



COP 28 Post Visit Report: Pakistan's Commitment to Climate Action



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Head of Delegation

Mr. Asif Hyder Shah, Secretary



Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination

Islamabad, Pakistan

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BACKGROUND

The year 1992 marked the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), a significant step that initiated an international and coordinated response to tackle climate change. This convention established the fundamental legal framework and principles for global cooperation on addressing climate change, aiming to stabilize the concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere and prevent "dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system." The UNFCCC came into force on March 21, 1994, and currently has 197 member parties.

To enhance the efficacy of the UNFCCC, a complementary agreement called the Kyoto Protocol was adopted in December 1997. The protocol obligated industrialized nations and countries in transition to a market economy to commit to specific targets for reducing emissions of a basket of six GHGs. The Kyoto Protocol became effective on February 16, 2005, with 192 parties as signatories. Its initial commitment period spanned from 2008 to 2012, followed by a second commitment period from 2013 to 2020.

In December 2015, a pivotal milestone was achieved as parties to the UNFCCC adopted the Paris Agreements. This agreement represents a comprehensive and coordinated international effort wherein all participating countries commit to submitting Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), outlining their climate action plans. The Paris Agreement came into force on November 4, 2016, and to date, 193 parties have ratified this accord. The overarching objective is to facilitate global collaboration and ensure concerted efforts in addressing the challenges posed by climate change. Additionally, a Global Stocktake is to be conducted every five years to assess collective progress in mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation.

CONFERENCE OF PARTIES (COP)

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is an integral component of the international response to climate change initiated by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Established in 1992, the UNFCCC laid the foundation for global cooperation to tackle climate change. The COP, as the highest decision-making body, was mandated to regularly assess and advance the implementation of the convention's goals. The inaugural COP meeting, COP1, took place in Berlin in 1995, marking the commencement of a series of annual conferences that have since become instrumental in shaping the landscape of international climate policy.

Over the years, COP meetings have witnessed significant milestones. COP3 in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997 resulted in the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, an annex to the UNFCCC that outlined legally binding emission reduction commitments for developed nations. COP15 in Copenhagen in 2009 aimed to establish a successor to the Kyoto Protocol but faced challenges in reaching a comprehensive agreement. Subsequent COPs, including COP21 in Paris in 2015, have focused on building consensus and fostering collaboration among nations to address the escalating climate crisis.

The UNFCCC processes within COP involve negotiations and discussions on key thematic areas, including mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building. Parties submit nationally determined contributions (NDCs), outlining their climate action plans. The COP also facilitates subsidiary bodies, such as the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), which play crucial roles in providing scientific assessments and ensuring effective implementation of the convention. The UNFCCC Secretariat supports all institutions involved in the negotiations, as well as the Bureau of the COP/ CMP/ CMA, which is the executive body that advises the President of the Conference.

COP meetings underscore the collective commitment of nations to find equitable and sustainable solutions to climate change, fostering a collaborative framework that transcends geopolitical boundaries. The ongoing evolution of COP and UNFCCC processes reflects the dynamic and coordinated nature of international efforts to address the complex challenges posed by climate change.

Key Milestones in COP History: Shaping Global Climate Policy and Agreements

Marrakech 2016: The UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakech (COP22) in November 2016 marked the inaugural meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). Noteworthy decisions included the initiation of a process to define information requirements under Paris Agreement Article 9.5, focusing on ex-ante biennial finance communications by developed nations.

Fiji/Bonn 2017: The Fiji/Bonn Climate Change Conference, held in Bonn in November 2017, was presided over by Fiji. Here, the COP launched the Talanoa Dialogue, a facilitative dialogue aimed at assessing collective progress toward the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. The "Fiji Momentum for Implementation" decision underscored the importance of pre-2020 implementation and ambition.

Katowice 2018: The Katowice Climate Change Conference in December 2018 in Poland marked the conclusion of a pivotal year in climate negotiations. The "Katowice Climate Package" was adopted, finalizing nearly all elements of the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP). However, unresolved matters included cooperative approaches under Article 6, with a commitment to conclude this work in 2019.

Chile/Madrid 2019: The Chile/Madrid Climate Change Conference in December 2019, under the Presidency of Chile, resulted in the establishment of the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage. The COP adopted the enhanced five-year Lima Work Programme and its Gender Action Plan. Challenges were evident, particularly in reaching agreements on Article 6 and long-term finance.

Glasgow 2021: The Glasgow Climate Change Conference (COP26) held in Scotland from October 31 to November 12, 2021, saw the finalization of the Paris Agreement rulebook. The "Glasgow Climate Pact" included references to **phasing down unabated coal power** and phasing out

inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. Agreements were reached on global goals for adaptation, scaling up mitigation, and initiating dialogues on ocean-based climate action.

Sharm El-Sheikh 2022: The Climate Change Conference in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, from November 6 to 20, 2022, concluded with 60 decisions, marking a significant step in global climate efforts. Notably:

- Acknowledgment of the need for financial assistance to address climate change-induced loss and damage, leading to the establishment of a fund and funding arrangements, with details to be worked out in 2023.
- Key initiatives, such as work programs focusing on scaling up mitigation ambition and achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), played a crucial role in shaping the conference outcomes.
- Adoption of the "Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan," encapsulated in two overarching cover decisions. This included commitments to phase down unabated coal power and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, aligning with the principles of the Glasgow Climate Pact.
- Urgent calls and initiatives, including urging parties to communicate updated climate plans promptly before CMA 5, establishing a work program on just transition, and calling for multilateral development bank reform.
- Initiation of the process to select the host for the Santiago Network secretariat and continuation of technical dialogues under the Global Stocktake (GST).

COP28: THE UAE CONSENSUS & PAKISTAN'S STANCE

COP28, also known as the The UAE Climate Change Conference, spanned from November 30 to December 13, 2023 and concluded 23 hours beyond the originally scheduled timeframe. The conference comprised the 28th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 18), the 5th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 5), and the 59th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 59) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 59).

- The 2023 Dubai Climate Change Conference commenced positively, with the adoption of a decision operationalizing the newly established loss and damage fund during the opening plenary. Pledges for its initial capitalization were announced by various parties, facilitated by an agreement reached in the Transitional Committee throughout 2023.
- Meeting agendas were promptly adopted, and pre-session consultations successfully addressed contentious issues, incorporating them into presidency consultations or existing agenda items to avoid stand-alone consideration.

