



Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination

MAPPING OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION INITIATIVES IN PAKISTAN & ESTABLISHING AN INTER-PROVINCIAL COORDINATION MECHANISM

National Adaptation Plan for Pakistan



WATER



AGRICULTURE



URBAN



ECOSYSTEMS

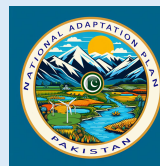


FINANCIAL

“Adapting Today for Sustainable Tomorrow”

26 MARCH 2024

National Adaptation Plan of Pakistan



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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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List of Abbreviations

ADP	Annual Development Programme
AF	Adaptation Fund
CCGAP	Climate Change Gender Action Plan
DG	Director General
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GIZ	The German Agency for International Cooperation
IPCAC	Inter-Provincial Climate Change Adaptation Committee
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LTS	Long-Term Strategy
MoCC&EC	Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
PSDP	Public Sector Development Programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1. Introduction

The Government of Pakistan has embarked on a comprehensive commitment to address climate change through its "Pakistan Vision 2025" strategy, with a focus on sustainable development and resilience. Additionally, the National Climate Change Policy (2021) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2023) underscore the need for climate-inclusive planning and integration of climate lens into the existing plans, policies, and strategic sectoral documents. Further, gender equity is another pivotal aspect of sustainable development in Pakistan, and the government has placed significant emphasis on this through its National Policy for Development and Empowerment of Women, in alignment with international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Pakistan's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023 presents an ambitious agenda for climate change adaptation in the country, encompassing a truly "whole-of-country" approach – involving different tiers of government both at the national, provincial, and local levels, as well as relevant stakeholders.

The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) works with different line ministries/divisions and departments at the national and provincial levels to ensure that the climate change agenda is mainstreamed across different sectors. Moreover, coordinating climate change activities is a significant part of the MoCC&EC mandate. Therefore, a high level of coordination between the MoCC&EC and the provincial governments is essential to serve as the cornerstone of effective climate governance and implementation of the NAP countrywide.

To effectively implement the adaptation agenda in the country, the NAP document also suggests establishing a coordination and governance mechanism at all levels of government (federal, provincial, and local), ministries, departments, agencies, and sectors to foster synergy, engagement, and clarity on respective roles and responsibilities to enable cohesive action in climate change adaptation efforts.

Under the National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2023), the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC), with the support of the UNEP and GIZ NAP projects, organized a one-day workshop on "Mapping of Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives in Pakistan and Establishing an Inter-Provincial Coordination Mechanism" on 26 March 2024 in Islamabad.

2. Objectives

The main objectives of the workshop were to:

- Get an overview of existing climate change projects, programs, strategies, plans, and policies and their implementation across different sectors at the provincial level.
- Share best practices and lessons learned from ongoing initiatives at the provincial level.
- Formation of a Climate Change Adaptation Coordination mechanism to enhance future coordination, develop synergies, and avoid overlaps of the climate change portfolio across all provinces and regions of Pakistan.

3. Learning Outcomes:

The workshop provided an excellent opportunity for the Federal and Provincial Governments to learn about relevant projects and programs implemented by other provinces and showcase the ongoing climate change adaptation initiatives as per the National Adaptation Plan 2023, Nationally Determined Contributions 2021, National Climate Change Act 2017 and Climate Change Policy 2021. The Provincial Governments also supported the proposed inter-provincial coordination mechanism on Climate Change Adaptation for better coordination on the climate change portfolio under the supervision of the MoCC&EC.

The workshop yielded several key findings:

- Improved understanding of each province's initiatives in climate change adaptation, fostering enhanced coordination, prevention of duplications, and the generation of synergies.
- Engaged discussions on the establishment of an inter-provincial coordination mechanism on climate change adaptation.
- Development of Climate Change Adaptation Working Groups at the provincial level under the NAP 2023, supported by the NAP project.
- Agreeing on the need for development of the Provincial and District Adaptation Plans under the NAP 2023, facilitated by the support of the NAP project.
- Presentation of provincial climate adaptation efforts to the MoCC&EC on regular basis.

These outcomes reflect the workshop's substantive contributions towards enhancing climate change adaptation efforts at both the provincial and national levels. Furthermore, this workshop provided a clear picture of existing climate adaptation initiatives across Pakistan's provinces and regions.

