



Civil Society Coalition For Climate Change CSCCC

2021 ANNUAL REPORT



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📍 House#138, Street #60, I-8/3, Islamabad 44000, Pakistan www.csccl.org.pk

✉ info@csccl.org.pk

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CSCCC PARTNERS





Message From Ambassador (R)
SHAFQAT KAKAKHEL
Chair Of The Board Of Directors (CSCCC)

I am pleased to commend and congratulate Aisha Khan and her small but highly committed team at CSCCC for successfully overcoming the severe constraints imposed by the disruptive COVID-19 pandemic and maintaining the momentum

of activities aimed at enabling the civil society to effectively support the initiatives of the Government and its external partners to cope with the multiple impacts of climate change.

Using 'Zoom' the CSCCC organized several consultations among experts and civil society representatives on important issues such as Urban flooding which has afflicted the large metropolis of Karachi with a population of over twenty million people and several other cities and towns in Sindh and Punjab during the previous year; the challenges and opportunities concerning afforestation given the unabated depletion of already meager forest cover, taking cognizance of the significant tree planting initiatives of the Government in KP and all other provinces; and policies and measures to enhance the resilience of human communities, economic sectors, and ecosystems that are especially vulnerable to the negative effects of coastal inundation, the shrinkage of the Indus Delta and hazards linked to climate change. The webinars were held in collaboration with the World Bank which has been supporting the Government's initiatives that were submitted for critical review to carefully selected and reputed experts as well as civil society organizations. The SDPI and the Institute of Regional Studies provided invaluable backstopping. The webinars produced a rich harvest of policy centered suggestions for the Government and the development partners such as the World Bank.

The CSCCC also convened well designed and meticulously prepared stakeholder consultation before COP held in Glasgow in November 2021 as well as after that landmark event. Executive Director Aisha Khan took part in the civil society activities at COP during COP 26.

During 2021 Aisha Khan wrote a number of articles in Pakistan's leading newspaper on global and national developments related to humankind's grim but vital battle against the galloping climate emergency threatening our planet.

I wish the CSCCC team best wishes for their continued efforts and look forward to more productive contributions in the coming years.



Message From

AISHA KHAN

Chief Executive (CSCCC)

The year 2021 set the tone for a new work culture. It carried forward some of the practices adopted during the COVID 19 pandemic to facilitate communication and share knowledge and information through virtual technologies. The new work methodology introduced many benefits such as saving time, energy and expense but it had its limitations as well. Networking and building partnerships received a setback and many initiatives that require personal presence could not be organized.

However 2021 saw CSCCC strengthen existing partnership and a series of webinars on important subjects in collaboration with the World Bank were organized. The pre and post Conference of Parties26 dialogues were held in collaboration with the Institute of Regional Studies, and advocacy outreach was expanded through participation at multiple events.

The CSCCC participation at COP26 in Glasgow received wide media coverage and helped the organization to increase its bandwidth of communication with diverse stakeholders.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our partners from civil society, academia, research and media who collaborated with us in highlighting the challenges of mitigation and adaptation in climate action. I would like to extend my gratitude to the Embassy of France for supporting the vision and the mission of the coalition in playing a meaningful role in advocacy, building capacity and strengthening partnerships.

I am grateful to the CSCCC team for their unrelenting support and look forward to working with all our partners in supporting the climate cause.

CSCCC Directors



Dr. Abid Suleri



Amb. Shafqat Kakakhel



Aisha Khan

ABOUT US

Civil Society Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC) is a licensed Coalition (registered under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984) dedicated to highlighting the subject of climate change in Pakistan and influencing policymaking at the regional, national and subnational levels through research, knowledge-sharing and advocacy.

CSCCC provides a networking platform for civil society organizations, climate experts, academia, researchers, media, private sector and concerned citizens to exchange ideas and build synergies while preserving and strengthening the autonomy and independence of its members. The coalition approach was adopted to enhance civil society capacity for effective engagement with policy makers to support mitigation and adaptation actions that build resilience and reduce vulnerability at all levels by integrating adaptation into relevant socio-economic and environmental policies for sustainable development.

The concept of the coalition is in line with the Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA) and Paris Agreement on Climate Change that recognizes civil society as a key player in framing climate policies to strengthen climate governance. The strategic focus of the coalition also covers Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development particularly SDG 13 (Climate Action). CSCCC works with “A Whole of Society Approach” to achieve its objectives.



Vision

Working actively towards promoting social, ecological, and democratic equity for a fair future and the protection of global climate



Mission

Empowering Civil Society to play a meaningful role in co-creating Policies that support climate-friendly mitigation and adaptation actions for sustainable development.