- Negotiations throughout the two-week conference proved challenging, particularly on central outcomes such as the inaugural Global Stocktake (GST), the framework for implementing the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), the mitigation work programme, just transition pathways, and matters related to Paris Agreement Article 2.1(c).
- A significant decision was reached on the GST, emphasizing the imperative for profound, swift, and sustained reductions in GHG emissions in alignment with 1.5°C pathways. Parties were encouraged to incorporate ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets in their next nationally determined contributions.
- The decision urged parties to contribute, in a nationally-determined manner, to global efforts such as tripling renewable energy capacity, doubling energy efficiency improvements, phasing down unabated coal power, achieving net zero emission energy systems, transitioning from fossil fuels, and accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies.
- Closing statements highlighted the difficulty in reaching a compromise on the GST, with concerns raised about the lack of a clear reference to fossil fuel phaseout, weak language on coal and methane, and potential loopholes associated with "transitional fuels." Despite differing perspectives, the decision is hailed as a significant step toward the "beginning of the end of fossil fuels."
- Additional outcomes encompassed the adoption of the GGA framework, the designation of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the UN Office for Project Services as hosts for the Santiago Network on loss and damage, the initiation of the work programme on just transition pathways, a commitment to strengthen the dialogue on aligning finance flows with low-GHG climate-resilient development, and the convening of expert dialogues on mountains and climate change and the disproportionate impacts of climate change on children in June 2024.

Pakistan at COP 28 Negotiations

Pakistan actively participated as a responsible member of the global community and remained dedicated to upholding the principles outlined in the UN Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC). As a developing nation and a Non-Annex I Party to both the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, Pakistan committed to the tenets of "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)." Additionally, as a party to the Paris Agreement, Pakistan diligently adheres to its obligations. In pursuit of its goals, Pakistan collaborates with Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC) and is a member of the G-77 & China alliance.

1. First Global Stocktake at COP28: Assessing Progress and Shaping Climate Action

At COP28, the inaugural Global Stocktake (GST) under the Paris Agreement unfolded in Dubai, marking the culmination of an 18-month technical phase. Ministers engaged in consultations during the first week, addressing diverse facets such as mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, means of implementation, and finance. Debates centered

on referencing IPCC reports, Convention principles, and differentiation issues. In mitigation discussions, parties acknowledged progress while emphasizing persistent challenges, focusing on language related to energy transition and supporting a fossil fuel phase-down coupled with renewable energy acceleration. Adaptation considerations underscored interlinkages with mitigation and loss and damage, calling for recognition of IPCC findings and a commitment to double adaptation finance. Discussions on loss and damage, means of implementation, and finance featured prominently, emphasizing the finance gap and urging developed countries to meet commitments. Technology transfer and capacity gaps were acknowledged in technology discussions, while response measures focused on impacts assessment and a just transition. The CMA stressed multilateralism and urgency in scaling up adaptation finance and technology deployment. Recognizing collective progress but expressing concern over the implementation gap, the CMA underscored the need for urgent action aligned with the 1.5°C goal. Key outcomes included emphasis on mitigation efforts, carbon budget constraints, and accelerated energy transition. The CMA called for increased ambition in NDCs, urging parties to communicate NDCs by 2025, with an annual GST dialogue, technology implementation program, and enhanced adaptation action forming part of the comprehensive roadmap for future action.

Pakistan's Stance

Pakistan engaged in negotiations that led to the adoption of the first-ever Global Stocktake (GST) under the Paris Agreement. Pakistan's emphasis on the importance of a balanced approach to emissions reduction, sector-specific strategies, and explicit language regarding fossil fuels demonstrated a commitment to a comprehensive and impactful GST framework. The nation's involvement in shaping the agreement, despite facing opposition and criticisms, highlighted its dedication to accelerating global efforts to mitigate climate change.

2. Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme (MWP)

Overview: Achievements and Next Steps

During COP28 discussions on the Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme (MWP), participants evaluated progress, opportunities, and challenges, considering the annual report of the Mitigation Work Programme. Informal consultations revealed divergent views on the inclusion of global dialogue elements in the decision text, with disagreements on the way forward, including differing opinions on increasing mitigation ambition aligned with the 1.5°C target. Ministerial consultations and a highlevel roundtable focused on fossil fuels, Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), and just energy transition. The CMA adopted Decision FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/L.16, acknowledging findings and opportunities in the annual report and encouraging future engagement. The cooperative approaches under Paris Agreement Article 6.2 faced challenges, with debates on voluntary cooperation principles and ITMOs leading to a lack of agreement. Similar challenges emerged in discussions on the rules for

Article 6.4 Mechanism, resulting in a request for further consideration at SBSTA 60. Debates on the Framework for Non-Market Approaches under Article 6.8, aviation and maritime transport, and matters related to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) showcased varied perspectives. Joint Implementation saw allocation of residual financial resources for digital measures, while the High-level Ministerial Roundtable on increased ambition of Kyoto Protocol commitments lacked consensus, leaving it on the provisional agenda for CMP 19 in 2024.

Pakistan's stance

Pakistan's Stance on Article 6: Upholding Transparency and Climate Ambition

During COP28 negotiations, Pakistan actively defended the principles of transparency, human rights, and climate ambition in discussions surrounding Article 6.2 and 6.4. The delegation engaged in extensive talks over two weeks, emphasizing the importance of safeguards and regulations to ensure the alignment of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with their commitment to unrestrained markets.

Mitigation Work Programme: Navigating Challenges for Clean-Energy Pathways

Pakistan played a crucial role in the Mitigation Work Programme, focusing on accelerating clean-energy pathways to 2030. Despite challenges related to duplication, scaling up actions, and the just energy transition, Pakistan's delegation actively participated in discussions. The final text, accepted on the last day of COP28, reflected ongoing mistrust among parties regarding the sharing of mitigation burdens and financial aspects.

3. Adaptation Agenda Advancements: Framework Adoption, Committee Review, and National Plans Consideration

In Dubai, parties at COP28 concluded a two-year work programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), aiming to adopt a framework with targets. Co-Facilitators were assigned to draft a decision, leading to divergent views on principles, equity, Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), targets, means of implementation, finance, reporting requirements, and the urgency of enhanced adaptation action. The CMA ultimately adopted Decision FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/L.18, concluding the GGA work programme, adopting the framework, and agreeing on targets related to the iterative adaptation cycle. The decision urged increased ambition, affirmed no additional reporting burden on parties, emphasized adaptation finance, and initiated a two-year work programme on indicators. Concerning the Adaptation Committee and Committee Review, parties suggested adding forward-looking elements for resilience and greater engagement with IPCC Working Group II, with the matter carried over to the provisional agenda for SB 60 in June 2024 due to incomplete work by the SBs. Despite discussions on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and a "textual building blocks" document, consensus on a decision was elusive. Developing countries advocated for rapid support scaling for turning adaptation plans into implementation, while views diverged on relationships with other bodies. The SBI adopted conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.23),

acknowledging NAP progress and agreeing to continue consideration at SBI 60 in June 2024. The COP noted SBI conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.24), inviting developed countries to share NAPs, urging resource provision, and seeking continued support for Least Developed Countries aligning NAPs and nationally determined contributions.