4. Methodology

The workshop was designed to be interactive and participatory, considering the diverse expertise and experiences brought in by the participants on climate change adaptation. Before the workshop, the Provincial Governments were provided with a Power Presentation template to map their activities in the following areas:

- Policy/Strategy/Legislation
- Programme/Projects
- Institutional Strengthening
- Capacity Building & Awareness
- Climate Financing
- Coordination Needs/Resource Gaps

During the workshop, senior government officers from the provinces and regions presented their work and best practices with other provincial governments on climate change adaptation.

Furthermore, a presentation on establishing an inter-provincial coordination mechanism was followed by a group discussion in the plenary to suggest and recommend a way forward for improving and enhancing inter-provincial coordination mechanisms.

Target Group: Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) Senior Officers from Planning and Development Departments/Board and Officers from the relevant line departments, such as Forestry, Environment and Climate Change, Agriculture, Water Resources, Provincial Disaster Management Authority, among others. Invitation letters to attend the workshop were sent to all provinces and regions, and follow-up was pursued with the respective officials to ensure their representation in this workshop (copy attached as Annex-1).

5. Welcome Remarks by UNEP and GIZ

The workshop commenced with welcome remarks from the GIZ and UNEP Heads. The organizers thanked everyone for their commitment and dedication for traveling long distances to gather and discuss how effectively we can address one of the most critical issues of Climate Change in Pakistan through enhanced coordination between provincial and federal governments and regions. It was stressed that Climate Change doesn't respect the geographical boundaries; it impacts individuals, communities, infrastructure, and systems regardless of their geographical location and presence, therefore, we must join our hands across different sectors and regions to combat the issue by coordinating efforts, expertise, and experiences that could safeguard our communities, economies, and ecosystems.

It was reiterated that enhancing coordination between the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) and provincial and regional governments is a need of the time. This would help the MoCC&EC to remain informed about the climate change adaptation initiatives at various levels, including policy, programmatic, project-based, and capacity-building efforts within the provinces. The rationale to systematically mapping out the climate change adaptation interventions nationwide would facilitate the identification of opportunities for collaborative endeavors and the enhancement of efforts, all while minimizing duplication.

6. Keynote Address by the Chief Guest:

The Director General (DG) of the MoCC&EC, Mr. Asif Sahibzada, thanked the participants for all realizing the need to work on Climate Change issues. The DG also explained that even though Pakistan is not responsible for causing the damage and contributes less than 1% to Greenhouse gases (GHG), it is among the top 10 most vulnerable countries. The Chief Guest referred to the floods of 2022 that cost Pakistan a loss of 30 billion USD and stressed that Pakistan needs to focus on its adaptation capacities to reduce the adverse impacts of Climate Change on humans and means of livelihood.



Mr. Sahibzada also gave an overview of the work being carried out by the Ministry of Climate Change in this regard. The Ministry has formulated and launched its National Climate Change Policy which was followed by NAP in 2023. The NAP Consists of 6 vulnerable sectors: agriculture, water, natural capital, urban resilience, disaster risk reduction, human capital, gender, youth, and social inclusion. Several adaptation measures have been suggested against these vulnerable sectors to build adaptation capacity and resilience. However, The DG mentioned that the simple formulation of the Adaptation Plan is not enough, and its actual implementation will help in building resilience. He also stated that implementation of the NAP document is beyond the capacity of a single entity and most implementation can be done at the provincial level. Therefore, he reiterated that the role of provinces is crucial in achieving the goals of NAP and a joint effort is required to see how to jointly plan for activities to make our communities and country more resilient to climate change impacts.

The DG stressed to build synergies and national adaptation capacity, not just at the federal level but also the provinces and regional governments should develop provincial climate change adaptation plans. He also stressed the need for these plans to not be centered in the provincial HQs but to be devolved to the local, and district levels too. He also stated that through the coordination mechanism, the federal and provincial governments would be able to oversee the future adaptation interventions in the country, know who is doing what and where, avoid duplication of efforts, and direct resources to lasting interventions and efforts.

7. Overview of Climate Change Portfolio in Pakistan by the MoCC&EC

Dr. Mazhar Hayat - Deputy Secretary of the MoCC&EC comprehensively shared the Climate Change Portfolio in Pakistan. Dr. Hayat explained that as per Rule 3 (3) Schedule-II Rules of Business, 1973 the mandate of the MoCC&EC is:

- National policy, plans strategies, and programmes regarding disaster management including environmental protection, preservation, pollution, ecology, forestry, wildlife, biodiversity, climate change, and desertification.
- Coordination, monitoring, and implementation of environmental agreements with other countries, international agencies, and forums.



Dr. Hayat also provided an overview of the attached departments, policies, plans, and laws related to climate change, as well as the Mitigation 2030 Goals, Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP), and achievements of the Government of Pakistan regarding policies and regulations, among others.

Additionally, Dr. Hayat comprehensively oriented the participants on the National Adaptation Plan 2023 of the Government of Pakistan.

8. Presentations from the Provincial Governments on Climate Change Adaptation:

The officers from the Government of KP, Punjab, Sindh, and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) presented their work on climate change adaptation in the areas of

- Policy/Strategy/Legislation
- Programme/Projects
- Institutional Strengthening
- Capacity Building & Awareness
- Climate Financing and
- Coordination Needs/Resource Gaps.



Detailed information on climate adaptation projects on the provincial level, is gathered in the coordination matrix, which will continuously be updated going forward (see Annex-II).

9. Outcome of the question-and-answer session and the group discussion

The key outcomes of the discussion are as follows:

- Formation of a National Climate Change Policy implementation committee like the KP's provincial climate change implementation committee. It was suggested that similar to the NDC development, arrangements could be established for NAP to trickle it down to different tiers of the government in order to fulfil the international requirement under the UNFCCC to which Pakistan is a party. Moreover, adaptation is also part of our national policy so this plan will also be reporting to the National Climate Change Council which was formed under the National Climate Change Act 2017. Therefore, it was suggested formation of a committee that shall also report to that adaptation subcommittee.
- Adaptation is a priority for Pakistan as compared to mitigation because mitigation is a very resource-intensive area. It was pointed out that allocating resources/funds to the provinces be given a priority when it comes to implementation of the NAP and a resource mobilization strategy be developed. UNEP NAP Project lead informed that under the NAP project, a resource mobilization strategy / investment plan will be developed in 2024.
- The requirements to implement adaptation interventions identified in NAP are costly so the process will be further prioritized based on the priority areas. Furthermore, once prioritized, project proposals and concept notes will be prepared under the NAP project. Once agreed by the Government, these concepts note and proposal will be shared with the GCF, GEF and Adaptation Fund for funding.
- It was stressed that the Government shall also be allocating a certain share to climate change initiatives in the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) or Annual

Development Programmes (ADPs). For example, GB, a representative from the GB Planning and Development Department shared that *“1% climate fund is deducted from ADP projects and used for climate change adaptation and mitigation sectors”*. This example of best practices was very much appreciated by the participants and suggestion was made that similar interventions should be initiated by other provinces.

- On the question of adaptation measures to reduce incidents such as forest fires, especially in KP and Balochistan, it was explained that Forestry is not one of the 6 thematic areas in the NAP Strategy document. Under the section on "nature", there is a mention of forestry and biodiversity. The NAP has identified 118 interventions spanning various sectors, effectively addressing a wide array of concerns. Additionally, it is imperative for provinces to craft their individual "Provincial Adaptation Plans" in accordance with their unique priorities. Any areas not extensively covered in the National Adaptation Plan can be further detailed within the Provincial Adaptation Plan.
- It was also suggested to study the financial implications or costs for the implementation of the NAP interventions before rolling it out in the provinces. It was explained that costing exercise is currently underway under the UNEP NAP Project. It was informed that province-wise risk and vulnerability assessments will be carried out identify the sectors and districts that are most vulnerable to climate-related disaster i.e. floods, droughts, heatwaves, etc.
- Another important suggestion from the participants was the inclusion of gender in the NAP working groups, and implementation committees to make it gender-sensitive climate resilient adaptation.
- Regarding the inquiry into evidence of successful planning implemented by the federal government and subsequently adopted by the provinces, it was noted that the National Climate Change Policy underscores both mitigation and adaptation as priority areas for action. Moreover, Pakistan's commitment to various conventions, notably the UNFCCC, underscores the policy's significance in shaping this Adaptation Plan. Two noteworthy examples of success can be cited: one predating the devolution of climate-related matters to the provinces and another post-devolution. Prior to devolution, the USAID-funded Farm Forestry Project, spearheaded by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture throughout Pakistan during the late 1980s and early 1990s, left a substantial impact. Following devolution, the 10 billion Tree Tsunami project stands out as a remarkable achievement, with provinces recording the successful planting of 2 billion trees, showcasing significant impact.
- On a query regarding implementation of NAP measures at the provincial level, it was informed that after the 18th amendment, the provinces have the authority to develop their plans. By taking a bottom-up approach, the NAP document could further be improved based on adaptation plans developed by the provinces.
- The workshop served as an excellent platform to perceive the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as an evolving process and to understand the initiatives of provincial stakeholders within their specific regions. Soliciting feedback on the NAP enabled potential refinement and synchronization with the provincial priorities. Furthermore, aligning the NAP with the

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and existing frameworks, and emphasizing its integration into the development planning process, emerged as key areas.