Objectives

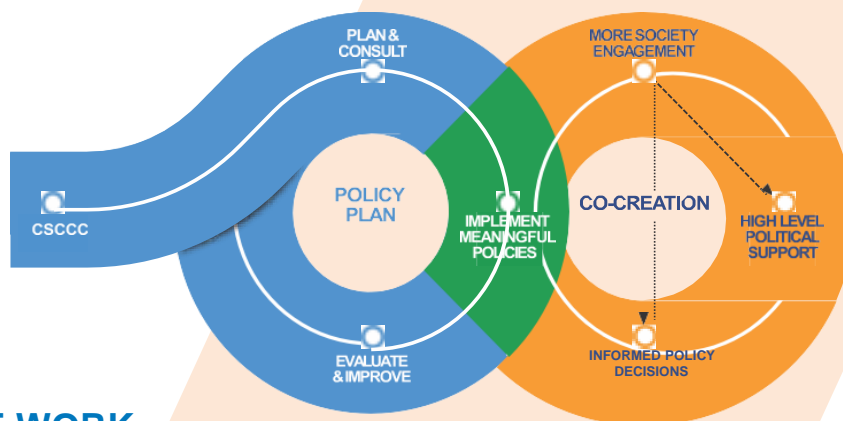
- Creating synergy of actions through collaborative approaches to develop robust linkages between stakeholders for shared objectives
- Increasing CSO capacity to perform dynamic competent functions in their roles as independent development actors with a constructive relationship with the state.
- Providing research based support to policy makers to formulate policies and programs that are contextualized in time and place.
- Promoting advocacy, raising awareness, and building capacity
- Providing inputs that help policy makers shift nations' spatial time scale to temporal planning and policy horizons

THE CSCCC MODEL

Collaboration, cooperation and co-ordination are vital for good climate governance. CSCCC's mission is to build partnerships and work with a whole of community-government, civil society, private sector, research, academia and media approach. The involvement of all stakeholders lies at the heart of the process, ensuring that policies are meaningful and effectively implemented.

Stakeholders are encouraged to participate and contribute towards climate smart adaptation and mitigation policy recommendations with temporal and spatial considerations that are place based and people centered. CSCCC takes a long term view of stepping up civil society role in informing, engaging and connecting with government as policy enablers and using research to capture and synthesize partner learning into products that inform policy planning for translating political commitment into reality.

The CSCCC Model of co-creation and consultative policymaking and action espouses the values of collaboration and inclusivity, as described in the figure below.



HOW WE WORK

The CSCCC operational methodology comprises four essential components which embody the core values of inclusivity, co-creation, and multi-stakeholder collaboration with regard to policymaking, execution and action. These components are built on the pillars of empowerment, collaboration, involvement, and consultation, as described in the figure below.



EMPOWER

government and civil society make joint decisions.

COLLABORATE

government works together with civil society to formulate solutions and incorporates advice and recommendations in decisions to the maximum extent possible.

INVOLVE

government works with civil society to ensure that their concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed, and provides feedback on how public input influenced decisions.

CONSULT

government keeps civil society informed, listens to and acknowledges concerns and aspirations, and provides feedback on how public input influences decisions.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

In recent years, a renewed focus on the essential contribution of civil society to a resilient global system alongside government and business has emerged. The rising prominence of civil society in political and developmental parlance over the past twenty years is attributed by analysts to successive waves of global democratization beginning from Latin America, the Central and Eastern European countries and spreading across the developing world including Africa.

Political scientists and practitioners have come to the realization that it is not just state institutions and policy initiatives that essentially ensure a high standard of democratic governance but also the civil society. This role of civil society has been formally highlighted at international forums such as in the Lima-Paris Action Agenda, to which Pakistan is signatory. Moreover, there has been an increasing involvement of civil society and subnational actors in the UNFCCC system for combating global climate change.

As international climate negotiations are moving ahead at a slow pace, many developing countries including Pakistan are creating new state and sub-state policies to deal with the rising negative impacts of climate change. Civil society has played a key role in pushing for the formulation of these laws, programs, policies and strategies on climate change.

It also plays the role of holding governments to account on their commitments; in identifying gaps in responses to climate change; and in ensuring that national policy making does not overlook the most marginalized segments of society including women, minorities, and the poor and vulnerable.

There are a number of means through which civil society can support and hold national and provincial governments accountable in their efforts to integrate climate change risks into planning and policy-making processes through participatory and inclusive approaches and giving voice to the most vulnerable groups.

Many of the world's lowest income countries now have active civil society coalitions that work on climate change, and they are becoming increasingly successful in their efforts as they continue to prove their credibility and usefulness. These coalitions play an important role as bridges between vulnerable communities and those with the power to enact policies that protect people from the impacts of climate change, and also as actors overseeing the monitoring and implementation of their states' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).





