***Local Government and Rural Development Department***

Pakistan NDC implementation framework template Document

# Background

Pakistan is a lower middle-income country with GDP at USD 284 billion. Pakistan’s contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions is meager however the impacts of climate change faced in the country are abundant. Pakistan has been ranked 8th most vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change[[1]](#footnote-1) and adaptation is biggest domestic climate change challenge faced by Pakistan today. ND-Gain Index[[2]](#footnote-2) has placed Pakistan as the 27th least ready’ country in the world to address the impacts of climate change. The increased temperatures, varied precipitation and monsoon patterns, and increased emissions have resulted in increased frequency of extreme weather events (floods, tropical cyclones, droughts, landslides, Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)); consequently impacting livelihood and food security. In addition, Pakistan’s air quality has been significantly worsening accounting for PKR 62-65 Billion losses annually. Government of Pakistan (GoP) has lately taken multiple actions to respond to air pollution and climate change in an integrated manner and plans to continue the efforts through focused interventions.

## Paris Agreement and Pakistan’s Contribution

Pakistan ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 and as an obligation under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) update process, the Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan (MoCC) submitted Pakistan’s updated NDCs in 2021. Aimed at achieving reduced poverty and ensuring stable economy, the updated NDCs commit to abate overall 50% of Pakistan’s projected GHG emissions by 2030. The enhanced commitment will be contributed by the shift to 60% renewable energy for electricity generation, and 30% to electric vehicles by 2030 and complete ban on the use of imported coal. The success of restoring the forest cover and conservation efforts was corroborated when the latest GHG inventory of 2018 reported an 8.7% decline in projected GHG emissions for the year 2018 (sequestration of 8.4 Mt CO2e). Encouraged by these analytics, Pakistan commits to enhance its reliance on Nature-based Solutions (NbS) underpinned by the fact that Ten Billion Tree Tsunami program (TBTTP) will alone sequester 148.76 MtCO2e if fully implemented.

To achieve these set commitments, it is estimated that transition to renewable energy will cost Pakistan US$ 101 billion by 2030 plus additional US$ 65 billion by 2040 given costs involved in completing in-progress renewable energy projects, building additional hydropower (US$50 Billion by 2030 and US$80 Billion by 2040) and transmission lines (US$ 20 billion), and phasing out coal (US$ 18 billon to buy out Pakistan’s coal power plants and US$ 13 billion to replace the energy production capacity of coal power plants with solar). Pakistan’s adaptation cost ranges of between US$ 7–14 billion per annum to 2050. Financing these initiatives is considered a challenge in NDCs and Pakistan in the NDCs commits to employing the instruments on enhanced ambition provided in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, public-private partnerships and international climate finance opportunities including Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Fund (GEF) etc.

# NDC Implementation

## Strategic objectives

It illustrates a pathway for implementing outlined activities and articulates aspects of the enabling environment that may need strengthening to reach the targets set out in the updated NDC. To achieve this goal, following **objectives** are pursued:

* Strengthening enabling environment (e.g., policies, regulations, institutional arrangements) to overcome articulated challenges and barriers to implementing activities committed
* Identify possible sources of funding and Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) for the implementation of the NDC in all economic sectors, with a view to develop a financial investment plan
* Increasing awareness among stakeholders[[3]](#footnote-3) about what is required to achieve the NDC targets by seeking technical expertise, increasing buy-in for action in new areas and building knowledge capital in key institutions

### Provincial Chapters

The 18th amendment to Pakistan’s constitution in 2010 has led to delegating more power to provinces. MoCC being the national entity, is responsible for formulating the national policies and provinces are responsible to adopt these policies into their planning and operations in different economic sectors. Since climate change is a cross sectoral subject and in some cases provincial and local capacities are limited on climate change concepts, MoCC understands the need for provinces to adopt NDCs in to a form of a roadmap with monitoring and evaluation mechanism. This activity is a subsequent action to “Priority actions, Implementation schedule and Costs” which will essentially provide a good evidence on what actions to prioritize in what sectors based on the costs and logistics and when to implement. The **provincial roadmap formulation** will follow following proposed steps:

* *Taking stock of the NDC sectors at sub-national level which will essentially cover the understanding of what targets are being committed in NDCs and how provincial level policy instruments and actions will be implemented. This will also require identification of gaps for regular stock-taking to report back to UNFCCC.*
* *Assessing the human and information capacities required for NDC implementation for prioritized actions in priority sectors which will help devise a plan to build capacity in both short and long terms.*
* *Assessing the policy instruments and institutional readiness for implementing the NDC which will cover analysis of different mitigation and adaptation policy instruments and deciding most suitable approach to attain desired NDC outcomes. This will also require an overhaul of existing practices in terms of policies as well as roles and responsibilities among different economic sectors based on addressing bottle-necks to NDC implementation.*
* *Assessing the regulatory framework to review regulatory frameworks to ensure that these can help drive NDC implementation and bring about the agreed policy objectives*
* *Mapping the financial support which will then inform national climate finance framework*
* *Monitoring progress and reporting back to MoCC on decided set of indicators consistent and captured within the national inventory, BTR reporting, and feed into the Paris Agreement’s global stocktake*

The proposed steps will require extensive stakeholder consultations to ensure larger political buy-in and ownership among various actors involved in successful implementation of the roadmap. Through literature and data collected during NDC update process, following impacts are recognized in provinces:

**Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir**: Just like KPK, GB and AJK are responsible for the supply of electricity for the entire country from its hydro-power stations. The regions are responsible for the operation and maintenance of these infrastructures and require additional resources to convert these to climate resilient infrastructure. In addition, region is also prone to GLOFs, flash floods, avalanches, heatwaves etc.

Provinces will undergo the stages highlighted under **provincial roadmap formulation** to prioritize areas of intervention for short, medium and long-term. Based on these prioritization, MoCC will be coordinating with provinces and will regularly monitor and evaluate their progress. The quarterly progress reports submitted by provinces will also be a way for provinces to communicate their needs like finances, technical assistance etc. to MoCC to make necessary arrangements. These financial needs will then inform financial framework covered in next section.

Based on the national and sub-national situation analysis, following actions with responsibilities and targets were committed in updated NDCs:

**Table 1: Supporting Adaptation Actions & Indicators**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Objective | Supporting Actions | Lead Organization | Indicators | Priority by Provinces  (H,M,L) |
| Improve climate resilience of communities through improved development outcomes in WASH sector | Vulnerability analysis for potential adaptation options targeted and designed for specific needs of communities | MoCC (GCISC)/ Provincial department | Number of relevant vulnerability assessment studies undertaken |  |
| Adopt low cost, climate resilient technology available for infrastructure | MoCC/ Provincial department | Number of low-cost climate resilient technologies piloted |  |
| Explore opportunity for metered water supply on cost recovery basis | MoCC/ Provincial department | Number of pilots rolled out for metered water supply |  |

1. GermanWatch Climate Risk Index 2021 Available at: https://germanwatch.org/en/19777 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. ND-Gain Index Available at: https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/country/pakistan [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Public, private, donors/investors, academia, development banks, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)