10. Proposed Structure for inter-provincial Coordination Mechanism for climate change adaptation in Pakistan

A presentation was delivered by the UNEP NAP project, proposing an inter-provincial coordination mechanism for climate change adaptation to align with the NAP implementation strategy, which emphasizes the establishment of such a coordination mechanism. It was suggested that each provincial and regional planning and development department will be a member along with the others mentioned below of the Inter- Provincial Climate Change Coordination Committee (IPCAC) to be established by the Ministry of Climate & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC).

Proposed Membership Composition

The Committee would comprise of the following members:

- i. The Secretary MoCC&EC (Chair)
- ii. Senior joint Secretary/DG (Climate Change & Environment), MoCC&EC (Secretary)
- iii. Chief of Economist/Chief of Environment or Climate Change OR the person who is in charge of the provincial climate change committee/working group.
- iv. Joint Secretary from the Ministry of Planning, Development & SI
- v. Joint Secretary from the Ministry of Finance
- vi. Joint Secretary from the Ministry of Water Resources
- vii. Joint Secretary from the Ministry of Food Security
- viii. One representative from the UN System in Pakistan
- ix. One representative from the private sector
- x. One representative from the NGO sector
- xi. One representative from the academia/research institute
- xii. One representative from the development sector/donor community

Proposed Terms of Reference

The general roles of the committee will be:

- Support coordination of climate action adaptation among federal and provincial governments and non-governmental/private sector organizations to help advance the implementation of projects and policies especially those that align with the priorities of the NAP.
- Members to share a list and status of the projects, policies, and related interventions funded under the PSDP as well as the international financing under the themes of climate change adaptation.
- Advice on climate risks and opportunities for Pakistan, and to evaluate progress towards delivering the Government's National Adaptation Plan.
- Make recommendations on improving and integrating adaptation in the planning process.
- Advice on establishing mechanisms for ongoing information sharing between entities at national and sub-national levels can enable learning and coordination.
- Advise the federal and provincial ministries/departments on the development of project concept notes and proposals for priority adaptation initiatives.
- Advice on the capacity building of the various ministries on climate change adaptation.
- Members to share best practices, lessons learned, and challenges.
- Coordinate stakeholder participation in the review process of the NAP at the national, provincial, and local levels.
- Advise and coordinate as necessary the preparation for Pakistan's participation in international negotiations and representation on climate change adaptation.

Secretariat of the Committee

The MoCC&EC will serve as secretariat and chair of the Committee.

Proposed frequency of the meetings: IPCAC will convene meetings twice a year.

The exact setup and processes of the inter-provincial coordination mechanism are going to be jointly developed, based on the feedback and suggestions of the provincial governments, under the supervision of MoCC, and supported by UNEP and GIZ NAP projects. Once agreed, the MoCC&EC will notify the Committee.



11. Recommendations for the Inter-Provincial Coordination Mechanism

- The proposed Interprovincial Coordination Mechanism with a robust structure for climate change adaptation in Pakistan should be a participatory body. It is essential to delineate the roles of technical experts at the coordination level, with a strategic forum available to steer the committee. Provinces should develop coordination mechanisms tailored to their technical capacities, as implementation lies within its domain.
- Due to frequent postings and transfers, a senior-level technical focal person should be officially nominated by the concerned provincial department, based on suggestions from the Ministry of Climate Change. This individual will then become part of the coordination committee, taking responsibility for representing the province. Thus, this committee will not solely comprise government sector officials but will serve as a specialized forum where all stakeholders can have their concerns addressed.
- According to the Climate Change Act 2017, a Climate Change Authority was intended to be established to undertake the tasks mentioned under this coordination committee. However, to date, it remains non-existent. To enforce the Climate Change Act and establish the Climate Change Authority, all provinces will operate under its framework. It may even enact their legislation to grant authority within it to support the federal government. Therefore, we propose to address any impediments in establishing the Climate Change Authority comprehensively.
- The proposed inter-provincial coordination mechanism for climate change adaptation is not intended to be an implementation body; rather, it serves as a coordination mechanism for mutual learning and experience sharing on climate change adaptation.
- An Adaptation Working Group has been successfully established in KP, indicating its strategic-level operation. It would be prudent to replicate this model by forming similar working groups in other provinces. This arrangement could serve as the primary arena for inter-provincial coordination. The committee proposes that provinces establish committees, groups, or working groups at their respective levels, mirroring the successful model implemented in KP, and potentially replicating it in Punjab and Sindh. Representatives from each province will present their case, ensuring representation from provinces down to the district level. This approach enhances public awareness, actively involves local governments, and is imperative for effective coordination.
- It is recommended to create a digital platform where all sectors of each province can upload their information and activities, facilitating accessibility for all stakeholders.
- While forming a committee is essential, the Terms of Reference (TORs) of this committee should primarily focus on steering the national adaptation plan. Operational planning should be delegated to the provinces and district governments. Provinces should receive swift support for formulating and implementing provincial adaptation plans, including setting targets and allocating or informing them about financial resources.