VIRTUAL CONFERENCES/ WEBINARS



Webinar (I): Urban Flooding

Organized by CSCCC in Collaboration with World Bank

The approval of a \$100 million World Bank funding stream last month to the province of Sindh for the Solid Waste Emergency and Efficiency Project (**SWEEP**) directly links Karachi's ailing waste and sewerage management systems to the city's annual urban flooding challenge, during the monsoon season. In 2020, excessive rains brought Pakistan's largest metropolis and economic powerhouse to a complete standstill, with **blame being laid** firmly on the clogged storm water drains and haphazard urban development. Given that the city generates a GDP of \$449 million per day, the World Bank investment should see itself recouped within a few hours of flooding avoided, come the next monsoon cycle.

The political, media and international donor attention on the Karachi flood front represents a story told time and again within the context of urban planning in the country. That Pakistan is the **fastest urbanizing** country in South Asia, expected to reach 50% urbanization by 2025, according to the United Nations Population Division. The country is also critically vulnerable to accelerating climate change, with more frequent, more intense and shifting monsoon precipitation raising the risk to urban populations of flooding today and in the near future. While climate change is adding new dimensions of flood risk to urban populations, unplanned developments in floodplains, informal settlements for the urban poor, rural-to-urban migration, and negligence in urban infrastructure investments and services provision remain the primary concerns requiring action.

Work on delineating **district wise** monsoon urban

flood risk, concluded under the direction of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in 2017, identifies 17 districts of Pakistan facing urban flood risk – four districts in Punjab and six districts in Sindh, comprising 19.96 million and 23.82 million people-at-risk, respectively. Scientific evidence points to the need for significantly raising the urban population's flood **risk perception**, and emphasizes engagement of policy dialogue to **redefine urban environment** and human settlements, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (#11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities). Punjab and Sindh retain relatively large populations, with fluid **rural-urban boundaries** that are ill-defined and beyond municipal capacity to secure against urban flooding.

Outside of the major cities, which attract political, media and donor attention, mushroom growth of secondary **cities and towns** are facing increased exposure to urban flooding. Without the requisite capital, expertise and political will to build resilience in these new zones, millions more will be added to the at-risk category in the next NDMA update, particularly as climate assessments also worsen. Approaching urban flooding under the ambit of disaster management, be it at the federal, provincial or local level, will provide **relief in the short-term**, but overcoming the growing crises of governance and ensuring urban planning follows the agenda for sustainable development necessitates rethinking what it means to live in the Pakistan city of today and tomorrow. This panel discussion seeks to highlight the core policy implementation pathways that secure Pakistan's urban environment from flood risk.

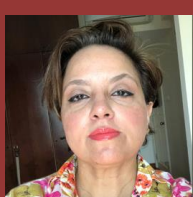
SPEAKERS



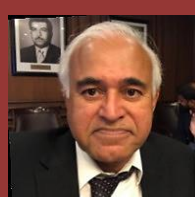
Mr. Syed Zahid Aziz
Managing Director, Water &
Sanitation Agency



Mr. Zafar Iqbal
Assistant Engineering Advisor
in Civil Engineering Wing



Dr. Nausheen Anwar
Professor City & Regional
Planning Director, Karachi
Urban Lab (KUL)




DR. Nasir Javed
Development Specialist



Dr. Noman Ahmed
Moderator

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Pakistan's urban flooding phenomenon is not unique. Many major urban centers in Asia face similar predicaments. The challenges on urban flooding in Pakistan are multifaceted. Decision makers need to tackle not just the climate crisis, but also open governance, with policy implementation.*
- Interventions are needed at all levels. Planning and implementation must have a more holistic approach and follow the SDGs. Land-use planning remains the critical element. Development of decision support and decision disclosure tools requires political will, climate sensitization among decision makers.*
- Reducing urban planning to just project development and implementation is not the right approach. Standalone initiatives are not ideal and hurt the connectivity that should be the strength of the overall urban resilience.*
- High resolution mapping and updating of urban environment is necessary for building local and national context in decision making.*
- Improve understanding that encroachments occur in all sizes, among all types of income earners. Devise strategies for dealing with the diversity of encroachments.*
- Urban policy management must focus on targets set within SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and establish targets at the district levels for urban environments on the basis of holistic (current and future) needs*
- The current urbanization trajectory of Pakistan is understood to be cross-sectoral in nature, with demand for replication of successful interventions in other cities. Beyond technical and financial support, public engagement on the environmental and social impacts need to be addressed more transparently*
- The national security apparatus of Pakistan must build emergency response and resiliency capacity at the local level. Flood forecasting and early warning systems need to be integrated into community emergency response.*
- Sustainable investment criteria must be incorporated into policy implementation, including gender mainstreaming, pro-poor decisions, and connectivity between decision makers and beneficiaries.*



Webinar (II): Afforestation – Climate Change and Ecosystem Services

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations **notes** that 420 million hectares of forest cover have been lost worldwide since 1990, due largely to overexploitation and land-use change towards agriculture. The rate of forest decline has slowed in the last five years to 10 million hectares per year, down from 16 million hectares in the 1990s. Multiple scientific efforts have built the understanding that trees are an essential response mechanism to a changing climate due to their strong carbon sequestration potential. The additional benefits of forests include enhanced ecosystem services which boost local biodiversity and, in turn, communities and the economy.

