



Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination

AN INSTITUTIONAL ENGAGEMENT PLAN FOR PAKISTAN

Towards the develop of Government Endorsed
National Adaptation Plan for Pakistan



WATER



AGRICULTURE



URBAN



ECOSYSTEMS

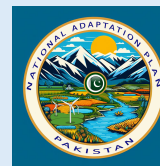


FINANCIAL

“Adapting Today for Sustainable Tomorrow”

10 October 2022

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Disclaimer: The views, thoughts, and opinions expressed in this report are solely those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC), or that of UNEP and GCF.



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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AKDN	Aga Khan Development Network
AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
CGIS	Centre for Global Innovations
CoE	Centre of Excellence
CoP	Communities of Practice
COP	UNFCCC Conference of the Parties
ENERCON	Energy Conservation Center
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FFC	Fauji Fertilizer Company
FFD	Flood Forecasting Division
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCISC	Global Change Impact Studies Centre
GCT	Green Crescent Trust
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Development Agency)
GLOFS EWC	Glacial Lake Outburst Floods Early Warning Centre
GMRC	Glacier Monitoring and Research Centre
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPRI	Islamabad Policy Research Institute
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LGCD	Local Government & Community Development
LGKP	Local Government and Rural Development Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa,
MoCC	Ministry of Climate Change
MNFSR	Ministry of National Food Security and Research
MNSUAM	Muhammad Nawaz Shareef University of Agriculture, Multan
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoEPD	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum Division
MoFEPT	Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training
MoHR	Ministry of Human Rights
MoIP	Ministry of Industries & Production
MoPDSI	Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives
MoST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MWMC	Multan Waste Management Company
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NARC	National Agricultural Research Centre
NCCPIC	National Climate Change Policy Implementation Committee
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NCM-LEG	NCM Local Expert Group
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMC	National Drought Monitoring Centre
NDRMF	National Disaster Risk Management Fund
NHSRC	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination
NMS	National Meteorological Services
NTWC	National Tsunami Warning Centre
NWFC	National Weather Forecasting Centre

PARC	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
Pak-EPA	Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PCSIR	Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
PCRWR	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PHE & RDD	Public Health Engineering & Rural Development Department
PIDE	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
SUPARCO	Space & Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
TCF	The Citizens Foundation
TCWC	Tropical Cyclone Warning Centre
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations Refugee Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WASA	Water And Sanitation Agency
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WBG	World Bank Group
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WI	Walker Institute
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

1. Introduction

The primary aim of this report is to summarise the approach to be taken to engage with key government agencies and stakeholders to support the delivery of synthesised available information on adverse effects of climate change, recommendations on climate change scenarios and development of risk assessments for Pakistan in supporting the United National Environment Programme (UNEP) to contribute to the delivery of climate change adaptation in the Central Asia region through the Green Climate Fund funded National Adaptation Plan for Pakistan project. Establishing early dialogue with the government agencies, national actors, and project partners is central to this plan to identify intended outcomes and indicators of success. A secondary aim for this engagement plan is to provide support to strengthen the institutional partnerships and vertical integration needed for the effective implementation of the Pakistan NAP and the integration of climate change adaptation issues into development planning processes and policies.

2. Context

NAP Process

The Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) in Pakistan successfully obtained a Green Climate Funded (GCF) grant for a three-year project to build capacity to advance the NAP process in Pakistan. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) is the Delivery Partner for the project, with the role of supporting and overseeing the project implementation. The project entitled “Building capacity to advance National Adaptation Plan Process in Pakistan” (NAP) seeks to support the multi-sectoral, medium- to long-term adaptation planning and budgeting in Pakistan and promote the integration of climate change adaptation issues into development planning processes and policies. This includes the reinforcement of systems for developing and sharing climate risk and vulnerability information, and the development of sustainable financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation initiatives. The NAP will be developed along with its constituent Provincial Adaptation Plans for each of the provinces: Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sind(h).

WSP, the Walker Institute and CCRM have been contracted by UNEP to support the assessment of institutional capacities as part of the NAP process in Pakistan. The assignment includes reviewing best available climate projections and climate change risk and vulnerability assessments, drafting methodological papers for conducting climate downscaling and developing climate storylines, and assessing capacities and developing a strategy for delivering a climate information system in Pakistan. Details of the assignment activity are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1: KEY ASSIGNMENT ACTIVITIES

Activity 1 (A1)	Review the latest climate change projections, its downscaling and climate information system in Pakistan
Activity 2 (A2)	Develop national and sub-national climate risk assessments in Pakistan
Activity 3 (A3)	Summary for policy makers
Activity 4 (A4)	Develop a model for operation and maintenance of the climate information system in the long term in Pakistan

Barriers to addressing climate change impacts

The key barriers identified under the GCF proposal include:

- **Technical and Institutional Capacity:** Difficulties persist in mainstreaming climate change adaptation issues into cross-sectoral and sectoral policies, strategies and plans, and legal frameworks at federal, provincial and local scales. The MoCC was created to help advance and promote more coherent adaptation planning and provide a national platform for enabling regular dialogue and consultations on climate change initiatives, which were previously hampered by multiple existing coordination

mechanisms to guide the NAP process in Pakistan. Segments on Environmental Impacts Assessment, and Climate Impact Assessments have been introduced by the Planning Commission (PC) in the PC-1 (proforma for development projects in the country), but the segment on Climate Impacts Assessment remains weak with few projects being funded based on this assessment. Furthermore, there is still a need to increase technical capacity and availability of skilled staff within the MoCC and other relevant federal and provincial institutions.