- This committee will serve as a liaison with the Ministry of Climate Change, the nationally designated authority. Therefore, any international coordination or funding matters should be directed to this committee for further progression.
- The Ministry of Climate Change should issue directives to the provinces and strengthen their capacities to ensure effective implementation of the National Adaptation Plan, thus yielding positive outcomes.
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12. The way forward

- Once approved, the inter-provincial coordination mechanism will be officially notified by the MoCC&EC.
- Based on the information received from the provinces on climate adaptation, GIZ, and UNEP NAP projects, under the supervision of the MoCC&EC, will prepare and maintain a provincial coordination database.
- A concept note will be prepared and presented to the MoCC&EC for establishing a donor coordination mechanism under the NAP 2023.
- MoCC&EC will convene a High-Level Donor Coordination meeting to inform the donors on the provincial mapping, get an overview of projects in the field of climate adaptation by the donor and development partners to avoid duplication and build synergies.
- To ensure effective inter-provincial coordination, climate action information gathered at the provincial level will be input into the RISQ Transparency Portal, developed by GIZ and supervised by the MoCC&EC. Subsequently, project details from Pakistan's donor landscape will also be integrated. This online portal facilitates project progress monitoring, identifies synergies, and mitigates duplications.

13. Vote of thanks and closing remarks

Following the discussions, the moderator extended a heartfelt thank-you note, acknowledging the valuable feedback from all participants on behalf of UNEP and GIZ NAP projects. Reaching to an agreement on the structure and composition of the interprovincial coordination mechanism, it was noted as a testament to the provinces' vested interest in the discourse. This underscores the necessity for such sessions to be held regularly.

The workshop was formally concluded by the Director General, Mr. Asif Sahibzada. He informed the establishment of the Climate Change Authority, with the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Conservation currently awaiting approval from the Prime Minister. The Director General underscored that the workshop marked not the conclusion, but rather the continuation of an ongoing dialogue. He expressed gratitude for the engaging and insightful discussions, assuring participants that their feedback would be earnestly considered. The Ministry pledged to reconvene, incorporating their suggestions and inputs, as the successful implementation of the National Adaptation Plan heavily relies on the collaboration of provincial governments.

Workshop on the Climate Adaptation

Agenda

26 March 2024

Best Western Premier Hotel, Islamabad

Time	Session	Responsible
11:00 am –12:00 pm	Registration	GIZ and UNEP
12:00 pm –12:05 pm	Recitation of the Holy Quran	
12:05 pm - 12:15 pm	Welcome Remarks by the UNEP and GIZ	GIZ and UNEP
12:15 pm – 12:30 pm	Keynote Address by the Chief Guest- MOCC&EC	MOCC&EC
12:30 pm – 1:00 pm	An Overview of the Climate Change Portfolio in Pakistan	MOCC&EC
1:00 pm–2:00 pm	Prayers Break	
2:00 pm – 2:20 pm	Presentation from the Representative from the KP P&DD	KP P&DD
2:20 pm – 2:40 pm	Presentation from the Representative from the Punjab P&D	Punjab P&DD
2:40 pm – 3:00 pm	Presentation from the Representative from the Sindh P&D	Sindh P&DD
3:00 pm – 3:20 pm	Presentation from the Representative from the GB P&D	GB P&DD
3:20 pm – 3:40 pm	Questions and answers session on the above presentations	
3:40 pm – 4:40 pm	Group discussions on enhancing the coordination mechanism between federal and provincial governments to enhance climate change adaptation process and resilience building.	GIZ and UNEP
4:40 pm – 5:00 pm	Prayers Break	
5:00 pm – 5:30 pm	Presentation by groups on the outcome of discussions and formation of a national coordination mechanism with membership of the provinces	GIZ and UNEP
5:30 pm –5:45 pm	Closing Remarks by the MOCC&EC	
6:00 pm – 7:30 pm	Break for prayers and Iftar Dinner	GIZ and UNEP