Pakistan's participation

Global Goal on Adaptation

During COP 28 negotiations on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), Pakistan played a proactive role in emphasizing the urgent need for an inclusive framework that recognizes the challenges faced by developing countries. Pakistan advocated for a comprehensive approach, integrating social concerns arising from natural disasters and incorporating the knowledge of local communities and indigenous people. The nation stressed the importance of developed countries taking increased responsibility for providing sufficient funds to address adaptation efforts in developing countries. Pakistan's proposal to establish linkages between GGA and the Global Stocktake (GST) showcased a forward-looking approach to reviewing adaptation goals in 2028, demonstrating the country's commitment to long-term climate resilience.

National Adaptation Plans (NAP)

In the informal consultations on National Adaptation Plans (NAP), Pakistan underscored the urgent need for escalated financial, technological, and capacity-building support to facilitate the execution of adaptation plans. Pakistan lobbied for enhanced access to the adaptation fund, the fulfillment of pledges by developed countries, and the revision of country climate action plans (CAP) for adaptation funds. The nation's active participation in shaping discussions around financial and implementation support showcased Pakistan's commitment to addressing the unique needs of developing nations in formulating and executing effective NAPs.

Committee on Adaptation

In the informal consultations on the Report of the Adaptation Committee, Pakistan actively contributed to discussions on enhancing resilience and increasing collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The country supported the inclusion of regional solutions in adaptation practices and emphasized the importance of local adaptation interventions. Pakistan's stance reflected a commitment to addressing capacity gaps, securing additional funding, and improving the methodology and effectiveness of the Adaptation Committee's report.

4. Loss and Damage Governance: WIM, Executive Committee Report, and Santiago Network Host

At COP28, discussions focused on Loss and Damage Governance, particularly concerning the Santiago Network under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM). An agreement recommended UNDRR and UNOPS as hosts, triggering debates on regional presence, timelines, and equitable assistance. COP and CMA adopted decisions

emphasizing the need to avoid prejudicing views on WIM governance. UNDRR committed to the operationalization of the Santiago Network, collaborative efforts, and progress reporting. The Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) concluded with a recommendation supporting UNDRR and UNOPS for hosting the Santiago Network secretariat. The CMA decision (FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/L.9) endorsed the chosen hosts, expressed appreciation for contributions, authorized a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), and outlined operational steps for the Santiago Network. This decision marks a significant development in addressing loss and damage issues within the framework of the WIM.

Pakistan's Stance

Operationalization of Loss and Damage Fund (LDF)

In the landmark decision to operationalize the Loss and Damage Fund (LDF), Pakistan played a crucial role in supporting the establishment of this fund during COP28. The nation's commitment to addressing the adverse impacts of climate change, particularly on vulnerable communities, was evident in its active participation in negotiations. Pakistan's advocacy for concessional funding, timely adaptation finance, and the urgent need for a balance between adaptation and mitigation further showcased its dedication to ensuring an effective and equitable response to loss and damage.

5. Outcome of COP 28 Discussions on Long-term Finance and Financial Mechanisms

COP28 discussions on long-term finance and financial mechanisms centered on the progress of the commitment of developed countries' to jointly mobilize USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for climate finance, acknowledging the unmet goal in 2021. The decision urged urgent delivery through 2025, emphasizing public funds and highlighting the need for adaptation finance, particularly for vulnerable countries. Involving the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), discussions requested updates to the operational definition of climate finance and endorsed the Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue, with the CMA strengthening it through workshops, submissions, and reports. Deliberations on the Green Climate Fund (GCF) emphasized private sector engagement and support for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). Similarly, discussions on the Global Environment Facility (GEF) focused on access restrictions and co-financing concerns. The seventh review of the financial mechanism faced challenges, with the CMP expressing dissatisfaction and accusations of obstruction. Matters related to the Adaptation Fund highlighted pledges, urgency in scaling up finance, and gender responsiveness. The COP and CMA approved the Governing Instrument for a new fund dedicated to loss and damage, outlining its structure and governance. CMA 5 set the stage for a high-level ministerial dialogue on the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), emphasizing inclusivity and flexibility for Co-Chairs, considering evolving needs and enhanced climate finance.

Pakistan's Stance

Climate Finance

In the aftermath of COP 28 negotiations, Pakistan emerged as a steadfast advocate for climate finance, fervently supporting the commitment of developed countries to mobilize USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for the needs of developing nations. Expressing concern over the unmet 2023 deadline and underscoring the repercussions on developing countries' ability to fulfill their commitments, Pakistan urged developed nations to urgently fulfill the financial pledge through 2025. Notably, Pakistan championed the cause of grant-based resources, emphasizing the significance of public funds and highlighting the pivotal role of entities like the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund. The nation consistently pressed for enhanced access to climate finance through streamlined procedures, while also addressing the challenges posed by the lack of a common definition of climate finance. Pakistan's endeavors culminated in the successful establishment of the Loss and Damage Fund during COP 28, marking a tangible step toward addressing the adverse impacts of climate change on vulnerable nations.

6. Climate Negotiations on Just Transition and Response Measures:

Establishment of Work Program and Forum Review

Recent climate negotiations yielded significant outcomes in two critical areas: the establishment of a comprehensive work programme on Just Transition Pathways and the conclusion of a mid-term review for the Forum on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures. Discussions on the Just Transition Pathways work programme revolved around operationalizing its components, with key points of contention including scope, timeline, institutional arrangements, modalities, and outputs. Debates covered equity, Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capacities (CBDR-RC), human and labor rights, gender, inclusivity, and the role of international cooperation. The objective, aligned with the 1.5°C goal and Article 3.5 of the Convention, prompted extensive discussions, with developing countries emphasizing the need for an overarching framing related to sustainable development and poverty eradication. The UAE Just Transition Work Programme, as officially named in the adopted decision, outlined its elements, implementation timeline, and the involvement of the Subsidiary Bodies (SBs). In parallel, negotiations on the mid-term review of the Forum on the Impact of Response Measures focused on the work plan and functions of the forum and its Katowice Committee on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI). Disagreements arose on proposed activities, including regional case studies and the impacts of subsidizing the electric vehicle (EV) industry, with debates on case studies' inclusion and the scope of EV-related impacts. The joint decision adopted by the COP, CMP, and CMA approved updated functions, work programme, and modalities for the forum and KCI, outlining their roles in developing a five-year work plan, periodic review by SBs, and the organization of global dialogues, with the Secretariat tasked with facilitating these activities and preparing summary reports.