- **Climate change information and knowledge:** Systems for collecting and sharing of climate related knowledge and information exist in Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) but have not been utilized to their full potential. As a result, even though the Government has identified climate change adaptation as a key priority, other organizations and individuals do not share the same level of understanding of climate change issues and commitment to adaptation. While raw data is largely available, analysis for policymakers and end users are only provided upon request. As a state agency, only 14% of PMD's budget is dedicated to operations and maintenance of systems and equipment. Pakistan's readiness to face climate change is also affected by a lack of reliable data on the extent of financial losses due to climate change. In addition to this, there is a limited awareness – among government, local communities and the private sector – on the responsibilities and opportunities for sustainable social and economic development while implementing interventions for adaptation to climate change.
- **Policy and Finance:** One of the main barriers to address adaptation priorities is the lack of financial resources. The MoCC needs a long-term plan to drive the implementation of its mandate and further guide other agencies and departments at the federal, provincial and local levels. Some headway has already been made in tracking and tagging climate change related expenditures in Pakistan through the Pakistan – Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR), however stronger links among the various departments are needed to make a case for sustained financing.

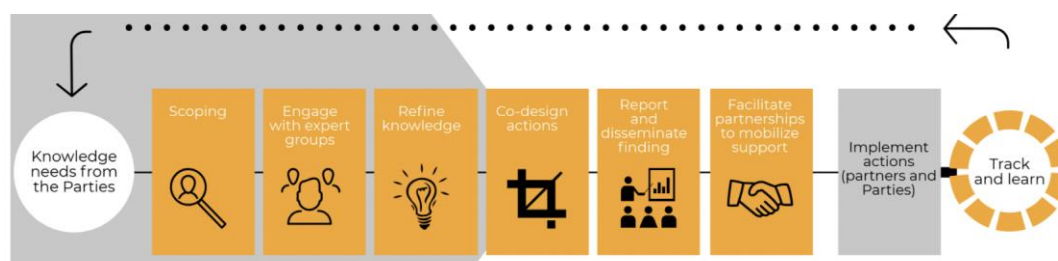
3. Stakeholder Engagement Methodology

Approach

The approach adopted for this engagement plan is not the output of a formalised research approach or specific experimental design. It is instead based on the substantive, and collective experience of UNEP and the project team who have worked on a wide range of projects addressing the challenges of current climate variability and future climate change impacts. This approach has been successfully implemented in other locations including the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa. The methodology involves working with local institutions, providing targeted training, and supporting decision makers through to researchers, to enable them to acquire the scientific and synthesis skills required to undertake future risk assessments and implement the NAP.

Where possible, our approach will be aligned to good practice adopted by a wider community of UN stakeholders (Figure 1) in supporting national adaptation planning for other countries and linked UNFCCC programmes (e.g., UNFCCC Nairobi Work Plan) that are similarly aimed to engender ownership of the process and results.

FIGURE 1: UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONDING TO KNOWLEDGE GAPS. SOURCE: PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING ACTIVITIES UNDER THE NAIROBI WORK PROGRAMME ON IMPACTS, VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE



The approach follows this “knowledge-to-action” framework which includes all the following elements, adapted from the UNFCCC methodology (e.g., Nairobi Work Plan) in Figure 1, including:

- a) **Defining knowledge needs:** Review, compilation, validation and refinement of adaptation knowledge needs (as specified by Pakistan stakeholders) and formulation into questions that partners and experts can respond to;
- b) **Scoping:** Review and synthesis of existing adaptation knowledge and needs; using inputs such as authoritative reports (e.g. the latest IPCC reports, World Bank) and peer-reviewed literature to ensure that associated actions are demand driven from the outset; and exploration of linkages with work under the UNEP and the Pakistan institutional structures;
- c) **Engaging with expert groups:** Identification of relevant experts and institutions, and the establishment of a diverse and inclusive expert group to inform the climate risk assessments and co-develop the long-term strategic operation of the Pakistani climate information system and forward partnerships;
- d) **Refining knowledge:** Identification of priority knowledge gaps and first-order and second-order risk domains, in partnership with the Pakistani government and expert groups, and exploration of further opportunities to share the knowledge gaps with the government, experts and institutions with knowledge gaps and needs are further refined on the basis of feedback;
- e) **Co-designing actions:** Co-development of NAP actions with the expert groups, partners and/or government agencies to address knowledge needs and enhance national, regional and local adaptation actions and capacity;
- f) **Reporting and disseminating findings:** Dissemination and sharing of risk assessments into usable formats for Pakistan government officials, scientific communities and the general public, with targeted trainings to increase the awareness and technical skills of key actors and relevant stakeholders;
- g) **Facilitating collaboration and partnerships:** Foster and strengthen partnerships between the expert groups and other stakeholders including the government agencies and academic communities to mobilise support for implementing NAP actions and to close knowledge gaps, while facilitating collaboration among the expert groups to sustain the proposed CMU;
- h) **Implementing actions:** Implement actions in partnership to close existing knowledge gaps and help integrate climate change into development planning processes, ensuring consistency in methodology and approach; and
- i) **Tracking and learning:** In partnership with the expert groups, document and report outcomes, actions and multi-stakeholder consultations undertaken to close knowledge gaps.