The launch of the **One Trillion** Trees Initiative by the World Economic Forum last year firmly placed trees as a central component to meeting the Paris Agreement targets to limit global warming to 1.5°C-2°C. The ambitious goal would increase global **tree cover** by one third, while reducing global emissions by the **same amount** come 2030. This mega afforestation initiative seeks to coordinate and scale up tree plantation activities being undertaken globally as part of climate commitments from major businesses, industries and a wide variety of government and civil society stakeholders.

While the initiative claimed that planting a trillion trees will sequester **200 gigatons** of carbon, scientific criticism points out that global tree restoration is a mechanism of atmospheric carbon removal, which detracts from the goal of mitigating fossil fuel emissions as quickly as possible. Second, industrial scale tree plantation activities lower the overall cost of plantations by utilizing monoculture approaches that reduce ecosystem resilience, lead to land grabbing and put local communities in direct conflict with state and private interests with reference to achievement of the same goals.

Overcoming these issues can help Pakistan improve meet its commitments to increase forest cover – currently between 2% and 5%. The narrative on tree plantation in Pakistan shifted during the tenure of the Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI) regime in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province in 2013. **KP retains** 80% of Pakistan's forest cover, which has been under threat of overexploitation and land-use change. By one estimate published in *Environmental Development*, the KP initiative is adding **\$3.8 billion** annually in ecosystem services; however, given the scope of the climate challenge for Pakistan, larger

and more streamlined efforts are required to overcome this adaptation challenge.

The completion of the KP Billion Tree Tsunami Afforestation Project and the accession of PTI to the federal government provided the necessary impetus to scale the program up to the national Ten Billion Tree Tsunami. While PTI's commitment and program design has found significant international support, there remain major questions regarding the role of executing afforestation that is holistic and inclusive, particularly as the amount allocated through development funds exceeds **PKR 125 billion**.

At present, the government has reported to the Supreme Court of Pakistan that more than **430 million** trees have been planted across a million hectares throughout the country, with provinces taken on board as 50% shareholders. Provision of **alternate fuel** sources for energy generation have also allowed local communities, particularly women, to dedicate more time towards sustainable forest management. The Ministry of Climate Change has also **announced** the launch of the National Forest Management System to move the program towards REDD+ results based payments.

Despite these efforts to bring about a sustainable forest management platform to light, the sheer scope of the project merits greater public disclosure on the part of the government. The plantation program still operates under opacity, notes the Supreme Court, especially as it relates to urban development. In the urban environments tree plantation campaigns under this program are occurring on the basis of air quality improvements, reduction in heat island effect and soil erosion, under coordination of District Commissioner's Offices. There seems to be little planning for where to plant trees for maximum impact; generally, trees are being planted where space and cooperation are available. The disproportionate impact of such decisions is that poorer communities receive far less benefit.

The complexity of afforestation globally and in Pakistan requires ongoing discussion in Pakistan, between the federal and provincial levels, as well as with the engagement of civil society and the private sector. Its implementation, though lauded internationally, merits the development of holistic policies and policy implementation tools that create benefit for all members of society in the face of climate change.

SPEAKERS



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- *Afforestation is not a silver bullet strategy for climate mitigation. It is an important pillar of climate response. Deforestation is decelerating in Pakistan, but it needs to be reversed to begin to have an impact as climate response.*
- *Monitoring, reporting and public disclosure are important elements of afforestation programs. The learning from the Billion Tree Tsunami points to a need for even greater transparency and information access, specifically by addressing information pollution.*
- *Provincial departments should present disaggregated information through their websites*
- *Forests Act 1927 applicable in all provinces of Pakistan. If these laws are broken within their jurisdiction, it is punishable. On private property that is not applicable. Even within forests, there are rights of local community. Until we provide alternative resources, communities will continue to rely on forests for livelihood. Alternate energy options are needed to reduce pressure on forestry resources. This is where REDD+ is providing supported through financial mechanisms.*
- *Conducting a Strategic Environmental Assessment will solidify the government's position five years down the road, and will be the true measure of success for these efforts if it engages all stakeholders.*
- *Water being the limiting factor, there are natural limitations to expanding tree cover in Pakistan. Reliance on only government lands is not enough to increase forest cover beyond 10%. Greening of multiple other spaces needs to be incorporated into the afforestation program to generate meaningful impact.*
- *Landscape and ecosystem services approach benefit from participatory forest management. Pakistan has yet to implement this strategy.*
- *Overcoming the challenges of population growth, industrialization and services provision to forest communities will determine the long-term sustainability of forest cover in Pakistan.*
- *Institutionalization of private sector engagement requires the development of guidance documentation and new valuation mechanisms for the business community to identify the profit motive for action.*



Webinar: Enhancing Coastal Resilience for Sindh and Balochistan

The [990-km](#) coastline of Pakistan, split between the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan, faces significant pressure to its sensitive ecology due to increasingly unsustainable development activities and human-induced climate change. Concerns for coastal resilience stem, in part, from the [shrinking Indus Delta](#) in Badin and Thatta districts, the result of increasing upstream water use, ad-hoc infrastructure development and lack of maintenance of irrigation systems. The Asian Development Bank estimates that the seventh largest delta in the world, a partially designated wetland site under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, reduced by 92% from 1833 to 2017.

