: Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development

Renewable Energy: Promote renewable energy

sources, such as solar, wind and hydro-electric power.

Carbon Pricing: Explore carbon pricing mechanisms,

such as carbon taxes or cap and trade systems.

Sustainable Transportation: Promote sustainable transportation options, such as electric vehicles and non-motorized transport.

2d Research, Development, and Capacity

Building

Climate Change Research: Conduct research on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation.

Capacity ^{Building} transfer: Build capacity of Government institutions, civil society, and private sector to address climate change.

Technology transfer: Promote technology transfer and cooperation with international partners.

2e International Cooperation and Funding:

International Cooperation: Strengthen international cooperation to address global climate change challenges.

Climate Finance: Mobilize climate finance from international sources, such as the green climate fund.

2f. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review

Monitoring and Evaluation: Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress.

Review and Update: Regularly review and update the NCCP to ensure its effectiveness and relevance.

3- Impact of the 18th Amendment on climate change Policy formulation in Pakistan:-

The 18th Amendment to Pakistan's constitution, passed in 2010, has had significant impact on climate change policy formulation in the country.

3a. **Decentralization of Powers**

The decentralization has enabled provinces to develop their own climate

change policies and action plans, tailored to their specific needs and challenges.

3b Provincial Climate Change Policies

In the wake of the 18th Amendment, several provinces have developed their own climate policies. For instance, Punjab has its own climate change policies and action plan (2013-2018).

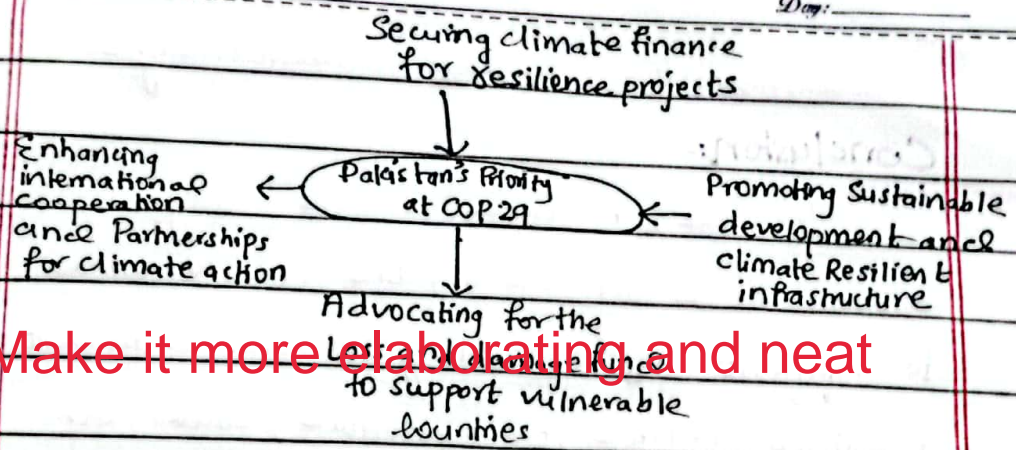
3c Challenges and opportunities:

While the 18th Amendment has created opportunities for provincial governments to take ownership of climate change policy, it has also raised challenges. For instance, the devolution of power has led to concerns about coordination and consistency across provinces. Moreover, the amendment has also created opportunities for international cooperation and funding, as provinces can now directly engage with international partners.

Explain this point a bit more!

4. COP 29: key benefits for Pakistan

Make it more elaborating and neat



- o **Climate finance**: Pakistan can secure funding for its climate change initiatives, particularly for adaptation and resilience projects, from international sources such as the green climate fund.
- o **Global Recognition**: By Participating in COP29, Pakistan can highlight its climate change challenges and successes, raising global awareness and support for its climate efforts.
- o **Capacity Building**: Pakistan can benefit from capacity-building initiatives and technology transfer, enabling it to enhance its climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.
- o **Networking Opportunities**: COP29 provides a platform for Pakistan to engage with global leaders, international organizations, and civil society, fostering partnerships and

collaboration to address climate change.

Conclusion:-

In short, National climate change policies focus on sustainable environmental development by providing a detailed document of policies related to agriculture, water, air energy sources and other sectors. The goal of this policy is to ensure environmental stability. In addition, the 18th Amendment empowers provinces to develop their own environmental policies. Furthermore, Pakistan can benefit from COP29 by expanding its network and access to climate finance and global best practices.

Concise your conclusion

Good

You have got potential

Good luck!