Stakeholder Identification

The institutional engagement plan will take these challenges into consideration as much as possible within the time and technology available, working to support future coordination and engagement of institutions (see Appendix A) that need to be involved through a country-driven, inclusive, and fully transparent multi-stakeholder engagement process.

Stakeholders will be selected for their insight and high-level responsibility in relevant areas, including climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, gender and social inclusion, natural resource management and humanitarian response and recovery. It is expected that these key stakeholders will also be closely involved in the operationalisation of such services. An initial list of potential stakeholders is provided in Appendix C

To avoid duplication of efforts and increase effectiveness, coherence and vertical integration, the team will coordinate activities and communicate with the National Climate Change Policy Implementation Committee (NCCPIC) through the MoCC and UNEP, and the established NAP stakeholder groups.

The NCCPIC coordinates the work of the other Climate Change Policy Implementation committees at the federal and provincial levels, which were established under the National Climate Change Policy, and is made up of:

- Minister of Climate Change at the Federal Level (Chair);

- Secretaries of Ministries responsible for Climate Change, Planning and Development, Foreign Affairs, Science and Technology, Industries and Production, Finance, Water and Power, Food and Agriculture, Health and Defence;
- Member Infrastructure, Planning Commission, Additional Chief Secretaries Provincial Planning and Development Departments;
- Chairman, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA);
- Chairman, Federal Flood Commission;
- Secretaries of the provincial government environment departments including Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK) and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB);
- Heads of the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC), Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak-EPA) and the Energy Conservation Center (ENERCON);
- Chief Environment, Planning and Development Division;
- Representatives from the private sector, Chambers of Commerce and Industries;
- Climate change experts;
- Representatives from civil society organizations;
- Director General (Climate Change) Member and Secretary.

Currently, stakeholder engagement in the Pakistan NAP process occurs via a series of groups: service providers, beneficiaries, enablers and advocates with some organizations represented in multiple groups. These working groups are, in general, represented from relevant governmental institutions, local bodies (associations), professional societies, federations, networks, media, non-governmental organizations, and private sector.

Given the time constraints for this project, the primary communication of updates on the progress of this project to these stakeholder groups will be via the UNEP and MoCC focal points. Where relevant however, key representatives from these stakeholders and institutions, as well as donors and development partners, will be drawn into the focus group discussions, online and technical consultations to seek their inputs and priorities.

Finally, as the project is being delivered as we emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic, travel restrictions and public health measures continue to impede in-person engagement. As such, digital consultations and strong ties with the UNEP project coordination team and the MoCC will be required to ensure project objectives can be met.

