

Question 4 IMEC as a Competitor to BRI

I. Introduction: The Belt and Road Initiative and the India Middle East Economic Corridor are two ambitious infrastructure and economic development projects that have garnered significant attention on the global stage. While BRI, initiated in 2013 by China, is already in motion, IMEC is currently in the Memorandum of Understanding stage. The answer will compare these two initiatives based on several key factors, including the scale, geographical coverage, transportation modes, directionality and the scope of projects involved.

II. There are significant differences in the IMEC and BRI projects

A. Difference in the scope of projects

IMEC may not encompass the same breadth of development opportunities as BRI." (Shahid Hussain Raja)

BRI is known for its multidimensional package which includes a wide array of projects ranging from infrastructure development to addressing various developmental needs of participating countries.

more limited, with a primary focus on shipping lanes and rail and road infrastructure.

BRI Projects	IMEC Projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Infrastructure Development (roads, railways, ports). • Energy projects • Fibre optics • Industrial Zones • Subsidiary Industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shipping Lanes • Rail Infrastructure connecting India, Middle East and Europe • Road Network.

Fig: Comparative Analysis of Projects Envisioned under IMEC and BRI, showing wider scope of BRI

B. Difference in the Scale of Investment

"One of the most significant distinctions between BRI and IMEC is the scale of investment. The significant disparity in scale indicates that BRI has the potential to create a more substantial impact on the global economy."

(International Relations: Basic Concepts and Global Issues
2nd Edition).

• BRI an per statistics in an extensive project

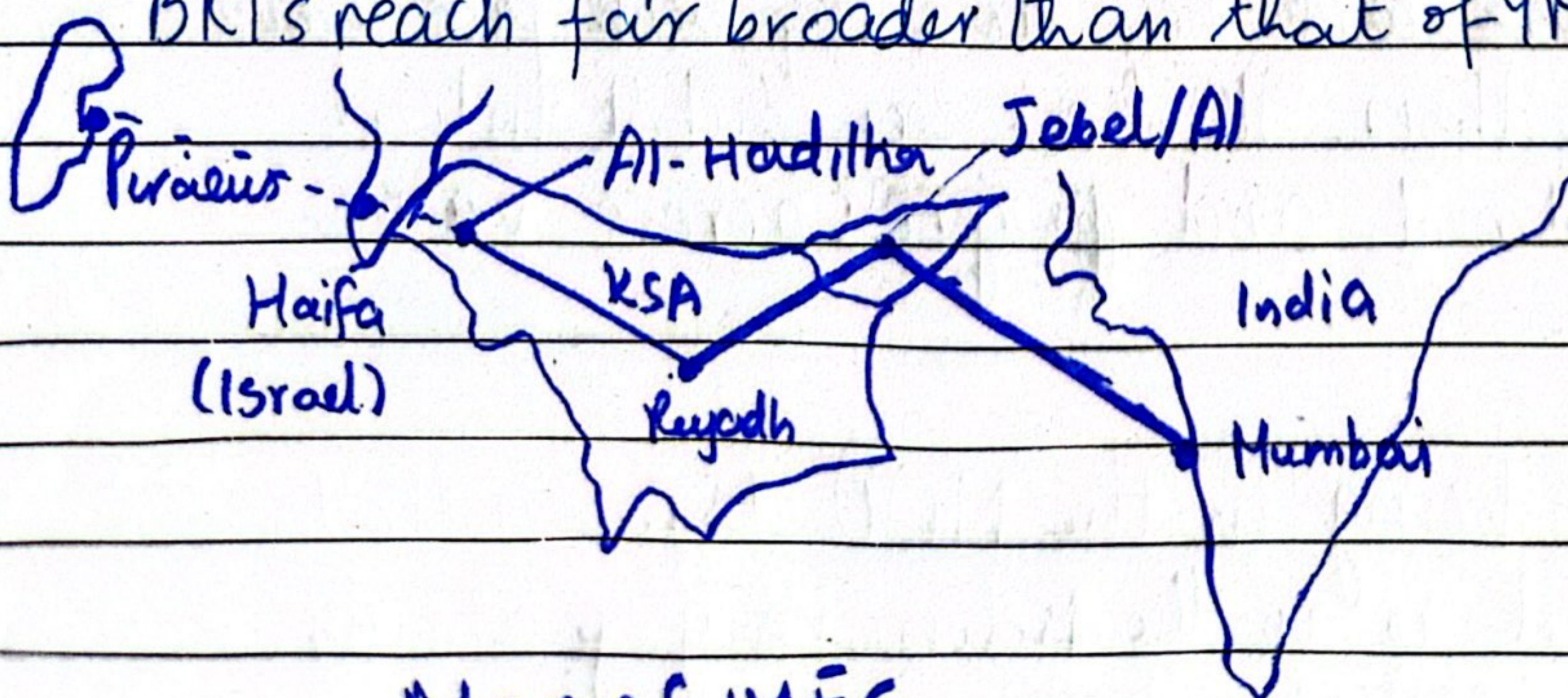
with an estimated value of US\$ 8 trillion (International Institute for Geo-Economics: Annual Report). This vast financial commitment covers a wide range of infrastructure and development projects across multiple countries.

- In contrast IMEC is projected to involve significantly small investments possibly amounting to only a few billion dollars.

C. Difference in Geographical Coverage

- BRI is known for its extensive geographical coverage, encompassing approximately 150 countries which are predominantly developing or emerging economies, making BRI a truly global initiative.

- IMEC is planned to cover around 20 countries, primarily in the Middle East and Europe. These countries are generally more economically developed compared to BRI's participant nations. Thus making BRI's reach far broader than that of IMEC.



Map of IMEC.

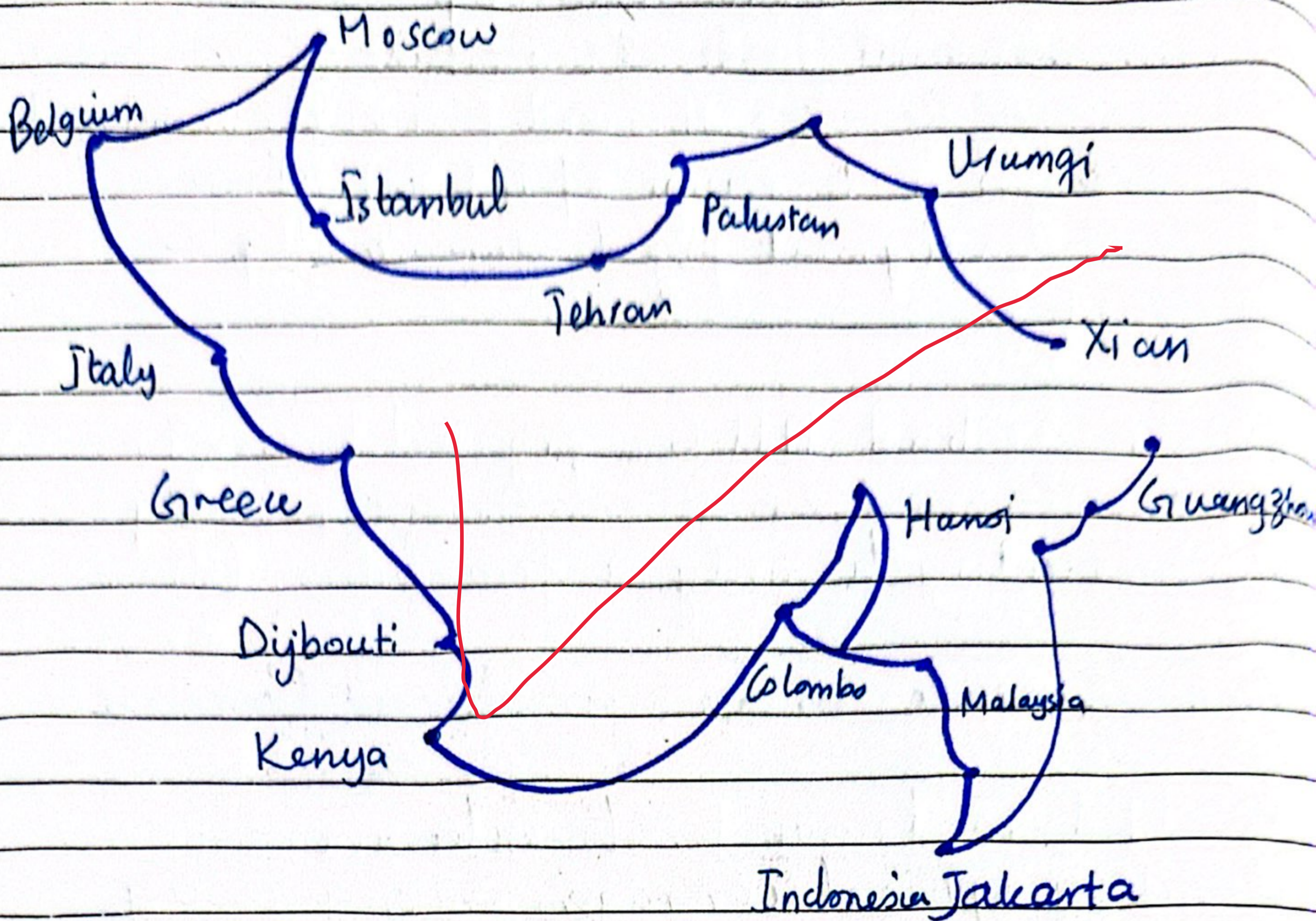


Fig: Map showing areas under BRI.

D. Difference in Initiation and Progress

"BRI enjoys a significant head-start over IMEC."

Council on Foreign Relations

•, BRI was officially launched by China in **2013** and has actively been pursued since then. It has seen substantial investments and progress across various regions.

•, IMEC, being in the MOU stage, indicates that it is in the Meliminary planning and negotiation stage.

E. Difference in Directionality

- , BRI is a multi-directional initiative with global tentacles. It aims to connect China with various parts of Asia, Africa, Europe and even the Americas.
- , In contrast IMEC is planned to be uni-directional, primarily connecting India to Europe.

"The multi-directional approach facilitates enhanced connectivity and trade opportunities. While the focused approach of IMEC, may limit the diversity of trade-routes and opportunities compared to the BRI's comprehensive network."

(Potential and Challenges for Proposed IMEC by Indica Foundation)

II. Prospects of IMEC: Connectivity and Trade Bolstering Effect.

A. IMEC is already 90% complete with sea lanes operational.

With 70% of the corridor comprising sea lanes, IMEC is 90% already complete

or operational significantly reducing the need for extensive terrestrial infrastructure.