Pakistan's Stance

Just Transition Program: Pakistan's Advocacy for Multilateral Approaches

Within the Just Transition Program, Pakistan contributed to discussions on the program's scope and focus. Aligned with the G77 and China, Pakistan emphasized a multilateral approach to just transition, viewing it beyond a simple labor transition. The delegation's persistence in maintaining "just transition pathways" in the final text underscored its commitment to addressing the complexities of transitioning economies equitably.

7. UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol: Key Points and Outcomes from Recent Session

During the recent session of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, several key points and outcomes emerged. Parties engaged in submitting detailed greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories through an online tool, the GHG data interface, established to enhance accessibility. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) adopted conclusions stressing the importance of easy access to GHG information on the UNFCCC website, with further consideration scheduled for SBSTA 60. The SBI discussed the compilation and synthesis of biennial reports, mirroring debates from the biennial reports review, and the matter is included in the provisional agenda for the next session. SBSTA reviewed technical reports on information from biennial reports and national communications, to be included in the provisional agenda for the next session. Draft text on the submission of final biennial update reports faced challenges in reaching consensus during informal consultations, leading to its continuation at SBI 60. Discussions on reporting under the Paris Agreement focused on challenges faced by developing countries in implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework, prompting the CMA to recognize these challenges and request workshops along with a summary report on lessons learned. Technology transfer and development discussions centered on the joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Centre and Network, resulting in COP and CMA decisions encouraging collaboration and support for the Technology Mechanism. Matters related to capacity building included SBI discussions on the annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity building, leading to COP and CMA adoption of recommendations and terms of reference for the second review of the PCCB. Other issues addressed by the CMP and CMA included reports on compliance committees, gender, and climate empowerment, with decisions adopted on joint work, research, and observation outcomes. The COP and CMA also adopted a decision appointing a Presidency youth climate champion every two years.

Pakistan's Stance

Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV) Workshop

Pakistan actively participated in the 15th FSV workshop at COP-28, presenting its First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) to enhance transparency in reporting mitigation actions. The presentation outlined Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change, ongoing initiatives, and future programs in various sectors, seeking international technical support. The country emphasized its commitment to sustainable resource management and conservation.

Joint Work on Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security

Despite challenges in reaching a consensus on establishing a coordination group and selecting workshop topics, Pakistan engaged in five sessions during informal consultations on Joint Work on Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security. The country advocated for progress, and the issue is slated for further deliberations at SB 60 in June 2024.

Research and Systematic Observations

Pakistan participated in discussions on Research and Systematic Observations, supporting the expanded scope and comprehensiveness of the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). The negotiations recognized AR6 as a robust assessment of climate change, and Pakistan encouraged the scientific community to continue addressing knowledge gaps for the next assessment cycle, AR7.

Enhanced Transparency Framework

Pakistan played an active role in negotiations related to the Enhanced Transparency Framework. Regarding the Greenhouse Gases Data Interface, the country advocated for a more accessible online tool for submitting GHG inventories. In discussions on the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE), Pakistan supported technical advice and called for financial and technical support for non-Annex I parties, emphasizing the importance of continued deliberations on these matters in subsequent sessions.

All-inclusive Approach

During COP 28, the presidency and the UNFCCC signed a host country agreement, emphasizing inclusivity and transparency as fundamental drivers for fostering transformative advancements across the climate agenda. Following the signing of the agreement, a joint statement was issued underscoring the importance of inclusivity, transparency, and respect, as part of the COP process that enables unity and more ambitious action.

The joint statement emphasized the importance of creating an inclusive and transparent platform that fosters solidarity and transformative progress across the climate agenda. The statement also reiterated the COP28 Presidency and UNFCCC's shared vision to ensure that voices from all backgrounds are heard and acknowledged. The statement highlighted a shared commitment to accommodate diverse perspectives and contributions from youth, women, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, and other marginalized groups disproportionately affected by climate change.

COP28 President-Designate, Dr. Sultan Al Jaber, reiterated that the COP28 plan of action is centered on four key pillars: fast-tracking the energy transition; fixing climate finance; focusing on people, lives and livelihoods; and underpinning everything with full inclusivity.

Pakistan also emphasized its commitment to sustainable development and called for global cooperation and support for developing countries to address climate challenges at the recent COP-28 climate conference. The emphasis on “equity and justice” in global climate policies signals

Pakistan's demand for a fair and inclusive approach, a perspective that acknowledges the historical and economic disparities between nations.

As custodians of the process, the secretariat is dedicated to making every effort to ensure that this will be a COP process where the voices of youth, women, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, and those most impacted by climate change will be heard and reflected within the process.

Youth

Following the 2022 floods in Pakistan, which plunged a third of the country underwater and displaced eight million people, climate change has become an unavoidable reality for the country. Since then, youth climate activism in Pakistan has increased steadily, which was evident at COP28.

12 youth delegates from different countries including Pakistan attended the 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference in the United Arab Emirates from 1 – 12 December. The delegates drew attention to the impact of climate change on children in South Asia and advocated for the inclusion of children in the outcomes of COP 28.

Youth from Pakistan raised their voice for climate justice, the Loss and Damage Fund, and work being done around just transitions, as these are very relevant to Pakistan. Through the COP In My City initiative, a cohort of eight young Pakistani climate activists attended COP28 with support of Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination. The activities during the youth dialogue stressed the crucial need to engage youth in climate diplomacy and activism, particularly in Pakistan, where 68% of the population is under 30. They are envisioned as the driving force behind advancing the climate discourse. Additionally, while policies are formulated by federal and provincial policymakers, it is at the grassroots level where implementation occurs. This is where the youth play a pivotal role, underscoring the necessity for their voices to be integrated into policy-making processes.



1. COP28's flagship Youth Day:

The first-ever Youth Stocktake was being hosted, bringing together thousands of young people from across the globe under the banner of climate action. COP28 built a global legacy and a better future for youth and children while ensuring that full inclusivity is at the heart of the climate process.

The Youth Stocktake represents the first extensive research analysis of youth inclusion in UNFCCC and youth policy outcomes. It offers a comprehensive analysis of youth inclusion, engagement, best practices, and strategies for amplifying youth participation in decision-making.



