



# CLIMATE CHANGE BULLETIN

## Under the Third National Communication of Pakistan to the UNFCCC

**Theme:**  
**COP-27 in the Context of Pakistan**





# CLIMATE CHANGE BULLETIN

## COP27 EDITION



This Bulletin has been launched under the Third National Communication on Climate Change for UNFCCC in order to disseminate recent climate change related news and updates, for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

### PRIME MINISTER SHAHBAZ SHARIF'S STATEMENT AT THE COP27

**"We became a victim of something we had nothing to do with"**



Source: The Nation (2022)

**1) The global goal of adaptation needs to be prioritized both in terms of financing and timelines:** the current financing gap is too high to sustain any real recovery needs for those on the frontline of the climate catastrophe.

**2) Loss and Damage need to be part of the core agenda of COP27:** to meet the pressing humanitarian needs of those that are trapped in a crisis of public financing fueled by debt, and yet have to fund climate disasters; this is simply unjust and unfair.

**3) Climate finance must be clearly defined as new additional and sustained resources with a transparent mechanism:** that meets the needs of developing and vulnerable countries with the required speed and scale; "there should be total clarity on what counts as climate transfer and what counts as development finance"

**4) A 'Global Climate Risk Index' of all parties of the UNFCCC must be created under the auspices of the UN system:** projects from the most vulnerable countries on this index must be prioritized, and given speedy approval for climate finance.

**5) Mitigation ambition needs to be revived in a clear burden-share formula:** the promise of common but differentiated responsibilities must be respected, as we race towards a much higher trajectory of warming than defined in the Paris Agreement.

### PAKISTAN'S AGENDA AT COP27

#### WHAT GOES ON IN PAKISTAN WON'T STAY IN PAKISTAN



Bring the global goal of adaptation to the front and center of COP's agenda



Nature of green financing must change



Mainstream loss and damage as part of the green diplomacy agenda



The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities must be held



## NEW AVENUES OF COOPERATION FOR CONTINUED AND URGENT CLIMATE ACTION GLOBALLY AND IN PAKISTAN

"Critical that COP27 see solidarity, financing, loss & damage & ambitious climate action. The poor cannot keep paying the bill."

**Inger Andersen (UNEP Executive Director)**

"Loss and Damage needs to move beyond a bumper sticker to what can be done for the Global South, to the bargain that is broken between the Global North and South. This is high time to seek to build consensus, because the whole system is totally hinged upon consensus."

"Pakistan is one of the pathfinder countries for the Global Shield against Climate Risks which we developed with the Vulnerable 20 Group of Ministers of Finance. It will also be the first country under the Global Shield to gather the necessary climate data and build the knowledge needed for that."

**Svenja Schulze (Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany)**

## MINISTER OF CLIMATE CHANGE, SHERRY REHMAN'S ADDRESS AT COP27



On Loss and Damage: "The announcement offers hope to vulnerable communities all over the world who are fighting for their survival from climate stress and gives some credibility to the COP process. Now it's up to the transitional committee to move it forward by December 2023 as decided."

## BEHIND THE SCENE

"This is no longer about saving our future; it is about saving our present."

1) "The political advances we make here will have very little meaning on the ground unless there is a transfer of resources that shifts the needle on how people face the future."

2) "Developed countries to scale up climate finance: new collective quantified goals must meet the needs & priorities of developing countries, capitalize adaptation fund, and deliver 100 billion dollars goal per year."

3) "Climate financing to move away from debt as a tool, as this stresses countries like us facing Loss & Damages."

4) "The international financial system is no longer wired to meet the accelerated needs of grant-based financing; there will be a great disappointment if no Loss & Damage facility is announced."

5) "Climate action is now a fundamental right: people in vulnerable countries have rights too, to breathe cleaner air, to farm, to live in cities that are not burning up, to have predictability and to have a future. Delaying action is delaying justice."



## PAKISTANI REPRESENTATION AT COP27



"This climate carnage is so much more than an exogenous shock to the entire body of our social and economic fabric."

### Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif

"I hope this conference will be able to decide & review the way the International Financial System works in order for Pakistan to have access to effective debt relief and concessional funding that is necessary for reconstruction and rehabilitation taking into account the devastating impact of the floods; the U.N will be side by side with Pakistan." –

**António Guterres (Secretary-General of the United Nations)**

## WWF-Pakistan Updates from COP



Hammad Naqi Khan (Director General, WWF-Pakistan) spoke at a panel discussion organized by the Islamic Development Bank Pavilion "highlighting the synergy between Bankable Nature Solutions (BNS) and Islamic Social Finance and the role these can play together in accelerating climate adaptation."



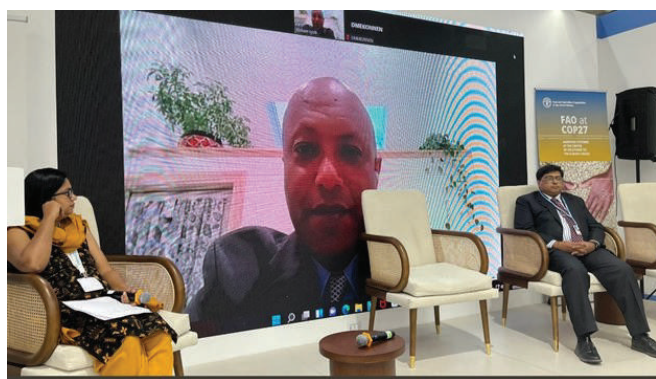
WWF-Pakistan highlighted the immense loss and damage that the country continues to battle, in the aftermath of the 2022 Floods. The Pakistan Climate Crises Charter was also presented; developed earlier this year, in consultation with government and civil society organizations.

**Nazifa Butt (Senior Manager Climate & Energy Program, WWF-Pakistan) at the Climate Justice Protest**

## GCISC Updates from COP27



Arif Goheer (Principal Scientific Officer, GCISC) spoke as a panelist at the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) side event on “Preparing for ETF/BTR support from the CGE and reflections on the way forward.” He also shared the Transparency Platform for Pakistan being developed at GCISC with the technical support of CITEPA.



GCISC's Arif Goheer presented a case of Pakistan's Cooling Action Plan at the UNFCCC Official Side Event on “Sustainable Cooling: A Multipurpose Tool to Deliver on Net-Zero, Adaptation, Food, and Energy Security” organized by the UNEP and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam.

He further shared the PCAP actions. The actions have the potential to reduce nearly 32 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through 2030 (direct & indirect) representing a market value of USD 2.1 trillion on the EU carbon exchange.

Arif Goheer (GCISC) joined the side event on “Solar irrigation to address recurring global food, nutrition and fuel crises in a climate emergency” organized by CGIAR, FAO, IWMI, and Nexus Gains at Food and Agriculture Pavilion, as a panelist.

## PAKISTAN'S EVENTS AT COP27

THE LOST AND DAMAGED

CLIMATE FINANCE 101

THE LIVING INDUS

THE RETURN OF SPECIES:  
INDUS DOLPHIN AND SNOW LEOPARD

THE BROKEN BARGAIN  
BETWEEN NORTH AND THE SOUTH

A SURVIVAL STORY FROM DELTA:  
THE MANGROVE OF PAKISTAN

IS ADAPTATION THE NEW CLIMATE NORMAL

CLIMATE MIGRANTS: THE LOST TRIBE OF  
THE MILLENNIUM

FOOD SECURITY: HUNGER GAMES

PROTECTED AREAS: EXPANDING THE ECOSYSTEM

ARTICLE 6 AND COMPLIANCE

PAKISTAN'S FUTURE BY PAKISTAN'S FUTURE

ADB DASHBOARD

AIR POLLUTION: PCAP LAUNCH AND WAY FORWARD

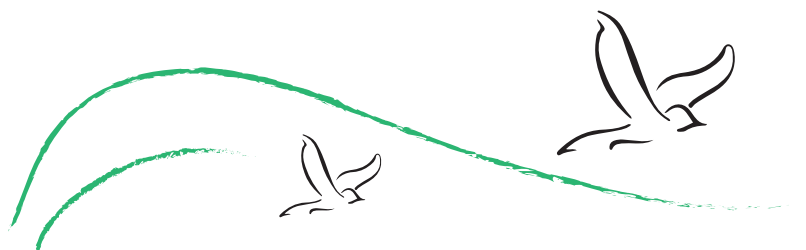
PAKISTAN'S ENERGY TRANSITION:  
THE MITIGATION PATHWAYS

LONG TERM STRATEGIES FOR EMISSION REDUCTION:  
PLATFORM 2050 NET ZERO FRAMEWORK

TECHNOLOGY NETWORKS ACTIONS FOR ADAPTATION

CLIMATE ENERGY INITIATIVE

ON THE FRONTLINES OF DISASTER:  
THE NEED FOR GENDERING RECOVERY



# Key takeaways from COP27 as per the Sharm El Sheikh implementation plan

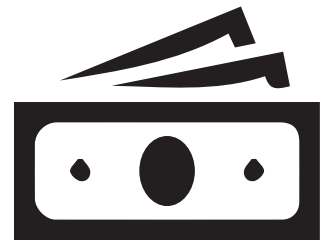
## LOSS & DAMAGE



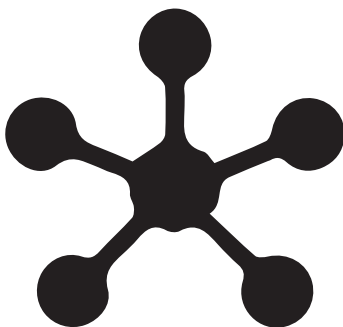
Loss and Damage Fund: New and additional funding arrangements were established for “assist-ing developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.” A “transitional committee” has been established to make recommendations on how to operationalize both the new funding arrangements and the fund at COP28 next year. Initiation of the “Global Shield”, from Germany and the G7 with the V20 group of climate-vul-nerable nations; Its aim is to provide climate risk insurance and social protection schemes in developing countries (including Pakistan). COP27 also saw through the adoption of decisions around the institutional arrangements of the Santiago Network.

## FINANCE

- USD 4 trillion per year needs to be invested in renewable energy up until 2030 to be able to reach net zero emissions by 2050.
- Climate finance gap between needs and support is currently estimated at USD 5.8 to 5.9 trillion for the pre-2030 period.
- The USD 100 billion per year by 2020 has not been met yet.
- Simplification of access to finance.



## READINESS



Early Warning and Systematic Observation: Creation of an Executive Action Plan for the Early Warnings for All initiative: initial new targeted investments of \$ 3.1 billion between 2023 and 2027.

Implementation – Pathways to Just Transition: Establishment of a Work Programme on Just Transition for “discussion of pathways to achieve goals of the Paris Agreement, and expedite scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation, whilst ensuring decent jobs for all”.

Technology transfer and deployment: Establishment Joint Work Programme of the Technology Mechanism for 2023-2027 will focus on “high-potential sectors and high-potential actions” across: (i) water, (ii) energy, (iii) food, (iv) industry, and (v) other systems to facilitate the transformational change needed to achieve the goals of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

Capacity-building: Developed country parties to increase support for long-term country-driven capacity-building interventions to overcome capacity gaps in developing countries.

## MITIGATION

Mitigation Working Programme: Created to “urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade”.





## ADAPTATION



Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda:

30 adaptation outcomes to enhance resilience for 4 billion people living in the most climate-vulnerable communities by 2030. Rallying both state and non-state actors behind a shared set of adaptation actions across five impact systems: (i) food and agriculture, (ii) water and nature, (iii) coastal and oceans, (iv) human settlements, and (v) infrastructure, and including enabling solutions for planning and finance.

## MONITORING & EVALUATION

Transparency: First biennial transparency report and national inventory to be submitted by 2024; with increased support to be provided to developing countries.

Taking Stock: Initial progress made on the first global stocktake.

United Nations Secretary-General to "convene a climate ambition summit in 2023 ahead of the conclusion of the first global stocktake at COP28".

Adoption of decisions on Article 6 (Cooperative Implementation) and the resolution of impending issues. Incorporation of nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches (for mitigation and adaptation).



## WAY FORWARD



The focus of Government of Pakistan's climate actions during the decade ahead is decided by the current climate-induced vulnerabilities, aimed at achieving reduced poverty and ensuring a stable economy.

Pakistan, recognizing the role of nature in climate adaptation and mitigation, has developed robust natural capital restoration efforts. Pakistan has undertaken a number of initiatives to address these variegated climate issues.

The 'Living River Initiative' for Ecological Restoration of Indus River Basin for Climate Resilient Future, Scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) risk reduction in Northern Pakistan and the ambitious Ten Billion Tree Tsunami project has resulted in massive reforestation across Pakistan.

**Muhammad Farooq**  
(Senior Joint Secretary (Dev.),  
Ministry of Climate Change)



Technical and capacity-building needs of developing countries during their transition from MRV to ETF in preparing NCs and BURs must be addressed promptly.

Amongst priority actions within the NDCs for Pakistan is the commitment to developing the Pakistan Cooling Action Plan (PCAP).

For the implementation of PCAP, the following actions were identified with key stakeholders: 1) efficiency policies and programs for cooling appliances, 2) enhanced cooling access, and 3) incorporating efficient appliances in building back greener efforts.

**Arif Goheer**  
(Principal Scientific Officer/Head,  
Agriculture & Coordination  
Coordinator, GCISC)



"The loss and damage deal agreed at COP 27 is a positive step for climate-vulnerable countries, but how and when it will be operationalized is a big question. The parties have not agreed on quitting fossil fuels which put us on track for more climate catastrophes. We as a nation need to slash emissions and limit global warming below 1.5°C. As the climate crisis will affect different people and places unevenly, and so is likely to lead to further inequalities and injustice within and across nations."

**Nazifa Butt**  
(Senior Manager Climate &  
Energy Program, WWF-Pakistan)

# ABOUT THE THIRD NATIONAL COMMUNICATION

The Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is pursuing a Project titled; 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan: Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) under UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'. The objective of the project is to enable Pakistan to prepare and submit its National Communication on Climate Change as required under Articles 4.1 and 12 of the UNFCCC and based on the COP8 Guidelines for National Communications for Non-Annex- I Parties (decision 17/ CP. 8).

The completed communication will delineate the country's national GHG inventory by sources and removals by sinks and provide a general description of steps taken by the county to implement the Convention. This document will be a follow-up to the Second National Communication submitted by Pakistan in 2018. Currently, work is underway on 7 Thematic Working Groups with the support of MoCC's key implementing partners; WWF-Pakistan, Global Change Impact Study Center (GCISC), National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (NEECA), and Pakistan Council for Renewable Energy Technologies (PCRET).