This receding delta gives way to sea intrusion in Badin and Thatta districts. A [report adopted](#) by the Senate of Pakistan in 2016 described the 254-km coastline from Sir Creek to Karachi as highly vulnerable to sea intrusion, with 2.2 million hectares already lost. Expecting to worsen, analysis highlighted that Badin and Thatta would [drown](#) in the next thirty years, followed by Karachi.

Rising sea level causes sea intrusion and presents a multifaceted challenge for the vulnerable coastline of Pakistan. The UK Met Office, through its Climate Analysis for Risk Information and Services in South Asia ([CARISSA](#)) project, recently concluded regional implications for sea level rise in South Asia. The work found that regional sea level rise was not as high as the global mean, but was still significant enough to warrant long-term planning for resilience. In Pakistan, Karachi and Gwadar, major port cities along the Arabian Sea, face sea level rise between 320 millimeters and 850 millimeters, under the business-as-usual scenario. This rising sea level threatens the sustainable growth of Pakistan's largest economic hub (Karachi), its future

economic hub (Gwadar) under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), as well as the National Highway connecting the two ports.

Sea level rise in Balochistan is of relevance in Gwadar and Lasbela districts. The multibillion dollar CPEC investments seeking passage through Balochistan faces hurdles relating to coastal resilience. With a [71 percent](#) heterogeneous poor population, Balochistan suffers from capacity and budgetary constraints, with a disproportionate impact of climate change on the poor. As an example, coastal settlements of fisherfolk have lost many villages and jetties to rising sea level, lost their lives to harsher seas, and lost their agricultural land to soil erosion; all leading to outmigration towards Karachi, primarily among men.

The urban domain around the three ports (Karachi, Gwadar and Qasim) are vulnerable to extreme weather and climate change that impacts the blue economy. The lack of holistic policy implementation has seen reductions to the [natural barriers](#) that protect these areas from tsunamis and sea intrusion, namely overexploitation of mangroves and changing sea chemistry, which affects coastal coral reefs. Coral reefs are also impacted by increasingly unsustainable commercial fishing activities. The UN Sustainable Development Goal 12 – Life below Water, to which Pakistan is a signatory, urges drastic action on coastal resources extraction and protections. One effort, the national level [Protected Areas Initiative](#), includes plans to enhance eco-tourism and sustainable livelihoods by establishing national parks along the virgin coastlines of Sindh and Balochistan. However, the lack of representation of coastal communities in policy planning and implementation, specifically community resilience capacity development, presents a massive challenge for such initiatives.

Key Takeaways

- Coastal resilience must be taken more seriously in Pakistan as coastlines are at the frontlines of climate impacts, from extreme weather episodes (cyclones and storm surges), sea intrusion and changes to the Indus river delta from upstream changes.
- Coastal resilience measures must embed impact reduction into decision making with respect to livelihoods (poverty) and population migration. Securing communities and their livelihoods within their rural environments provides local opportunities for resilience that reduces pressure on urban environments from rural-urban migration.
- The development of comprehensive risk frameworks rests on thorough, scientific analysis of climate projections, and their validation against on-ground monitoring and coordination activities. NIO should play a significant role in developing scientific outputs that are in line with the strategies defined at the national and provincial levels.
- Multipurpose disaster shelters have been piloted in the Sindh region (generally at schools), however, they are considered not successful at this stage, as the cost of rehabilitating the shelters back to their original purpose post-disaster response is very high. Appropriate budgeting for such activities, and training of disaster stricken persons on shelter maintenance is recommended.
- The deployment of early warning systems have shown to be the most effective strategy for mitigating initial disaster damages, and incorporating traditional knowledge at the community level increases effective participation during the initial disaster phase.
- There is a need for greater transparency in the planting and use of mangroves for enhancing ecosystem services, with mapping and plantation activities requiring greater public disclosure.
- Biological barriers, such as mangroves, need to be reinforced with additional engineering barriers, such as sea walls, to reduce the level of sea intrusion. These activities require planning, approval and coordination to determine where they can serve as add-ons to biological barriers.
- Riverine forests (2 million acres) play a role in coastal resilience as well, but their management is different from mangroves ecosystems. They face water shortage due to upstream water use. The Sindh Forestry Department only controls approximately 33% of such forests, and requires stronger coordination with multiple other agencies to ensure compliance with national and local legislation on the remaining 67%.