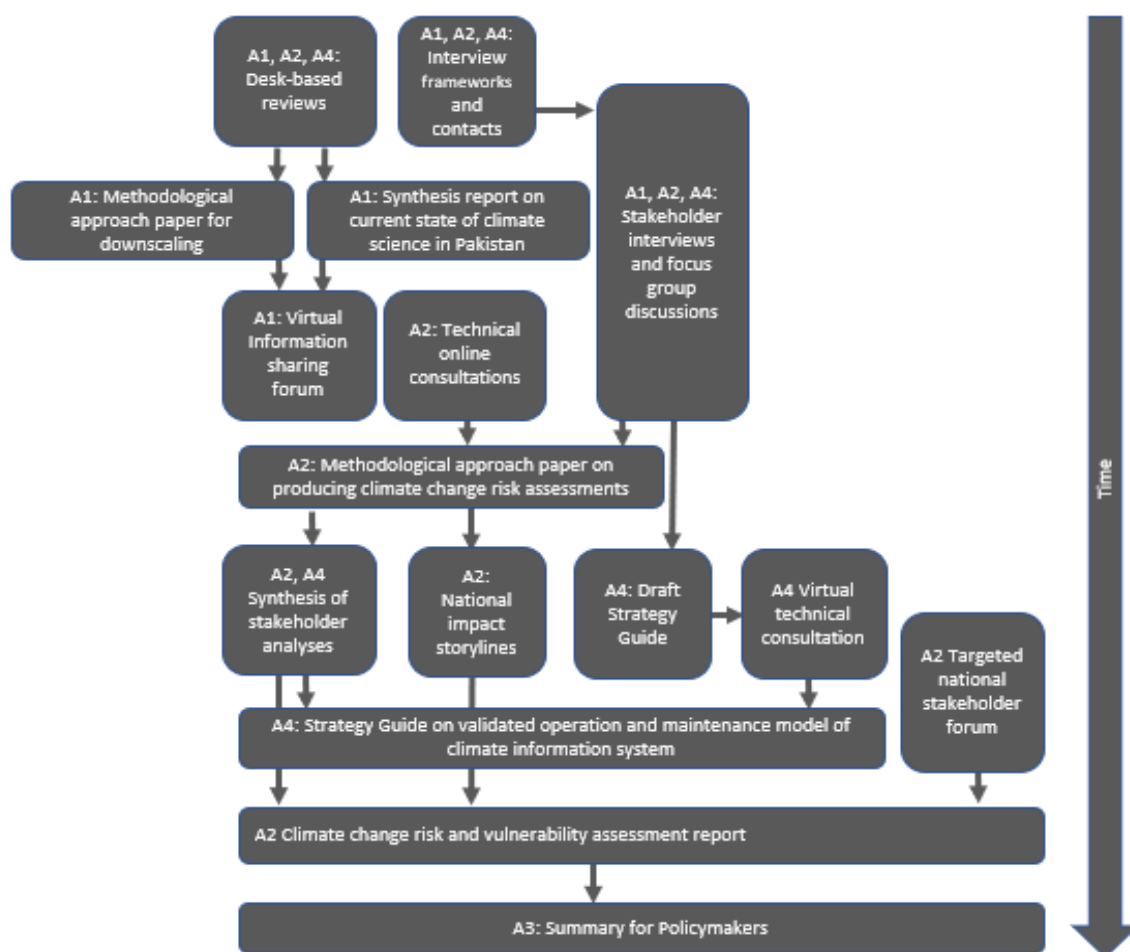
Consultation Methodology

The consultation methodology planned for gathering stakeholder views throughout all assignment activities (see Table 1), is summarised in Figure 2.

Separate interview protocols will be used in support of Activities 1, 2 and 4. Logistical support for the implementation of these interviews will be through a nominated national consultant. However, due to the timing constraints, these will be limited in number (n=10 max) with further consultations through focus group discussions and through the planned technical consultations between October and December 2022. These consultations can serve to support deeper engagement with these partners to ensure ongoing alignment of the NAP activities with national needs.

The culmination of the stepwise approach centres on a multi-stakeholder consultation (December 2022 onwards) aimed at strengthening capacity and facilitating partnerships for NAP actions. This involved government officials, stakeholders and scientific communities with the further aim for sharing lessons learned and updating knowledge needs to improve future research interventions and NAP activities.

FIGURE 2: CONSULTATION METHODOLOGY BY ASSIGNMENT ACTIVITY



4. Institutional Engagement Plan

The following is the proposed institutional engagement plan for this assignment, adapted from the UNFCCC methodology (e.g., Nairobi Work Plan) shown in Figure 1. The plan is summarised in Table 2.

September 2022 Step 1: Scoping and Preliminary Engagement

- Map stakeholders and relevant programmes and policies, building outwards from the coordination mechanism in the Pakistan Climate Change Act of 2017. Design interview protocol for Activity 1, 2 and 4. Obtain ethical clearance. Plan and arrange interviews.
- Engage with the Climate Change focal point from the National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) and identify key informants from government agencies, NGOs, and civil society (e.g., MCC, PMD, GCISC, NARC, NDMA) within the NAP team (henceforth NCM Local Expert Group, NCM-LEG) and external to the NAP team.