2. Youth, Children, Skills and Education Day:

Youth, Children, Skills and Education Day was convened in Dubai on 8th December, with the COP28 Presidency delivering on its commitment to putting young people at the centre of climate diplomacy. The day finished with a graduation ceremony for the first-of-its-kind ‘Youth Climate Delegates Program’.

Acknowledging the value and necessity of meaningful youth inclusion in the COP process, COP28’s Youth, Children, Skills and Education Day brought together young leaders to discuss central youth policy proposals for COP28 and to formulate a 2023 Global Youth Statement.

Youth, Children, Skills and Education Day saw the Dubai Youth Climate Dialogue and Youth Stocktake Launch event. Attended by Parties, young leaders, and key youth stakeholders, it marked the finale of the COP-mandated youth-led dialogue forum to discuss the central youth policy proposals for COP28 and the 2023 Global Youth Statement.

Throughout 2023, the COP28 Presidency has also called for strong action to improve global climate education, ensuring that future generations are equipped with the skills they need to unlock the opportunity of a Just Transition. During Youth, Children, Skills and Education Day, 38 countries agreed to sign the UNESCO Greening Education Partnership Declaration, committing to incorporate climate education into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).



COP28's Gender Equality Day

During COP28's Gender Equality Day, ministers and senior officials engaged in a series of discussions, supported by the UNFCCC, aimed at ensuring a gender-responsive just transition to facilitate the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

The culmination of these high-level dialogues resulted in the announcement of a new initiative called the COP28 Gender-Responsive Just Transitions & Climate Action Partnership by the COP28 Presidency. This initiative garnered endorsement from over 60 Parties, including Pakistan. The partnership encompasses a set of commitments focusing on actions related to data, finance, and equal opportunities. The progress of these commitments will be assessed during a subsequent gathering at COP31.

Given that transitioning to a low-carbon and sustainable economy will entail both the elimination and transformation of certain jobs, as well as the creation of new roles, ministers and high-level officials have committed to supporting women's economic empowerment and safeguarding their livelihoods during this period of transition.

Specifically, the COP28 Gender-Responsive Just Transitions & Climate Action Partnership revolves around three key pillars: enhancing the quality of data to facilitate decision-making in transition planning, improving the effectiveness of financial flows to regions most affected by climate change, and promoting education, skills, and capacity building to enable individuals to actively participate in transitions.

PAKISTAN AT COP 28

The 28th Conference of the Parties (COP 28) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) witnessed Pakistan's steadfast commitment to addressing the global climate crisis. With a focus on sustainable development, adaptation, and mitigation strategies, Pakistan actively participated in discussions, and negotiations, and showcased its initiatives aimed at building a resilient and low-carbon future.

Participation of Prime Minister of Pakistan

The Pakistan Prime Minister, Anwaar-ul-Haq Kakar attended the World Climate Action Summit during the 28th UN Conference of Parties, and addressed some of the most-pressing issues related to what experts say is a rapidly accelerating climate crisis. Highlights of his key engagements are given below:

1. PM at the Pavilion:

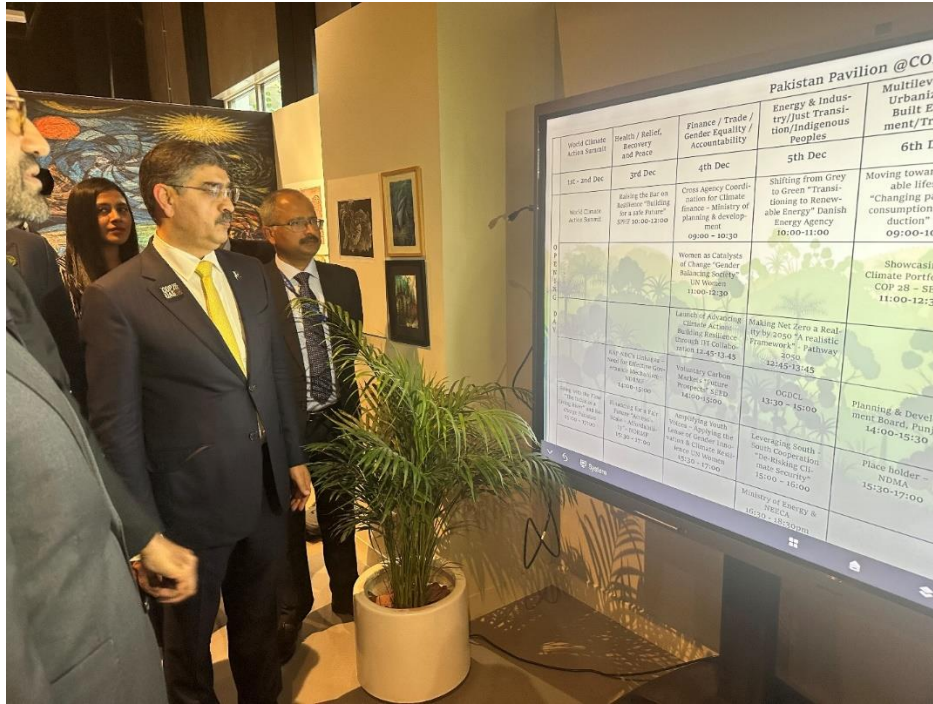
PM Kakar during his visit to the country's pavilion where delegates, environmentalists, and world leaders gathered were gathered. PM met with Pakistani climate experts, who briefed him on various initiatives to deal with the looming climate crisis and the efforts being made by Pakistan with regard to the negotiations and facilitation in the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund. PM appreciated the efforts of Pakistani experts for the mitigation of climate-related risks.



a. World Climate Action Summit:

PM attended the World Climate Action Summit during which he presented Pakistan's vision for climate change, advocating for common commitments in mitigation, adaptation, climate finance, and the loss and damage fund.

He also emphasized equity and global cooperation for climate resilience. He emphasized that Pakistan aims to collaborate with developing countries, for the operationalization of the 'loss and damage' fund, a meaningful outcome from the Global Stock Take, and the fulfilment of the long-overdue goal of mobilizing \$100 billion annually in climate finance.



b. Announcement of Recharge Pakistan Initiative:

In a historic announcement at the COP28 summit, Prime Minister Kakar unveiled the ambitious "Recharge Pakistan" initiative, a seven-year, \$77.8 million effort aimed at utilising nature to enhance climate change adaptation in the country. Recharge Pakistan has unlocked \$77.8 million in grants – with \$66 million from the Global Climate Fund (GFC); \$5 million from USAID; \$5 million from The Coca-Cola Foundation, and \$1.8 million from WWF.