MS. SWARNA KAZI

Senior Disaster Risk Management
Specialist, World Bank



**MR. SYED SLAMAN
SHAH**

Director General, Sindh



MR. RIAZ WAGAN

Forestry Specialist,
Sindh Forest Department



DR. NUZHAT KHAN

Founder, Ceo ELENKS
CONSULTANTS for
Sustainable Solution



DR. IRFAN TARIQ

Director General,
Ministry of Climate Change



Mr. MOAZZAM KHAN

Coordinator MFF IUCN

Pre-Cop26 Seminar

From Paris to Glasgow



Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change co-hosted the PreCOP26 in collaboration with the **Embassy of France**, The **Institute of Regional Studies** and **Sustainable Development Policy Institute**

COP26 is the 26th session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The summit will be attended by the heads of state of the countries that signed the UNFCCC, as well as a variety of climate experts and campaigners, in order to agree and accelerate action on the Paris Agreement. The UK in partnership with Italy, is hosting the summit this year in Glasgow from 1-12 November 2021 after it was delayed by a year due to the COVID19 pandemic.

The Paris agreement was adopted in December 2015 by 197 countries around the world and marked a turning point in the global efforts to tackle the climate crisis and adapt to its effects. The agreement works on a five year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate actions to be carried out by signatories.

COP26 will give parties a critical opportunity to assess how far they have come in meeting initial Paris Agreement emission target, and set new targets for the next five year cycle. It will also be the first time nations will be convening since the US departure and subsequent re-entry to the Paris Agreement, which was seen by many as a disruptive influence on achieving the initial goals.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) are at the heart of the Paris Agreement. Cop26 provides the first chance to nations to review commitments and strengthen ambition. This is important because since the Paris Agreement there has been much greater clarity on the danger of exceeding 1.5° Celsius. The first round of NDC turned out to be insufficient to limit warming below 2°Celsius. New and more ambitious pledges are required at COP26.





The Pre-COP26 event was attended by diverse stakeholders. The journey from Paris to Glasgow was covered by guest speakers from Pakistan, France, Italy & UK.

The Q&A session provided opportunity for an interactive dialogue between the speakers and the participants

The conversation also served as a knowledge sharing bridge between policy maker and the people



PRE COP26

From Paris to Glasgow

8 September, 2021
(9.30 am—1.30 pm)

Venue: Institute of Regional Studies, 2 Atatürk Ave, F-5/2, Islamabad

PROGRAM AGENDA		
9:30 - 9:55 AM	Registration & Networking	
10:00 - 10:05 AM	Welcome Remarks & Introductory Comments	<i>Ambassador Nadeem Riyaz</i> President, Institute of Regional Studies <i>Aisha Khan</i> Chief Executive, CSCCC
10:05 - 11:15 AM	SESSION I – COP26 OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES	
	Moderator: Amb @ Nadeem Riyaz	
Keynote Speaker	Andleeb Abbas, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs	
Panel Speakers	H.E Dr. Christian Turner CMG, British High Commissioner to Pakistan H.E Andreas Ferrarese, Ambassador of Italy to Pakistan Mr. Yves Manville, Chargé d'Affaires (France) Aisha Khan, Chief Executive, CSCCC	
11:15 - 11:35 AM	<i>Q&A Session</i>	
11:35 - 11:55 AM	<i>Tea Break</i>	
12:05 - 1:10 PM	SESSION II – Framing Pakistan's Agenda at COP 26	
	Moderator: Dr. Hina Aslam	
Keynote Speaker	Mr. Malik Amin Aslam, Minister for Climate Change/ Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Climate Change	
Panel Speakers	Ms. Rukhsana Naveed, Parliamentary Secretary Mr. Najy Benhassine, World Bank Country Director Mr. M. Irfan Tariq, Director General (Env & CC) Dr. Abid Suleri, Executive Director SDPI	
1:10 - 1:25 PM	<i>Q&A Session</i>	
1:25 - 1:30 PM	Closing Remarks: Amb @ Shafqat Kakakhel	
1:30 PM	Lunch	

RSVP: For any queries or further information, please contact **Mr. Haroon Ashraf** (haroon@csecc.org.pk, Phone: 0345-8589010) or **Mr. Shahid Ilyas** (divasakbarkhan@gmail.com, Phone: 03332003783)

Key messages

Malik Amin Aslam: “For Pakistan it is important to give the message at COP26 that despite being affected by climate change in an unjust manner, the country is adopting nature based approaches to be a part of the solution.”



Andleeb Abbas: “ Climate change is a priority for Pakistan and a matter of personal focus for the Prime Minister. Climate change is all encompassing and affects everyone therefore coordination and cooperation is the way forward.”



H.E Dr. Christian Turner: “The four climate goals for COP26: (i) Ambitious 2030 emissions reduction targets (ii) Support vulnerable countries (iii) Focus on finance (iv) Partnerships. Pakistan is in a great position to show global leadership on climate change.”



H.E Andreas Ferrarese: “ Italy and Pakistan will co-host a side initiative at COP26 on mountain climate in which Pakistan will play a central role in addressing challenges related to conservation of the Central Karakoram Ecosystem.”



Mr. Yves Manville: “As a guarantor of the spirit of the Paris Agreement France has raised its commitment to international climate action through an increased support to climate finance with £ 6 billion/year from 2021 to 2025.”



Najy Benhassine: “The World Bank will focus on water in Pakistan to support climate change. The Bank has also signed an agreement with NDRMF for \$188 million dollars for the Pakistan hydro-met and ecosystem restoration services project.”



Key messages

Irfan Tariq: “Pakistan adopted a very comprehensive process to update the Nationally Determined Contributions which lasted for 6-8 months. Pakistan is well prepared to attend the upcoming climate summit in Glasgow.”



Annabel Gerry: “The readiness of countries to receive climate finance is important and requires attention. The UK is very keen to encourage non-state actors to join the race to resilience campaign”.



Abid Suleri: “The government has already pledged that 60% of our energy mix would consist of clean and green energy by 2030. We have to see how policy supports that pledge. Policies are more integrated towards combating the negative impacts of climate change.”



Shafqat Kakakhel: “The most important issue facing humankind is to prevent further exacerbation of climate change. This will require behavior and policy changes at all levels. Countries need to demonstrate urgency in action.”



Nadeem Riyaz: “According to Asian Development Bank study Pakistan is facing 3.8 billion dollar annual economic loss due to climate change. COP26 is expected to play a crucial role in paving the way for sustainable recovery and setting ambitious but achievable targets for climate adaptation and mitigation.”



Aisha Khan: “We are living in an altered socio-economic landscape fraught with fragility and crises. Between Climate- Conflict & COVID the future remains uncertain. Climate diplomacy will be the most important aspect of bilateral and multilateral engagements in future.”



Post COP26

Organized in collaboration with the **Institute of Regional Studies, the Embassy of France and SDPI**

The event was attended by a wide stakeholder group who engaged in a vibrant dialogue with the panelists and appreciated the efforts of the organizers in facilitating cross pollination of ideas and raising awareness of local people about international negotiations on climate change



Minister of Climate Change/ SAPM

The keynote by **SAPM Malik Amin Aslam** set the tone for the discussion. He highlighted both the achievements and the shortfalls of the Glasgow Climate Pact 2021. The SAPM also elaborated on the updated NDC and apprised the audience about the acknowledgments that Pakistan received on its tree plantation campaign and optimal utilization of finance in climate spending.

- *Country Statement well received at the global platform*
- *25 side events held at Pakistan pavilion*
- *Pakistan signed agreements with UAE, Germany, Britain and the US*
- *MoU signed with ADB.*
- *Pakistan Acclaimed climate champion by UNEP.*
- *Pakistan made part of 8 important committees.*
- *Pakistan re-elected as vice president of the conference.*
- *Pakistan to chair the Asia Pacific and G77 plus China group in 2022.*
- *World Bank agrees to provide financial assistance for nature based solutions.*



Ambassador Of Italy in Pakistan

H.E Andreas Ferrarese “As co-host with the UK government at the Glasgow Summit. I wish to highlight three important achievements of the conference. First the increasing role of non-state actors, second major collaboration between public & private sectors & third greater inclusion of young people in the climate change debate. This will accelerate the pace and keep the ambition of 1.5°C alive.”



Ambassador Of France in Pakistan

Mr. Yves Manville: “Climate Negotiations are complex and require time and patience to build consensus. In Paris the fundamentals of the climate agreement were reached but it takes much more effort to reach agreement on modalities, responsibilities & timelines for delivery. The Glasgow Summit was another step forward in this direction.”



Member National Assembly

Ms. Romina Khurshid Alam (MNA) “Parliament needs to make inclusive bodies on climate change & create watchdog & pressure groups to monitor the progress of developed nations in providing finance & making carbon cuts as pledged in their NDCs.”



World Bank Country Director

Najy Benhassine: “The World Bank will continue to provide support to restore ecosystems through nature based solutions. It will also work closely with the government of Punjab to improve air quality and promote hydro-solidarity at the national level to strengthen regional resilience”.



**Executive Director
SDPI**

Dr. Abid Suleri: “Climate Change poses multiple challenges to Pakistan but food security remains its number one priority. It is extremely important to take concrete measures to ensure that Pakistan does not face a food crisis as a result of the changing climate & its impact on agriculture.”



Chairperson CSCCC

Amb.(rtd) Shafqat Kakahel: “Climate Change is a top global concern & is likely to remain so. It is important to keep alive the spirit of multilateralism for curtailing the effects of climate change and reducing its disastrous impacts. This can best be achieved through climate justice, equity and just transition.”