September-October 2022	Step 2: Engage with the NCM Local Expert Group and other identified actors for Activities 1-4 (A1-A4) • Develop a survey on assessing current approaches to producing projections for Pakistan for A1. • Engage with the NCM-LEG prioritised stakeholders and convene a focus group consultation for A1 on extant climate risk science, climate downscaling and use of climate information for planning at national & subnational scale. [Round 1] • Develop the draft A1 methodological approach papers, synthesising existing knowledge and detailing the most cost-effective, robust downscaling method (a paper covering recommendations on strengthening the downscaling methods and a methodology paper describing downscaling of climate models at provincial level). • Engage with the NCCPIC and other identified actors external to the NAP team, including academic and research institutions, and convene semi-structured interviews using agreed protocol for Activities 2,4 (A2, A4). [Round 2]
October 2022	Step 3: Refine knowledge • Refine A1 methodological paper with technical inputs from the expert group via online exchanges. • Convene information sharing session on A1 presenting findings and validating among key stakeholders from NCM-LEG. • Convene virtual consultation workshop with NCM-LEG to review strategy for proposed operation and maintenance model of Pakistan's climate information system, identify knowledge gaps and capacity needs, identify up to 3 landmark projects for key vulnerable sectors and systems (A4). • Share the T1 papers with NCM-LEG and other national stakeholders.
October-November 2022	Step 4: Co-develop risk assessments with NCM Local Expert Group and other identified actors • Conduct desk-based analysis of knowledge gaps and country information (A2, A4). • Convene further consultations with NCM-LEG+ to review national climate risk assessments (CRA) and identify the provinces/eco-regions and the risk indicators for the provinces. Prioritise first-order risk domains, drawing in country information to ensure approach adds value. • Draft A2 methodological approach paper on producing climate change risk assessments. • Develop the draft A4 paper on the assessment of hardware, software, institutional organization, and human capacity needed to produce short-range and seasonal forecasts and early warnings as well as longer-term projections and well-functioning climate service. • Develop a schematic model of a successful climate information system in Pakistan. The model will identify the status and the gaps and suggested solutions. The model will be discussed with key expert stakeholders and a report of the meeting(s) will be provided. The report will contain any edits to the report that were suggested by the key expert stakeholders (A4).
November-December 2022	Step 5: Refine knowledge and validate • Draft A2 climate change risk and vulnerability assessment report documenting country climate change impact story lines and qualitative set of climate risk assessments for up to 4 first-order risk domains in the four provinces. • Draft complementary knowledge sharing product (national climate storyline narrative) to share key findings from the set of risk assessments carried out.

- Share A2 report with NCM-LECG+ and narratives.

December 2022

Step 6: Report and share findings

- Draft *A2 climate change risk and vulnerability assessment report* documenting country climate change impact story lines and qualitative set of climate risk assessments for up to 4 first-order risk domains in the four provinces.
- Draft complementary knowledge sharing product (national climate storyline narrative) to share key findings from the set of risk assessments
- Share A2 report with NCM-LECG+ and narratives.

December 2022-onwards

Step 7: Strengthen capacity and facilitate partnerships for NAP actions

- Co-design targeted national stakeholder forum to feedback on A2 report/narratives and next steps recommendations. Include NCM-LEG+ key decision-makers and stakeholders (i.e. parliamentarians, government officials, civil society, private sector, representatives of women and other social groups) to present A2 report and vet initially developed recommendations for further improvement.
- Convene A2 forum and identify follow-on targeted support including capacity building for longer-term amendments.
- Draft and finalise A3 report (Summary for Policymakers) and follow up on collaborative actions identified for the NAP implementation.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF THE KEY TIMINGS OF INSTITUTIONAL ENGAGEMENT PAKISTAN ASSIGNMENT

Project Activity	Type of engagement	Date of engagement	Purpose
Activity 1	Survey A1	Sep 26 - Oct 17 2022	Survey on climate downscaling capacities
	Consultation/Focus group discussion A1	Oct 24 - Oct 31 2022	Presentation and discussion of the preliminary findings and the suggested downscaling approach
	Workshop/Information sharing session A1	Nov 7 - Nov 14 2022	Presentation of the final reports
Activity 2	Interview A2	Oct 10 - Oct 24 2022	Collection of information on national capacities for climate risk and vulnerability assessment
	Consultation/Focus groups discussion A2	Oct 31 - Nov 7 2022	Presentation and discussion of preliminary results
	Workshop/Information sharing session A2	Dec 5 - Dec 12 2022	Presentation of the final reports
Activity 4	Interview A4	Oct 17 - Oct 24 2022	Collection of information on national climate information system
	Consultation/Focus group discussion A4	Oct 31 - Nov 7 2022	Presentation and discussion of preliminary results
	Workshop/Information sharing session A4	Dec 5 - Dec 12 2022	Presentation of the final reports

Measuring Success

Success criteria for the institutional engagement plan will be defined for the project early on, in consultation with the MoCC, UNEP and Pakistan stakeholders, based on whether,

1. The reports are deemed fit for purpose by the Pakistan government;
2. The climate downscaling methodology provides useful recommendations for future actions at the national and sub-national level;
3. The strategy for climate services fully addresses the gaps and suggests the design for a functional climate information system;
4. The climate risk assessments provide an interpretation of the key risks and opportunities to Pakistan from climate change;
5. It is completed on time;
6. It is completed within the specified budget;
7. It is conducted in a fully transparent way and there is opportunity for anyone to input;
8. It addresses the comments made through stakeholder review;
9. It is considered by the academic community to be a robust and intelligent piece of analysis;
10. It is proved to be accessible, understandable, and is used by the Pakistan policy community; and
11. It gives new insights (not just a summary of what is already known) to the Pakistan government and decision-making community on the risks and opportunities from climate change.

These simple, measurable criteria (Track and Learn, see **Error! Reference source not found.**2) will be reviewed at the end of the project. Criteria 1–9 can be evaluated through a simple tick box exercise, based on author, reviewer, and stakeholder feedback. Criteria 10-11 are more challenging to answer and require further monitoring and feedback over time once the reports are used to underpin the next NAP and other areas of policy development in Pakistan.

A key outcome will be the development of a set of reports endorsed by the government through stakeholder consultation with users of climate risk assessment that add value to the existing stock of country information and being suitable to the country's capacity.

5. Next Steps

To kickstart the knowledge-to-action process and delivery of this institutional engagement plan, an identified expert group will be established in October 2022, comprising the policy advisers and government officials, and researchers representing the key institutions as listed in Appendix A, as facilitated by the MoCC.

The expert group will provide inputs to the methodological approach papers (September-November 2022), and through subsequent online engagement to provide further support in refining our knowledge as the national risk assessment and impact storylines narratives are developed (November-December 2022).

At the end of 2022, a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder forum and capacity building workshop, will be held to share the key findings from the climate risk and vulnerability assessment report and target several specific capacity building needs. All the reports will be finalised post the forum with partnership actions identified to take forwards. Strong onward communication flows will be a key determinant in the successful implementation and cascading of the NAP actions at provincial level and below.

6. Appendices

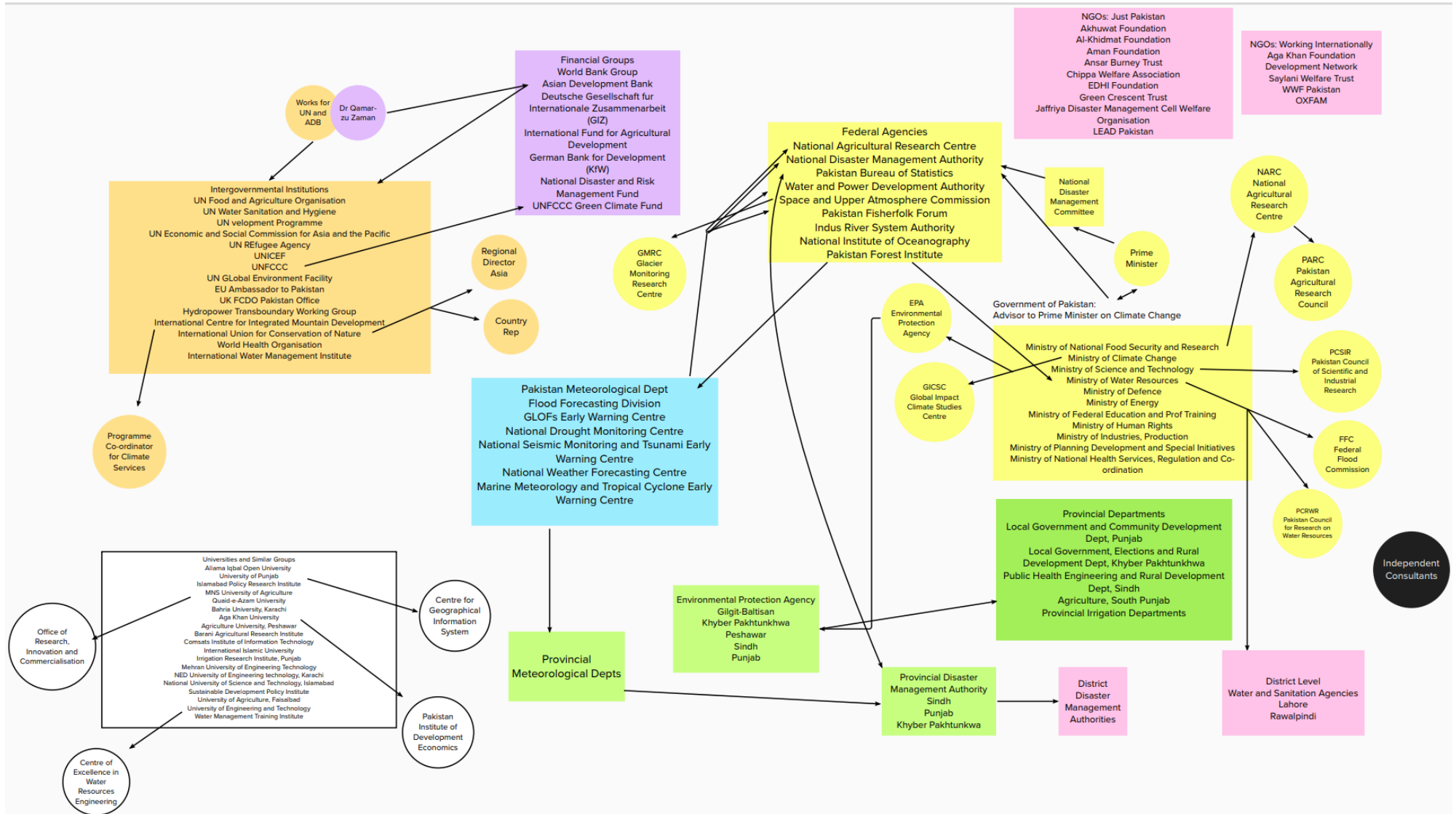
Appendix A - Stakeholder Consultations

List of participants

Relevant national stakeholders invited to the consultations for the NAP Planning Meetings, and/or engaged in relevant programmes and projects.

UNEP RA meeting 1	ICIMOD Report on Pakistan Floods
UNEP RA meeting 2	ICIMOD Workshop on Hydropower
Climate Change Gender Action Plan	ICIMOD Workshop on Socioeconomic benefits of weather and climate services
Water Sanitation and Hygiene in Nationally determined Contributions	FAO Partners in Pakistan
World Bank Pakistan Climate Risk Country Profile	UNHCR emergency flood relief in Pakistan
National Communication submitted to UNFCCC	JDC Foundation, Pakistan
International Growth Centre website	IISD Water Resources Survey 2016
Department for International Development Pakistan Report	

Appendix B - Preliminary Stakeholder Mapping



Appendix C—Initial List of Stakeholders* to be engaged

**Please note that this list is a life document and is being update as new stakeholders are identified. In addition, greyed out boxes represent missing information.*

Name	Organisation	Title	Email	Expected interest/contribution		
				Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 4
Yong Ye	ADB	Country Director for Pakistan			x	
Dr Qamar-uz-Zaman	ADB	International Climate Change Specialist		x	x	x
	AKDN					
	Akhuwat Foundation					
	Al-Khidmat Foundation					
Saima Nasir	Allama Iqbal Open University	Head Office of Research, Innovation & Commercialization at AIOU		x	x	x
Fayeeza Naqvi	Aman Foundation	Co-Founder and Chair, Aman Foundation			x	
	Ansar Burney Trust					
Sawaid Abbas	CGIS	Research Assistant Professor		x	x	x
Ramzan Chhipa	Chippa Welfare Association	Founder of the Chippa Welfare organisation			x	
Abdul Sattar Edhi	EDHI Foundation					
Dr Riina Kionka	EU	Ambassador of the European Union to Pakistan			x	
Gillian Rogers	FCDO					
Annabel Gerry	FCDO	Head of DFID Pakistan			x	
	GCT					
Tobias Becker	GIZ	Country Director at GIZ Pakistan		x	x	x
All Provincial Secretary	Government of Pakistan					
Malik Amin Aslam	Sustainable development policy institute, Pakistan	Prime Minister's Special Assistant on Climate Change			x	
	HTWG					

Faisal Mueen Qamer	ICIMOD	Remote Sensing Specialist, Geospatial Solutions		x	x	x
Mandira Singh Shresha	ICIMOD	Programme Coordinator, Climate Services, Mountain Environment Regional Information System (MENRIS)		x	x	x
Mani Nepal	ICIMOD	Programme Coordinator SANDEE, Mountain Knowledge and Action Networks		x	x	x
Vijay Khadgi	ICIMOD	Flood Early Warning and Energy Analyst, Water and Air				x
Ganesh Bhattarai	ICIMOD	Programme Officer, Mountain Environment Regional Information System (MENRIS)		x	x	x
Muhammad Ismail	ICIMOD	Country Rep. Pakistan/Ecosystem Specialist, Country Offices, Pakistan			x	
Haris Ayub	ICIMOD	Administrative Finance Associate, Country Offices, Pakistan			x	
	IFAD					
Aneel Salam	IPRI					
Mahmood Akhtar Cheema	IUCN	Country Representative, IUCN Pakistan			x	
Dr Dindo Campilan	IUCN	Regional Director for Asia, IUCN			x	
Hammad Saeed	IUCN	Project Manager/ Manager, Information and Knowledge Management			x	
Syed Zafar Abbas Jafri	JDC Foundation	Founded NGO "Jafferia Disaster Cell" (JDC)		x	x	x
Sebastian Jacboi	KfW	Director KfW Office Islamabad			x	

	LGCD					
Najeeb Aslam	LGCD	Director Punjab Local Govt. Academy Pakistan		x	x	x
Faisal Amin Khan	LGKP	Minister for Local Government, Elections and Rural Development Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			x	
Daniel Ryan	Met Office			x		x
	MNFSR					
Zafar Hassan	MNFSR PARC	Secretary, Pakistan Agricultural Research Council			x	
Bashir Ahmad	MNFSR PARC	Climate Energy And Water Research Institute(CEWRI), Pakistan Agricultural Research Council		x	x	x
Bilal Iqbal	MNFSR PARC	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council PARC · Climate Change Alternate Energy and water Resources Institute (CAEWRI) MS(Remote Sensing & GIS)		x	x	x
Saqib Ali Ateel	MNSFR	Secretary Agriculture South Punjab at Government of Punjab			x	
Muhammad Ashfaq	MNSUAM	Assistant Professor			x	x
Asif Ali	MNSUAM	Vice Chancellor/ Professor			x	x
Imran Khan	MoCC					
Asif Hyder Shah	MoCC	Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change		x	x	x
Raja Abdullah	MoCC					
Syeda Hadika Jamshaid	MoCC	Climate Change Policy Specialist		x	x	x
Rana Muhammad Farooq Saeed Khan	MoCC	Minister of Climate Change (Former)		x	x	x
Jondat Ayaz	MoCC					

Sherry Rehman	MoCC	Federal Minister for Climate Change		x	x	x
Madiha Naz	MoCC	Assistant Director (GIS)		x	x	x
Arif Goheer	MoCC GCISC	Head-Agriculture and Coordination, Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC)		x	x	x
Farzana Altaf Shah	MoCC EPA	Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency, Director General		x	x	X
S. Munewar Hussain	MoCC EPA, Gilgit-Baltisan					
Muhammad Anwar Khan	MoCC EPA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives, Assistant Director GIS		x	x	x
Afsar Khan	MoCC EPA, Peshawar					
	MoCC EPA, Sindh					
Anbreen Sajid	MoCC EPD, Punjab					
Head of Agriculture	MoCC GCISC					
	MoD					
	MoEPD					
Nadeem Ahmad	MoFEPT					
	MoHR					
Shafaqat Abbas	MoIP, Islamabad	Deputy Secretary-Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad			x	
Dr M Rehman Cheema	MoPDSI					
Jawad Rahman	MoPDSI					
Secretary	MoPDSI					
Secretary	MoST					
Dr. M. Tahseen Aslam	MoST PCSIR					
Dr Kazim Niaz	MoWR					
Ahmed Kamal	MoWR FFC					
Dr. Fouzia Altaf	MoWR PCRWR					
Saiqa Imran	MoWR PCRWR	Senior Research Officer at Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources		x	x	x

Shafiq ur Rehman	MoWR PCRWR					
Chairman	MoWR PCRWR					
M.Dawood Makki	MWMC	Director of Operations, Public Sector Development Program			x	
	NARC					
	NDMA					
Bilal Anwar	NDRMF	Chief Executive Officer, National Disaster Risk Management Fund			x	x
	NHSRC					
Sana Habib	PBS					
Syed Salman Shah	PDMA	Director General, PDMA, Sindh			x	x
Sharif Hussain	PDMA	Director General, PDMA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			x	x
Abdul Latif Jarwar	PHE & RDD	Executive Engineer at THE PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING COMPANY Department			x	x
	PMD					
Mahr Sahibzad Khan	PMD	Director of the Pakistan Meteorological Department				x
Muhammad Amjad	Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC)	Senior Scientific Officer		x	x	x
	PMD FFD					
	PMD GLOFS EWC					
	PMD NDMC					
	PMD NTWC					
	PMD NWFC					
	PMD TCWC					
Prof Dr Muhammad Ali	Quaid-e-Azam University	Vice Chancellor		x	x	x
Ghulam Samad	Quaid-e-Azam University, PIDE	Senior Research Officer		x	x	x
Waseem Gulzar	Quaid-e-Azam University, PIDE	Senior Research Officer		x	x	x
	Saylani Welfare Trust					

Syed Murad Ali Shah	Sindh Government	Chief Minister of Sindh		x	x	x
	SUPARCO					
	TCF					
Dr Bunchingiv Bazartseren	UN	Programme Officer		x	x	x
Florence Rolle	UN FAO	FAO Representative in Pakistan			x	
Sana Rasool	UN WASH	Deputy Director at Ministry of Climate Change			x	
Chief and Team	UN WASH					
M. Nadeem Ashraf	UN WASH					
Safir Ahmed Mohammad	UNDP					
M. Safir Ahmed	UNDP					
Dr Madhurima Sarkar-Swaigood	UNESCO	Economic Affairs Officer, United Nations			x	
	UNFCCC GCF					
Leyla Nugmanova	UNHCR	Senior Protection Officer at UNHCR			x	
Kamran Naeem	UNICEF	WASH Specialist at UNICEF Pakistan			x	
Muhammad Irfan Durrani	UNICEF	Programme Officer-PATS at UNICEF			x	
Theo Mulugeta	UNICEF					
Country Representative	UNICEF					
Dr Saima Shafique	MOCC	Program Manager		x	x	x
Lt Gen Saijad Ghani	WAPDA	Chairman of Water and Power Development Authority			x	
	WAPDA GMRC					
Muhammad Javed Arshad	WASA, Lahore					
Noor Rabbani	WASA, Rawalpindi	Assistant Director Rawalpindi Development Authority		x	x	x
Country Representative	WBG					
Dr Noureen Aleem Nishtar	WHO	Food safety and Environmental Health focal point			x	
	Planning and Development Depts, Provincial					

Rahat Jabeen	World Bank	Senior Environmental Specialist at The World Bank Group Islamabad, Pakistan		x	x	x
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