The Prime Minister emphasized that Recharge Pakistan will mark a revolutionary shift in Pakistan's approach to environmental conservation. This initiative will leverage nature-based solutions to facilitate ecosystem adaptation, thereby enhancing the resilience of the Indus Basin against the impacts of climate change. By improving the health of the Indus Basin, Recharge Pakistan aims to safeguard vulnerable communities in the region, ensuring their protection against the adverse effects of climate change.



c. Meeting with Prime Minister of Estonia Ms. Kaja Kallas

Prime Minister Kakar engaged in a significant meeting with Prime Minister Kaja Kallas of Estonia at Pakistan's Pavilion, emphasizing the critical nature of ongoing climate negotiations. During their discussion, PM Kakar elaborated on Pakistan's climate resilience initiatives and expressed a mutual commitment to supporting each other in this shared endeavor. The meeting underscored a joint dedication to addressing the global challenge of climate change and echoed the spirit of cooperation essential for a sustainable future.

This diplomatic exchange at COP28 highlighted the pivotal role of international partnerships in addressing environmental issues and reaffirmed the commitment of both leaders to fostering climate resilience. Prime Minister Kakar acknowledged Pakistan's contributions during COP27 in establishing a loss and damage fund, while also expressing support for technology assistance in agricultural initiatives.



2. Round Table on Global Stock Take (GST)

While addressing in roundtable on GST, PM Kakar extended his gratitude to the UAE Presidency for organizing the roundtable, which addresses a critical issue for vulnerable developing countries. He emphasized that this gathering acknowledges the severity of challenges posed by climate extremes. This discussion must take precedence in climate change negotiations at COP-28.

He said that our current efforts are inadequate, urging for accelerated and targeted action before it's too late. Developing nations like Pakistan face recurring natural disasters, necessitating adaptation in crucial sectors such as water, agriculture, and urban resilience. The IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report underscores the urgency, warning of escalating climate risks and emphasizing the need for adaptation to safeguard lives and livelihoods.

He further deliberated that enabling conditions conducive to enhanced climate finance mobilization must be prioritized. These include fostering an investment-friendly environment, implementing ambitious climate policies, and providing clear policy signals to engage the private sector in financing the transition.

He said that as we embark on the inaugural GST, emphasis must be placed on implementation. COP28 must uphold existing commitments while establishing credible mechanisms for generating new promises, particularly targeting the Global South and smaller entities. Efforts should concentrate on technology transfer in key high-emitting sectors, outlining joint indicators, functional solutions, and timeframes necessary for deploying green technologies.

He elaborated that to reinforce means of implementation, consensus on core elements of the New Collective Quantified Goal is imperative. This entails setting a new financing goal based on climate science and data, with clear definitions, allocations, roles, and sub-goals.

Lastly, reforming the international financial architecture is imperative. Building on the momentum of the Summit for a New Global Financing Pact, we must ensure a fit-for-purpose climate regime anchored on robust means of implementation.

Engagements of the Federal Minister for Climate Change at COP 28

Led by Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, Ahmed Irfan Aslam, the Pakistan Delegation, with Secretary MoCC&EC, Asif Hyder Shah, as the principal negotiator and team lead, articulated Pakistan's stance to align with national priorities while emphasizing the international community's obligation to provide support within the framework of the Paris Agreement principles, ensuring inclusive development.

The Minister underscored the mission to mainstream climate change considerations in economically and socially vulnerable sectors of the economy, steering Pakistan towards climate-resilient development. He highlighted the commitments made under the Paris Agreement and the initiatives undertaken to address climate change impacts, while also emphasizing the remaining challenges.

The Minister emphasized that climate action is not a choice but a shared responsibility and priority. He stressed the urgency prompted by depleting time, resources, and patience in the face of the escalating climate crisis, emphasizing the need for collective efforts to address the challenge and build a sustainable legacy for future generations.

The Minister along with his delegation attended events at the pavilion, roundtable and other side events.





Bilateral Meetings

- On 06-12-2023, the Secretary MoCC along with IGF held a meeting with FCLP delegation including Mr. Tom Clements & Ms. Claudia Segesser. Pakistan is one of the members of FCLP. During the meeting, discussion on FCLP's background and objectives in relation to halting and reversing forest loss, promoting sustainable wood and scaling up forest carbon markets were discussed.
- On 08-12-2023, IGF held a bilateral meeting with Mr. Christophe Crepin, Manager Asia World Bank during which potential opportunities for investment in forest landscape restoration and nature-based approaches as part of the climate change mitigation and adaptation agenda were discussed.
- On 10-12-2023, IGF attended ICIMOD event on Mountain and Climate Change. The event focused on regional and transboundary cooperation for the conservation of mountain ecosystems, multifunctional landscape restoration, addressing multihazard environmental and climate vulnerabilities, and addressing upstream linkages.
- On 10-12-2023, IGF attended an event organized by International Bamboo and Rattan Organization of which Pakistan is a member state. The event highlighted role of

Bamboo in bio-economy value chain development for climate change mitigation and resilience development. The role of Bamboos as a wood substitute for high-emission materials was emphasized.

Senators, Ministers and Judges attending COP 28

A delegation of senators, led by Senator Sherry Rehman and including Senators Seemee Ezdi and Nuzhat Sadiq, played an exceptionally active role during COP28. Their contributions were notable across various aspects of the event. The delegation actively participated in sessions held at the Pakistan Pavilion and played a pivotal role in the official side event, "DeltasUNite: Urgent Call for Climate Action," which focused on the UN convention on climate change conserving River Deltas (UNCCRD).

Senator Sherry Rehman served as a panelist in the session titled 'Climate Justice: New Narrative of Hope, Resilience, and Security', the session was also attended by Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah, Justice Jawad Hassan, and UNEP Executive Director Inger Andersen. During this session, Senator Rehman highlighted the devastating impact of climate change on vulnerable communities, particularly in Pakistan. She emphasized that the inaction of major polluters has dire consequences for people worldwide, especially those in vulnerable communities. Senator Rehman also questioned the progress made since the Paris Agreement, pointing out that according to the synthesis report of the IPCC, half the world is already being left behind.

Additionally, Senator Rehman assumed the role of Keynote Speaker in the session titled 'Reimagining Climate Finance and Action in South Asia: Strategies, Challenges, and Opportunities.'



Senator Seemee Ezdi served as the Keynote Speaker in the session titled 'Making Net Zero a Reality by 2050: A Realistic Framework Pathways 2050,' while Senator Nuzhat Sadiq took on the role of Keynote Speaker in the session titled 'Leveraging South Cooperation: De-risking Climate Security.'