President IRS

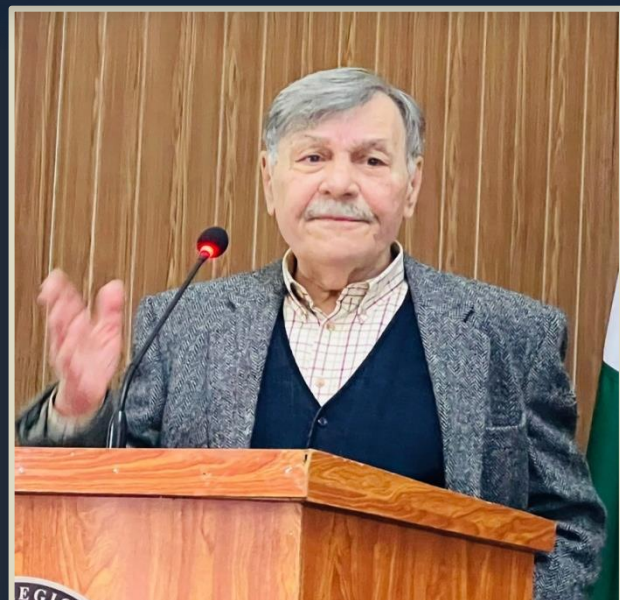
Nadeem Riyaz: “Time is running out. COP 26 has concluded its deliberations but work on way forward has just began. New momentum leading up to COP27 should focus on inclusion and engaging academia, researchers, civil society and stakeholder institutions at national, regional and international level to work in tandem on climate action”.



CEO CSCCC

Aisha Khan: “Its not easy to achieve consensus on complex and sometimes contentious climate issues among 200 countries and be simultaneously chasing time window for closing . But it is imperative that we move past incremental progress to real step change. That's why its important that this agenda is seamlessly owned by everyone. Together we can, divided we perish”





Participation in COP 26

CSCCC attended COP26 as an observer

CSCCC participation at the Climate Summit 2021 was highly productive and helped the CSCCC platform to make progress on its objectives of strengthening networking and increasing the band width of the climate advocacy message.

Aisha Khan, CEO CSCCC sharing views on Climate Change to DUNYA NEWS on COP26 Conference



Aisha Khan, CEO CSCCC sharing views on Climate Change to Geo News on COP26 Conference



The participation enabled to enhance the profile of the organization and get recognition on the national/UK media with extensive coverage on both the electronic and print media. The visibility of civil society representation sent a very positive signal and attracted attention from the Pakistani community in Scotland. CSCCC was able to get a buy in from the Pakistan Social Club Scotland for starting a Climate Chapter with the help of CSCCC.

The presence at COP26 afforded the opportunity to network with other stakeholders and share ideas for engaging youth and using platforms for raising awareness as well as galvanizing communities to work together as agents of change.

CEO Aisha Khan sharing views on climate perspectives to DUNIYA NEWS on COP26



Aisha Khan, CEO CSCCC giving remarks on Climate Change to UK44 channel on COP26 Conference



ADVOCACY & KNOWLEDGE SHARING

The Participation at COP27 afforded CSCCC the opportunity to witness first hand the lugubrious process of climate negotiations and the role parties in steering the conversation forward. While the outcome was diluted, delayed and disappointing, it nevertheless kept hope alive for coming closer to an agreement on emission reduction sooner than later. Other than value addition that comes from experience, CSCCC was also able to network with other stakeholders and use print & electronic media to share its perspective with a wider audience.

Exposure & Experience are an important part of learning, assimilating knowledge and disseminating information to increase the band width of climate advocacy. CSCCC looks forward to strengthening its engagement with diverse stakeholders & playing a meaningful role in forging alliances that work for people & planet



Aisha Khan, CE CSCCC, speaking at the Plenary Session on "Opportunities and Challenges for Resilience to Climate Change" in the 22nd Annual Population Research Conference, 2021 organized by The Population Association of Pakistan (PAP) and National University of Sciences & Technology (NUST).



In conversation with Amb(rtd) Shafqat Kakakhel at a Seminar on Regional Climate Cooperation at the Institute of Regional Studies

IN THE MEDIA

Bridging the gap

NSP's challenge will be to match intent with action.

PUBLISHED 28 JAN, 2022 08:06AM

Inheritance of loss

The stage is set for a return to the law of the jungle.

PUBLISHED 08 JAN, 2022 06:31AM

Paris to Glasgow

We are left with just nine years to prevent a climate catastrophe.

PUBLISHED 14 NOV, 2021 07:13AM

Mountains & women

Mountain women face double marginalization.

PUBLISHED 14 APR, 2021 07:59AM

Water challenges

Transboundary water-sharing needs regional cooperation.

PUBLISHED 28 MAR, 2021 06:43AM