The European leg of the corridor is already well-connected with the railroad network, further facilitating transportation. The primary infrastructure requirement remains in Saudi Arabia known for rapid infrastructure development.

"Completing the terrestrial infrastructure segment within five years is an ambitious yet achievable goal."

(Council on Foreign Relations)

B. Financial Viability and the Wealth of Participating Countries offers a promising start.

IMEC's unique advantage lies in the fact that compared to BRI, it is a small project that passes through wealthy countries and is a project of the 'Rich Man's Club.'

The participating nations including India, the Gulf Co-operation Council, European nations have the financial capacity to fund and support the corridor's development promising shared investment and reducing burden on single nation.

C. Alternative Route to Reduce Dependency on China's BRI and offers greater strategic autonomy.

The fear of Chinese domination has spurred concerns

among countries driving them to take the project seriously and expedite its early completion.

D. Private Sector sees it as a lucrative opportunity for investment and growth.

The private sector in the participating countries including India, Middle Eastern Nations, and European economies is well-equipped and eager to undertake infrastructure projects.

Private sector involvement can significantly expedite project implementation, as it often operates with greater efficiency and innovation than purely state led initiatives.

E. IMEC's completion would bolster international trade and foster regional economic integration.

Rephrase the sentence and precise it

The corridor would facilitate the flow of goods, services and investments spurring economic growth in participating countries.

Additionally it could serve as a model for co-operation between regions that have been viewed as separate entities, enhancing regional stability and prosperity. These prospects of rapid growth through connectivity raises its prospects.

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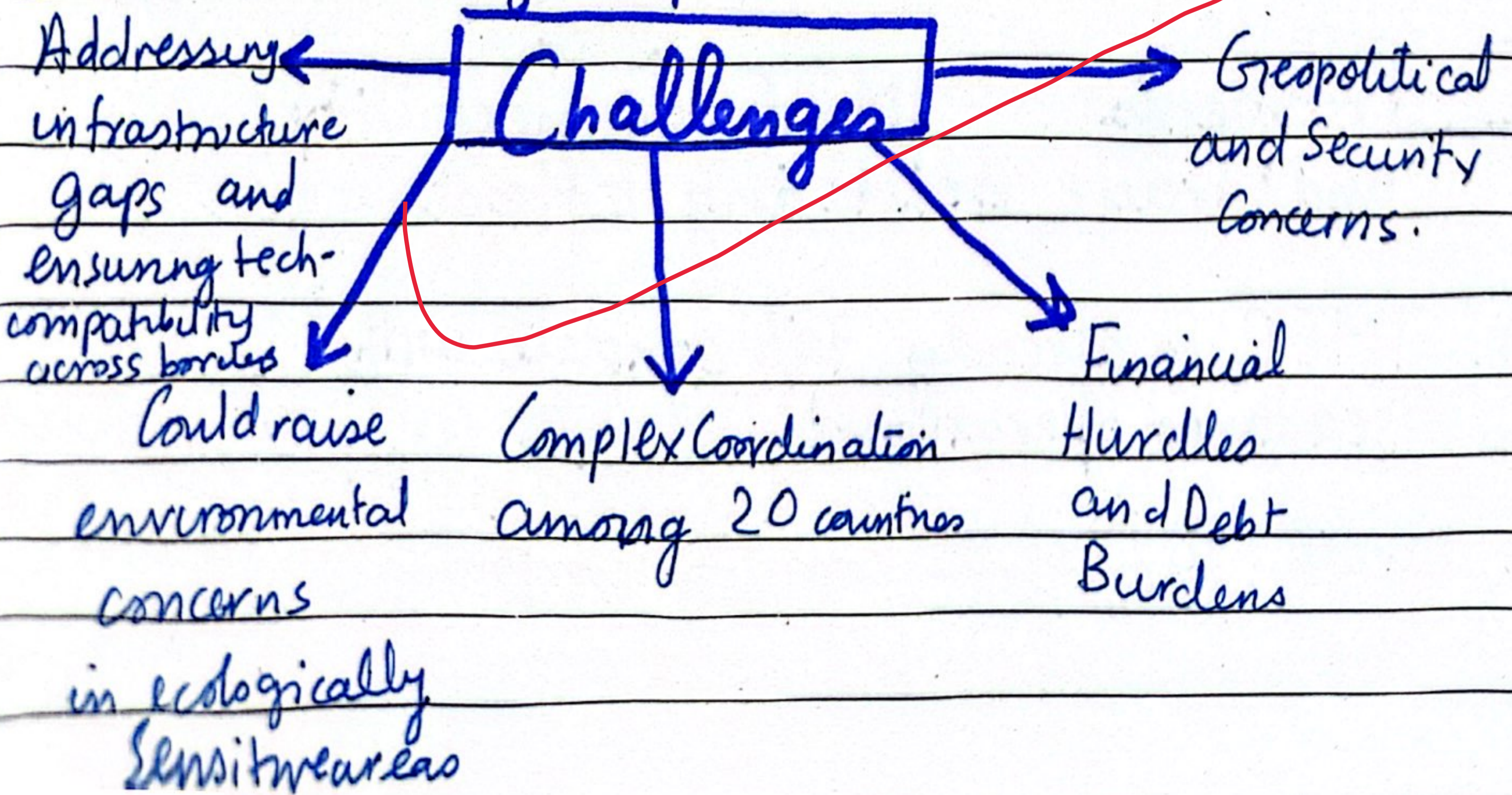
E. IMEC would strengthen energy security for both India and Middle East

IMEC aims to diversify energy supply routes which would reduce vulnerability to disruptions and price fluctuations, ensuring a stable energy supply for those energy-hungry regions.

F. IMEC's routes are more environmentally friendly than alternative transport options

As claimed by its proponents, IMEC's maritime routes and well-connected rail networks promise reduced carbon emissions and lower transportation costs which are a positive point given the global concern for climate change.

IV. Challenges for IMEC are numerous



A. Complex Co-ordination among 20 countries each with its own set of interests, priorities and bureaucratic processes is a daunting task.

o, The co-ordination required to execute a project of this magnitude is formidable.

o, Unlike the BRI which benefits from centralized decision-making

o, Co-ordinating regulatory frameworks and customs procedures and resolving disputes among such a diverse group of nations is a daunting task that could lead to delays and inefficiencies

B. Financial Hurdles as 'Rich Men's Club Countries are also grappling with significant debt-burdens.

While India, and KSA may have the capacity to finance their portions of the project, the other countries may struggle to allocate funds for their commitments. Dependence on foreign loans or international institutions could exacerbate the debt-problem and compromise the corridor's economic viability

C. Geo-political rivalries could pose serious challenges to the smooth operation of the corridor.

IMEC's route passes through some of the world's most geo-politically sensitive regions including the Middle East. Regional tensions such as those in the Persian Gulf, could disrupt trade flows, deter private sector investment and necessitate costly security measures.

V. Challenges to Pakistan's Geo-political significance from IMEC.

A. Pakistan as a crossroads for regional trade and energy remains unparalleled

Pakistan's strategic geographic location is integral to the regional dynamics of South Asia, Middle East and Central Asia. IMEC as a project does not diminish Pakistan's strategic importance in the region as Pakistan stays the crossroad for regional trade and energy.

B. IMEC requires Pakistan's cooperation and access to territory.

IMEC, if realized would require Pakistan's participation as any attempt to bypass Pakistan would involve much longer and

costlier routes through alternative countries, making IMEC economically unviable.

Conclusion

The BRI and IMEC represent two distinct approaches to infrastructure development and economic integration. BRI with its larger scale, extensive geographical coverage, and multi-directional network is poised to have a more significant global impact while IMEC is primarily oriented towards connecting India with Europe through sea and land routes.

"Pakistan's strategic importance, its crucial role in facilitating connectivity, and the necessity of its co-operation in realizing IMEC makes it clear that Pakistan's geopolitical significance cannot be diminished by the emergence of new projects like IMEC."

(International Relations:
Basic Concepts and
Global Issues 2nd
Edition)

The choice between these two initiatives will depend on the strategic objectives and economic priorities of the countries involved, with each offering its own unique set of opportunities and challenges.

Question 8 SIFC and chances of Investment in Pakistan

I. Introduction: Attracting investments has evolved into a crucial component of the country's development plan in today's interconnected global economy. An export-oriented FDI is the key to the country's economic revival. Pakistan's attractiveness as a destination for investment has been on the decline. For example, Pakistan received FDI inflows of USD 1.3 billion in the 11-month period from July 2022 to May 2023, a 21% decline as compared to previous year, after a drop in both remittances and exports. A dire need was felt for a holistic approach, one that includes an overhaul of the laws, practices, business procedures, and government regulations to facilitate growth and economic development. Government of Pakistan, in this context has approved the establishment of the Special Investment Facilitation Council that will serve as a "Single Window" for multi-domain co-operation in the relevant fields with GCC countries and other countries aiming to facilitate investment and create an enabling policy environment.

II. How does SIFC aim to enhance investments?

A. It adopts a whole of nation approach to FDI by including both civil and military (relator) stakeholders.

“Leaders of GCC countries expressed their willingness to invest billions of dollars during their meetings with the PM and COAS. However, they emphasized the need for one window operation.”

(Anson Iqbal
Former Planning
and Development
Minister)

SIFC has included the Chief of Army Staff along with representatives of the federal and provincial governments and is headed by the Prime Minister. By integrating the expertise and resources of both civilian and military leadership, SIFC aims to consolidate its status as a formidable force in attracting investments.

“Inclusion of Pakistan Army in attracting investments indicates continuity in economic policies, sending a message to GCC and the international community.”

(Dr. Farrukh Saleem -
Economist on SIFC)

It has been supported by all people across the board inspiring confidence in investors.

B. SIFC by a variety of methods aims to actively promote investment prospects in Pakistan.

By demonstrating Pakistan's potential, emphasizing sector specific benefits, and hosting investment conferences and campaigns the SIFC actively promotes investment prospects in Pakistan.

C. SIFC has increased easy of doing business by providing a "one-window" option to investors.

When investors show interest, the SIFC helps them by guiding them through the regulatory environment, getting them the clearances, licenses, and permits they require and linking them with appropriate governmental departments and agencies. By reducing red tapism and other bureaucratic obstacles, this simplified facilitation procedure makes it simpler for investors and business men to start and grow their firms.

D. SIFC actively advocates for investor-friendly policies.

SIFC aims to work with decision-makers in the government and legislators to introduce

investor-friendly policies. The council assists in creating a supportive business environment that stimulates both domestic and foreign investment by identifying investment impediments and suggesting regulatory reforms.

E. SIFC provides post-investment support to resolve operational difficulties.

The SIFC concentrates on post-investment support, offering ongoing help to investors, resolving operational difficulties, and serving as a liaison between investors and concerned authorities in order to promote sustained investment growth. The council wants to establish long-term relationships with investors and increase their trust in the Palestinian market by facilitating good communication and addressing reform-centric concerns.

F. SIFC is strategically concentrating on forging closer ties with GCC countries.

The Gulf-Cooperation Council countries have a tremendous amount of potential for investment. Thus the SIFC is strategically concentrating on forging closer ties with them and luring capital from them. With this program, new significant economic

potential will be unlocked and investment sources will be diversified.

" SIFC has set high-goals hoping to reach FDI worth USD 15 billion. This goal indicates Pakistan's commitment to establish itself as an appealing destination for foreign investments and the council's ambition to build an eco-system that is conducive to investors."

(Dr. Shams had Akhter
Foreign Finance Minister)

G. Collaborations with Economic Stakeholders is crucial for bringing investment.

The Board of Investment, policymakers, and business professionals are all active partners with the SIFC in the economy.

The council seeks to improve Pakistan's business climate by addressing investment impediments, promoting beneficial policies, and implementing targeted reforms.

H. Economic Revival and Job Creation promise investment as well.

The establishment of the SIFC is a critical step for Pakistan's economy to recover. The council aims to provide

employment opportunities, accelerate technical development and boost overall economic growth by luring investments across sectors like energy, infrastructure, manufacturing and information technology.

II. The impact and success stories of SIFC are evidence that it will succeed in bringing investment to Pakistan.

A. Reforms under SIFC are a success

1. The Finance Division and the State Bank of Pakistan have agreed to clear the outstand bills of IPPS which had led to increasingly acrimonious exchange with the Chinese that was compromising the inflow of other project assistance under CPEC umbrella.

2. SIFC has decided to scrap the previous three elected governments decision to privatize distribution companies.

3. SIFC is in talks with Saudi Arabia for partnership investment in mining sector and Relco Dig Deal.

4. SIFC has been able to secure an interest by the UAE in farming and agriculture in Pakistan.

IV. Challenges to SIFC merit attention

A. No guarantee of sustainability of SIFC.

SIFC despite including the army ^{chief} and being a sign of continuity of policies was not created as an outcome of legislation and therefore raising questions on its sustainability.

"Initiatives like SIFC are not sustainable and it too is doomed to fail just as previous similar projects have always failed."¹⁴

(Atif Mian)

B. SIFC is showing little attention to structural issues of Pakistan's economy

A recent report by the Policy Research Institute of Market Economy says SIFC "may fall short of its mission to attract significant foreign investment due to lack of focus on structural issues." If the structural issues of Pakistan's economy are not addressed vital institutional impediments and regulations would persist and SIFC would

fail in attracting foreign investment and addressing the balance of payment crisis.

"The establishment of SIFC, with its exclusive focus on attracting foreign investment, while disregarding institutional and regulatory concerns and excluding the local business community, fails to restore trust in political government."

(PRME Report on SIFC)

C. Attracting foreign investment would not be a solution to our economic woes, we need more.

Our sole reliance on foreign investment cannot alleviate Palawan's economic challenges as the policy environment remains unfavourable. We cannot move forward without addressing economic woes arising out of a perennial balance of payment crisis and issues arising out of a narrow tax base which cannot be solved by foreign investment."

D. Military lacks requisite qualification to undertake economic policy making. The inclusion of the military in economic decision making without the requisite expertise could not only

destabilize the country but also lead to the military expanding its role and arrogating powers in areas where it has no expertise.

Critical Analysis

No doubt the criticisms against SIFC not addressing economic woes of the country from the root is a pertinent issue but it is not to be forgotten that the mandate of the SIFC is to bring forth provincial and federal co-ordination to end red tapism in attracting foreign direct investment which is critical for our ailing economy. With its clear mandate and consistency the SIFC has the potential to bring forth investment in the country but it should be ensured by all stakeholders that there would be no compromise on the sustainability of the project.

Conclusion

SIFC if continued on a sustainable basis is critical to ending our economic woes because unlike previous economic policies we are not aiming to attain development by increasing borrowing as the past but are focusing on bringing foreign investment inflow which is a positive development!

will be on the scale, the dire involved

Question 1

Introduction: Reasons, Beneficiaries and Ways to de-escalate Iran-Pakistan Tensions

In a surprising turn of events on January 16, Iran launched missile strikes into Pakistan's Baluchistan province, claiming it had hit two strongholds of anti-Iran insurgent groups **Jalsh-al-Adl**. Iran announced the attack in Pakistan concurrent to its strikes in Iraq and Syria. Less than two days later Pakistan hit back with not only missiles but also fighter jets in Iran's **Sistan Baluchistan** province claiming to target hide outs of anti-Pakistan ethnic-nationalist Baloch insurgents operating from Iranian soil. This sudden escalation and military hostilities between the two countries comes at a time of heightened regional tensions, with Iranian-backed militias in Iraq carrying out nearly daily attacks on the bases with U.S. forces in Iraq and Syria and escalation in the Red Sea due to another Iranian-backed entity, "The Houthis", targeting global shipping. The attack in Pakistan is enigmatic and the answer would explore the reasons, beneficiaries and ways to de-escalate the tensions in light of the analysis of various experts on foreign relations and think-tanks.

I. A brief overview of the historic ties between Pakistan and Iran would be instrumental in exploring reasons for the escalation

Since the revolution in 1979, ties between Iran and Pakistan have been functional, and in periods warm, but ultimately not particularly strong as there have been political grievances.

"Iran's Shia theocratic regime, for example, has felt ideologically discordant with Sunni majority Pakistan. Iran's leadership not only, but also the Pakistani leadership had at times viewed the relationship through a sectarian lens, though the salience of the sectarian rift is much less acute compared to Iran's ties with countries in the Persian Gulf."

(Asfandiyar M. is for United States Institute of Peace).

Iran has also had a negative perception of Pakistan due to its strong relations with geopolitical forces opposed to Iran: the United States and Gulf powers, especially the UAE and Saudi Arabia. For Pakistan's part it has seen Iran as a difficult and not very useful neighbour - due to

pariah status in the West Iran has also had a closer relationship with Pakistan's archrival India, and Pakistani leaders have long suspected Iran of supporting and providing haven to anti-Pakistan ethno-nationalist groups like Baloch Liberation Front.

III. Reasons for the unique and unexpected missile attacks.

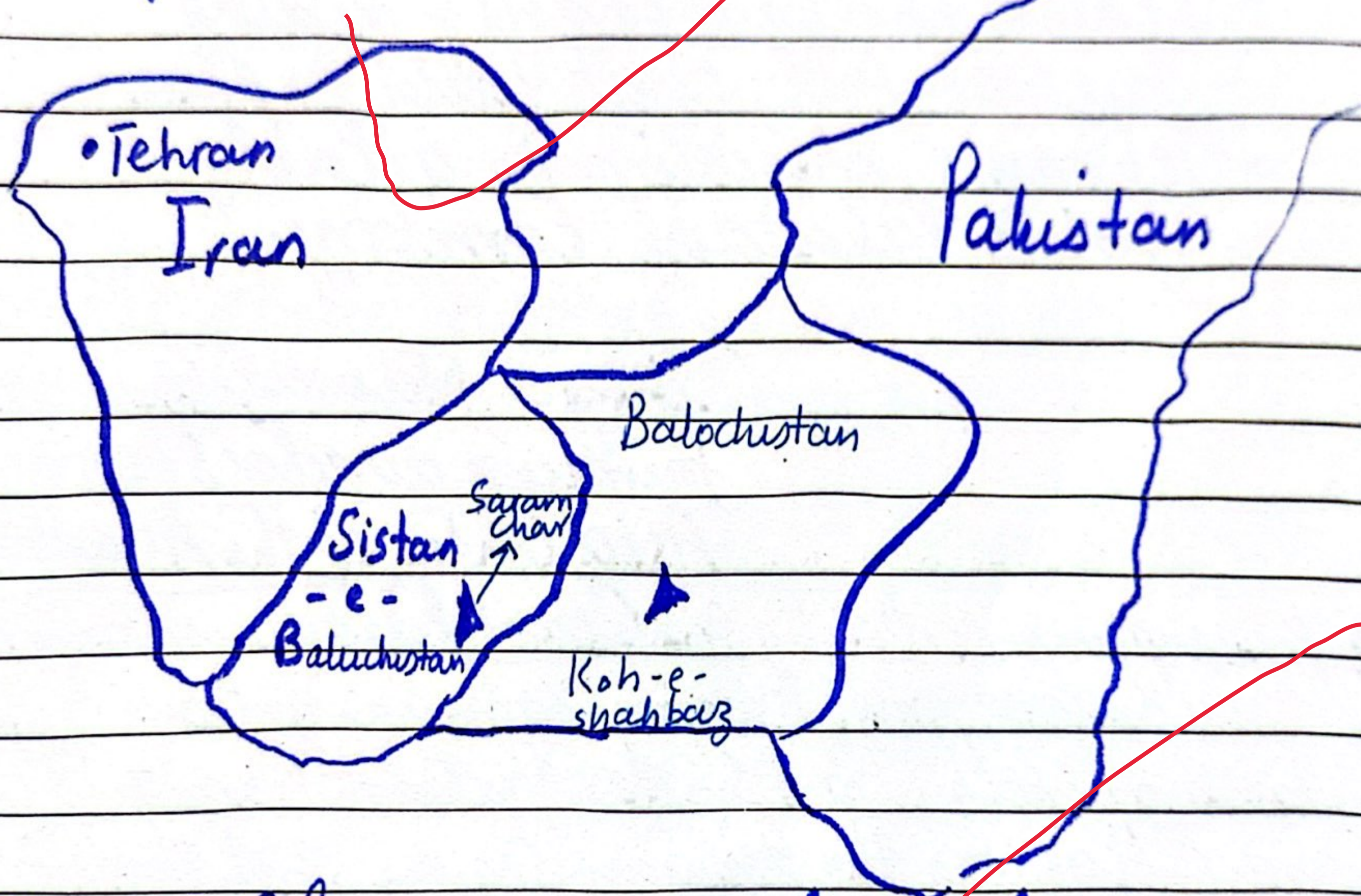


Figure: Showing areas of missile attacks! Koh-e-Shahbaz in Pakistani Balochistan is where Iran attacked and Saranchar in Iran is where Pakistan attacked.

A. Analyzing reasons for the conflict from Iran's Perspective.

1. Following Iran's logic that it attacked

to strike terrorist cells of Jaish Al-Adl

Iran's logic of striking Pakistan remains opaque. Prima facie, Iran daims it strike terrorism cells of the Jaish Al-Adl, which Iran says has a haven in Pakistan and implying also that the group has links to Israel.

"If Iran believes that the United States has been covertly aiding Jaish al-Adl, that could explain Tehran's decision to attack inside Pakistani territory."

(Shuja Nawaz is founding director South Asia Center of the Atlantic

2. Preemptive strike by Iran Council Against Jaish Al-Adl

This reason might carry some weight as Jaish al-Adl is a U.S. designated terrorist group fighting the Iranian regime with the goal of securing political and economic rights for the ethnic Baluch and Sunni in Iran. In December 15th last year the group carried out an attack on a police station in the town of Rask, in Iran's Sistan Baluchistan province, killing several police officers. But the Iranian logic that a preemptive strike against Jaish al-Adl is in response to the Rask attack does not fully explain the attack.

4
 Faish Al-Adl enjoying a haven in Pakistan with purported help from external actors has been a long standing Iranian complaint, but Iran has not struck Pakistan in cross-border raids before and has not indicated an intent to undertake cross-border strikes of late.)

(United States Institute of Peace: Making Sense of Iran-Pakistan Cross-Border Strikes).

2. Iran's strike reveals that it is concerned about its deterrence eroding.

The change of Iran's strategy of launching missile attacks reflects mounting concern inside the Islamic Republic that its deterrence has eroded over years of failed or non-responses to a variety of assaults against its interests that have been sponsored by Israel, the United States, ISIS and local militant groups. This coupled with an increasingly pressurized regional landscape in the aftermath of the October 7 massacre in Israel, this need to respond is likely what triggered Iran to do something out of character in the attack on purported Faish al-Adl targets in Pakistan. The Iranian government likely calculated that the costs of not responding were too great

in this regional context, felt that whatever Pakistan did in response would be absorbable, and figured that it could showcase strength while avoiding US reprisals

"Tensions between Iran and Pakistan have been long-standing. Assaults like Jash al-Adl's attack in December 2023 on an Iranian police station in Lask are nothing new. A similar attack had been carried out in Saravan a year ago. But Iran's differing response reflects mounting concern inside Iran that its deterrence has eroded over the years."

Jason M. Brodsky
Policy Director
United Against Iran)

3. The Iranian regime wanted to legitimise its authority and send a strong message to Kurdish and Baluchi Iranians that the regime was now prepared for more brutality.

The attacks could be a signal as per, Nadreh Chamlore, non-resident Senior fellow at Atlantic Council to Kurdish and Baluchi Iranians that the regime was now prepared for brutality

towards them as these two groups put up the most valiant and united fronts in the Women, Life and Freedom movement since September, 2022 which has shaken the regime by all means.

With the upcoming parliamentary election in Iran, next month, and the regime's justified fear of an extremely low turn-out perhaps as low as 15% its legitimacy is in question. At least the IRGC, whose mission is the survival of the regime rather than the safety and security of Iran and Iranians, can send the message that with or without Iranian's support, the Republic will stop at nothing to use force. Its main adversary is the Iranian people and not outside powers.

4. Iran demonstrated its military capability in order to send a message to US about its readiness to confront any external aggression

"Iran intended to demonstrate Iranian military capability and send a message to US, Israel, and Arab US allies indicating Iranian military prowess and readiness to confront any external aggression."

(Rabia Akhtari
Director of the Center for
Security, Strategy and Policy)

Iran which has been operating through military proxies but has been quiet in face of regional incursions. but it is the first time that it has flexed its military muscle across the border.

B. Exploring Pakistan's Strategic Dilemma and Why it Hit Back?

1. Pakistan had to hit back for strategic purposes as they did not want to embolden neighbours.

Pakistani leadership was surprised by the Iranian attack and following that itself facing a strategic dilemma. On one hand, the Iranian attack risked setting a dangerous precedent after a major violation of Pakistan's sovereignty. If Pakistan let it pass this may embolden not just India but also Afghanistan, where the Taliban have been protecting the anti-Pakistan Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP).

- ii. Pakistan was concerned about the Indian Foreign Ministry's Press Statement. The concern about India was exacerbated by the Indian Foreign Ministry's press statement.

effectively supporting Iranian strikes in Pakistan. The attack was a challenge for the military leadership as well.

3. Pakistan wanted to establish deterrence.

Pakistani leadership chose to hit back to signal resolve and establish deterrence while trusting they can manage and alleviate the risk of a three-front dilemma. To manage escalatory pressures, Pakistani leaders chose what they deemed were camps of Baluch separatists in Iran, instead of direct Iranian military targets.

IV. Beneficiaries of this incursion.

A. West could benefit from this situation

West is the only beneficiary from this conflict! Through a strategic viewpoint the Western nations could view Iran's engagements favorably seeing it as a means to introduce further divisions for Iran. This in turn might reduce Iran's impact in conflicts such as Israel-Palestine or the Red Sea Region.

(Sputnik India)

B. IRGC could legitimise its actions

The IRGC expects to gain legitimacy for its authority in the upcoming elections.

V. Remedies for the Conflict

A. Short-term remedies

- i. Iran and Pakistan's foreign ministers have spoken on telephone and on 24th January diplomatic ties were restored. The spirit should be carried forwards Diplomatic dexterity and wise decision making are paramount for Iran and Pakistan.
- ii. Iranian and Pakistani top-leadership should engage in cross-border diplomatic engagements to discuss the issue of terrorists.

B. Long term remedies

- i. Pakistan and Iran should engage in diplomatic efforts to put an end to cross-border terrorism.
- ii. There should be completion of TIFA-PAIC gas pipeline to avoid further b

VI. Conclusion: Restoration of ties at diplomatic level shows that the conflict has been avoided but some reassurances need to be sought that such egregious violations of Pakistan's sovereignty by Iran won't take place. The threats for Iran's sudden military incursion are vague and miscalculated and if such a decision is executed only Iran is to suffer.

Date: _____

Question COP-28 Pakistan and the Loss and Damage Fund

Introduction: The end of COP27 closed with a historic agreement to provide loss and damage funding for vulnerable countries that shoulder the heavy burden of climate change. But, after launching the fund on day one, many of the other decisions at COP-28 made the agreement look more like a symbolic concession than real action. The loss and damage fund provides a reparative mechanism for industrial powers to transfer disaster recovery aid to developing nations. This was a 28 year hard won acknowledgement that those responsible for the most emissions should cover the damages.

However, the fund has gathered only \$429 million well below the damages in developing countries that are estimated at \$400 billion annually with no commitment made to increase levels of funding. The

U.S contribution of \$17.5 million is paltry considering the US is the largest contributor to greenhouse gas

The answer would explore what is for Pakistan in the loss and damage fund, its current status and other key

Decisions at COP-28

II. Outcomes of COP28: Critical Analysis

A. Justice and equality take a back seat again.

i. Loss and damage fund has emerged as a symbolic action.

The commitment of only \$429 million well below the estimated requirement of \$400 billion annually is evidence that the loss and damage fund is turning out to be a symbolic action.

ii. Final agreement to transition away from fossil fuels is not a resounding win for justice.

The final agreement to 'transition' away from fossil fuels is not a resounding win for justice either. By leaving room for the continued expansion of fossil fuels, the agreement will likely prolong and deepen the risks to the most economically and environmentally vulnerable communities, including in the United States. An estimated 14 million Americans are exposed to oil and

gas pollution. To remedy these injustices we need a commitment to phase out fossil fuels.

B. Policy and money are what matters as the communique of COP-28 is non-binding

The COP-28 communique called for a "just, orderly and equitable shift away from fossil fuels." The COP-28 communique is non-binding nothing that has happened in the negotiating rooms in Dubai changes the situation on ground.

Policy and money are what matters. Wealthy countries need to enact policies and poor countries need money

C. Global climate finance has doubled but is still not sufficient

"An Analysis of the most comprehensive and up to date information on climate finance flows has flowed from \$653 billion in 2019-2020 to \$1.3 trillion annually in 2021-2022."

(Report by State and Trends in Climate Adaptation Finance 2023).

This is good news but the percentage of climate finance because of numerous reasons still stays insufficient.

D. Slow Progress on closing African's climate finance gap

"The climate finance gap in Africa is estimated by the European Centre for Development Policy Management to be between \$200 to \$400 billion each year through 2030."

COP28 shows the growing but still insufficient efforts to bridge this monumental gap.

Collaborative efforts like those announced at COP-28 are crucial for Africa to adapt, mitigate and build resilience to climate change.

E. Discussion on improving protection for climate migrants.

"The COP-28 global stocktake recognized the need for policymaking and planning for displacement planned relocation of climate migrants."

Key initiative has been taken but complexities at the intersection of environmental changes and migration remains underexplored at the national level.

II. Challenges for Pakistan at COP-28

1. At COP 27, it was decided that most important issues relating to loss and damage fund would be deliberated upon by a transitional committee comprising 24 members including Pakistan which would submit its recommendations ahead of COP 28 in UAE. Despite meeting this the committee has navigated a series of difficult but important issues that frequently escaped consensus.

2. Pakistan has apprehensions regarding World Bank's role.

World Bank is the loss and Damages Fund's host but developing nations including Pakistan are concerned about its role since the World Bank has shown reluctance in addressing climate change and has the potential to be politically influenced. The Bank's expertise also lies in loan negotiations rather than rapid humanitarian financial assistance.

3. Previously in 2009 when at COP 15 in Copenhagen a \$100 billion

commitment per year by 2020
never materialised and disillusioned
many developing countries
Conclusion:

It is essential that COP 28 gets
through red tapism and the fund
serves its purpose, efficiently and
equitably. For many countries
like Pakistan, it represents a chance
to shape a global mechanism that
could provide vital support in the
wake of climate calamities.

You need to increase number of
arguments
Go for diversification of references

current affairs

add references and link with
current developments

Go for pictorial presentation of
certain ideas

attempt all parts in the question.
do not neglect one

add facts and figures to support
your argument

Go for deep understanding of
topics to make good analysis