Notable figures delivering statements at the Pakistan Pavilion included Justice Mansoor Ali Shah and Justice Jawad Hassan, judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and Lahore High Court, former Minister for Climate Change Senator Sherry Rehman, and Chief Minister Sindh. Federal Ministers for Finance, Energy, and Health were engaged in various international and bilateral engagements, while Chief Minister Punjab, Mohsin Raza Naqvi, played a crucial role in showcasing the achievements and challenges of the most populated province in the face of climate change.



Side Events

Pakistan Pavilion at COP 28 hosted a diverse range of side events, offering a platform for insightful discussions on key climate-related issues. These events covered various topics, and initiatives including Pakistan's groundbreaking "Living Indus" initiatives. The side events served as a dynamic

space for knowledge-sharing, showcasing Pakistan's commitment to sustainable practices, nature-based solutions, and collaborative efforts in the global fight against climate change.

1. Going with the Flow: The Indus as a Living River and Recharge Pakistan (2nd December 2023)

In this event, co-organized by the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination with UN Environment and FAO, discussions centered around the nature-based solutions to conserve the depleting natural water resources and associated ecosystems crucial for the country's survival and sustainable management of the Indus River. Moderated by Aisha Khan and attended by Prime Minister Pakistan, the panelists, including government representatives, WWF and GCF executives, explored strategies for environmental conservation and showcased the significance of initiatives like Recharge Pakistan. During the discussions, 25 interventions of the Living Indus initiative were highlighted that are designed to be in line with global best practices for ecological restoration of river basins and have a focus on green infrastructure and nature-based approaches. Both these initiatives of the Government of Pakistan (GoP) were appreciated by international donors and private sector partners.

2. Raising the Bar on Resilience Building for a Safe Future (3rd December 2023)

Sindh People's Housing for Flood Affectees (SPHF) co-organized this event, moderated by Sana Khuwaja. The panelists, including the Country Directors of the World Bank for Pakistan and other regions, engaged in discussions about enhancing resilience through effective infrastructure planning. The event focused on strategies for constructing safe habitats and addressing the challenges posed by climate-induced disasters. The panellists emphasized that this initiative is a significant milestone in the ongoing global efforts to address the challenges posed by climate change, natural disasters, and other environmental threats. The focus of discussions was on the urgency of creating adaptive and sustainable systems that can withstand and recover from shocks and stresses.



3. NAP-NDC's Linkages – Need for Effective Governance Mechanism (3rd December 2023)

Co-organized by the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination in collaboration with NDRMF, this event, moderated by Aisha Khan, delved into the intricate connection between National Adaptation Plans (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Panelists discussed the necessity of establishing an effective governance mechanism to ensure the alignment and successful implementation of these crucial climate action frameworks. They further discussed that an effective governance mechanism is crucial for linking NAPs and NDCs, to ensure coherence, and promote integrated and coordinated climate action. It was highlighted that this governance mechanism should facilitate collaboration, transparency, and the efficient use of resources to enhance a country's overall resilience and contribute to global climate goals. This mechanism was acknowledged by the donors.



4. Financing for a Fair Future Access – Scale – Affordability (3rd December 2023)

Addressing the financial aspects of climate initiatives, this event, co-organized by the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination with NDRMF, was moderated by Aisha Khan. Panelists, including representatives from planning & development Board, GCF, Global Shield, UNDP, and NDRMF, engaged in discussions focused on ensuring fair access, scalability, and affordability in climate finance. to achieve sustainable and inclusive development. It was further emphasized that global collaboration, transparent financial governance structures, and innovative financing mechanisms are crucial elements for achieving fair access, scale, and affordability. International partners mutually agreed with this initiative.



5. Cross-Agency Coordination for Climate Finance (4th December 2023)

Co-organized by the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination with Planning & Development, this event was moderated by Nadia Rehman. Discussions revolved around the coordination efforts required for effective climate finance. Panelists, including the Finance Minister, World Bank representative, and Secretary from the Ministry of Planning, discussed collaborative approaches to mobilize resources for climate-related projects and highlighted that a continuous commitment to collaboration and coordination is essential for navigating the complexities of climate finance and achieving meaningful and sustainable outcomes. Panelists delved into diverse strategies to boost private investment and international support in addressing Pakistan's pressing climate finance needs. The panel's contributions stressed a comprehensive government approach, concentrating on policy, investment, and capacity-building measures to promote a green transition in alignment with national and global goals. The international donors showed interest in it.

6. Price for Peace – Importance of Gender Equality & Gender Responsive Finance to Combat Climate Change (4th December 2023)

This event, co-organized by the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination and UN Women Pakistan, shed light on the pivotal role of gender equality and gender-responsive finance in the fight against climate change. The distinguished panel, moderated by Shajeea Khalid, included experts such as Amy Reggers from UN Women Thailand, Aisha Khan, a Civil Society Member, and Dr. Jemimah Njuki, Chief of Economic Empowerment at UN WOMEN. The panelists discussed strategies that can dismantle systemic barriers that hinder women's access to financial resources and opportunities, foster entrepreneurship, and promote inclusive economic development. They further highlighted that achieving a sustainable and peaceful future in the face of climate change necessitates recognizing the intrinsic value of gender equality and embracing gender-responsive finance. The international community appreciated the strategy and donors showed interest.

7. Launch of Advancing Climate Action Building Resilience through IFI Collaboration (4th December 2023)

In collaboration with Sindh People's Housing for Flood Affectees (SPHF), this session explored initiatives for advancing climate action and building resilience through collaboration with International Financial Institutions (IFIs). Moderated by Sana Khuwaja, the panel featured prominent figures such as Justice (Retd) Maqbool Baqar, Caretaker Chief Minister Sindh, and Mr. Abhas Jha, Practice Manager at the World Bank. The event signifies a concerted effort to enhance climate action and resilience through partnerships with International Financial Institutions (IFIs). The panellists discussed strategies to foster increased collaboration among various International Financial Institutions, including multilateral development banks, to pool resources and expertise for effective climate action with a primary focus is on building resilience in vulnerable communities and sectors, recognizing the urgent need to adapt to the impacts of climate change.



8. Voluntary Carbon Market and Future Prospects (4th December 2023)

Co-organized with UNFCCC & Sustainable Energy & Economic Development Program, this session delved into the Voluntary Carbon Market's dynamics and future prospects. Syeda Hadika Jamshaid moderated a panel comprising experts like Ashok Kumar from VERRA, Salway from Gold Standard, and Karen from UNEP CCC. Panelists delve into the dynamics and potential developments of the Voluntary Carbon Market, showcasing a commitment to addressing climate change and fostering sustainable energy and economic growth. The collaboration with these reputable entities reflects a comprehensive and informed discussion on the voluntary carbon market and its role in shaping the future of environmental initiatives and acknowledged the efforts of the Government of Pakistan, and expressed interest in future collaborative endeavors.



9. Youth Taking a Stand – Gender Responsive & Inclusive Climate Action for Sustainable Climate Adaptation (4th December 2023)

Organized in collaboration with UN Women Pakistan, this session, moderated by Shajeea Khalid, empowered youth in the climate action discourse. Dr. Jemimah Njuki and youth representatives from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Indonesia shared insights and perspectives on gender-responsive and inclusive climate action. The session played a substantial role in shaping discussions at COP28. Coordinated in partnership with UN Women Pakistan, this event was pivotal in amplifying the voices of youth in the climate action dialogue. This platform facilitated the sharing of valuable insights and perspectives, emphasizing the significance of gender-responsive and inclusive climate action for attaining sustainable climate adaptation.

10. Shifting from Grey to Green – Transitioning to Renewable Energy (5th December 2023)

In partnership with the DANISH Embassy, this session explored the transition to renewable energy. Aisha Khan moderated discussions with representatives from the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination, Danish Energy Agency, and the Ministry of Energy. "Shifting from Grey to Green" delved into the imperative transition from conventional to renewable energy sources. The discussion encompassed various aspects of this shift, including the challenges and opportunities associated with adopting cleaner and more sustainable energy alternatives. Speakers, experts, and participants explored policy frameworks, technological advancements, and the broader implications of embracing renewable energy for environmental conservation and mitigating the impacts of climate change. The session provided valuable insights and strategies to facilitate the ongoing global efforts to shift towards a greener and more sustainable energy landscape.

11. Making Net Zero a Reality by 2050 – A Realistic Framework (5th December

2023)

Co-organized with Pathways 2050, GIZ, this session moderated by Muqheet Shahzad focused on realizing net-zero emissions by 2050. The panel included representatives like Florian Karner from BMZ, Kate Somvongsiri from USAID, and Ms. Estefania Luraschi from Platform 2050. "Making Net Zero a Reality by 2050 – A Realistic Framework," concluded with a focus on developing practical strategies for achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. During the discussions, participants, including experts and stakeholders, explored feasible frameworks, policies, and technological advancements essential for transitioning toward a sustainable, low-carbon future. This session played a pivotal role in shaping the discourse on achieving net-zero goals in the past, providing valuable insights and realistic approaches to address the challenges associated with mitigating climate change and promoting environmental sustainability.

12. OGDCL - Pakistan's Upstream Petroleum Sector and Decarbonization (5th December 2023)

Co-organized by the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination in collaboration with OGDCL, this session explored Pakistan's upstream petroleum sector and strategies for decarbonization. The distinguished panel, moderated by Ahmed Hayat Lak, MD/CEO of OGDCL, included key figures such as Imran Abbasy from PPL, Faheem Haider from MPCL, and Masood Nabi from GHPL. During the event the insights into OGDCL's role in Pakistan's upstream petroleum sector and the challenges and opportunities associated with decarbonization efforts within the industry was given. Participants explored strategies for balancing energy needs with environmental sustainability, aligning with global efforts to reduce carbon emissions.



13. Leveraging South-South Cooperation – De-Risking Climate Security (5th December 2023)

In collaboration with COMSATS, RCREEE, and ICESCO, this session, moderated by Aisha Khan, explored leveraging South-South cooperation for de-risking climate security. The panel included experts like Ms. Lolade Abiola from SEforALL, Mr. Tareq Emtairah from UNIDO, and Dr. Juad El-Kharraz from RCREEE. The session on "Leveraging South-South Cooperation – De-Risking Climate Security" explored the potential of collaboration among countries in the Global South to address climate security challenges. The discussion involved sharing experiences, strategies, and best practices to reduce risks associated with climate change. Emphasized the importance of mutual support and cooperation, this session also aimed to strengthen resilience and foster sustainable solutions in the face of climate-related security concerns.



14. Moving towards Sustainable Lifestyles "Changing Patterns of Consumption and Production" (6th December 2023)

The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination, in collaboration with SDPI, organized a session focusing on transitioning towards sustainable lifestyles. Moderated by Aisha Khan, the panel included representatives from the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination, Abid Sulehri from SDPI, Ms. Loraine Gatlabayan, Key Expert from Switch Asia, and Juan Bello from UNEP. The session focused into strategies and initiatives aimed at promoting environmentally friendly practices in both consumption and production. Discussions were centered around transitioning to more sustainable and responsible lifestyles, exploring ways to reduce ecological footprints, and fostering a shift towards eco-friendly and ethical production methods. Panelists emphasized the importance of altering consumption patterns to align with the goals of sustainability and environmental conservation.



15. Showcasing Climate Portfolio at COP 28 (6th December 2023)

Co-organized by the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination and Sustainable Energy & Economic Development, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, this session highlighted the climate portfolio at COP 28. Moderated by Aisha Khan, the panel featured speakers such as Omar Makhtar, David from UK Aid, Ahmed Kamal from FFC, and an Additional Secretary from KPK. The panelists provided insights into the country's commitment to addressing climate change and showcased innovative solutions, strategies, and achievements in the realm of climate action. The portfolio highlighted Pakistan's commitment to sustainable development, showcasing specific projects related to renewable energy, climate-resilient infrastructure, biodiversity conservation, and other key areas.

16. SPAR6C - Launch Event for Readiness and Needs Assessment (6th December 2023)

Co-organized by the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination in collaboration with SPAR6C, this session marked the launch of the Readiness and Needs Assessment for Planning and Development Punjab. Moderated by Ms. Hafsa Rizwan, the panel featured Mr. Marshal Brown, Program Manager, IKI, Elaine Kafwimb, Government Liaison Zambia, Dr. Soren Lutken, Senior Economist at SPAR6C, and Ivan Dario Valencia Rodriguez from SPAR6C. The launch event marked the initiation of a comprehensive evaluation and planning process. This assessment covers a range of areas such as readiness for specific projects, capacity building, and identifying needs in various sectors. The panelists highlighted the objectives, methodologies, and expected outcomes of the SPAR6C initiative, gathering stakeholders and experts to commence the assessment phase.

17.Planning and Development Board Punjab: Showcasing Punjab at COP-28 (6th December 2023)

Co-organized by the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination in collaboration with the Planning and Development Board Punjab, this session focused on showcasing Punjab's initiatives at COP-28. Responsibilities were shared among key figures, with Syed Mohsin Naqvi, CM Punjab, