

Q # 06 (a)

DATE:

- Climate Change: Efforts taken by Pakistan

Pakistan is a signatory member to International Conventions on Climate change.

→ UNFCCC:

- Date of signature: 1992
- Enter into force: 1994
- Ratify: June 1994
- Extended in the form of Paris Accords 2015: temp to be kept below 2°C .

→ Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC

- Date of signature: 1997
- Enter into force: 2005
- Pakistan's signature: 1997
- Ratify: Jan 2005

- Vienna Convention for the protection of ozone layer.

- Date of signature —
- Enter into force = 1988
- Pakistan signature: 1988

Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete ozone layer:

Date of signatories: 1987

Enforcement: 1989.

Pakistan signatories: 1989

Ratify: 1992

Prime Minister's Committee on Climate Change:

→ Established in 2005, the PM's Committee on C.C operates as the highest political body directing C.C discourse in Pakistan.

→ Chaired by PM of Pakistan.

→ It includes the Ministers of I and P, Food and Agriculture, Science and Tech. Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission and Special Advisor to the PM.

→ It went into dormancy in 2008.

→ Reinstated in 2015.

→ Now, the new PM approved the formation of the Committee on C.C in Oct 2018.

→ Current Advisor —————

Pakistan Climate Change Act, 2017

"The new law establishes, a policy-making C.C Council, along with the C.C authority to prepare and supervise the implementation of the projects to help Pakistan adapt to climate impacts and hold the measures on climate-changing emissions."

Global Change Impact Studies Centre.

- Dedicated institute for Climate Change Studies in Pakistan -
- Established in 2002.
- The Center is mandated for;
 - i) Capacity Building.
 - ii) Policy analysis
 - iii) Assistances to national planners and policymakers on issues related to past and projected future climate changes.

(b) Agenda-21

"The war for human survival is unlike other wars... It is not a war of man against man, nation against nation, but rather a war of humanity against unsustainable living."

Former Secretary of British Commonwealth General

- 21 agenda - environmental ~~plan~~ action plan for next century, to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organization of UN systems, Governments

- It is not legally binding -

→ 21 in Agenda 21 refers to 21st Century.

- It aims at achieving "global sustainable development."

- Local govt should draw its own local Agenda 21.

2) Issues Discussed

Population issue:

- Occurs mostly in developing nations.
- Children in the west consume 18 times more than those of the under-developed regions.
- Concluding, developing countries should control their population and developed countries should control the use of resource.

Implementation Hierarchy:

- Local Agenda 21 at local level.
- United Nations department of Economic and Social Affairs at National level.
- UNEP as major body at global level.
(1972)
Stockholm Conference

Desertification:

- It affects half of the people of land mass.
- Over 100 countries and 800 M people affected.
- Australia, USA, and common wealth countries are heading the list of industrial nation.
- Urbanization and Industrialization

DATE: _____
Desertification were approved by south as they need firm negotiations.

Implementation and finances of Agenda 21

→ Current assistance from developed nations is \$55M.

→ It was however hoped that 0.7% of each industrialized GNP accumulated for \$25B, the estimate cost of implementation of 115 projects of Agenda 21.

→ Only Norway, Sweden and Denmark have achieved this target.

3) Objectives of Agenda 21 :

a) Sustainable Development:

→ sustainability → socio-economic development

b) Elimination of poverty:

Better management of energy/resources / improvement of life quality.

c) Management of Chemicals/wastes

Avoiding contamination of food -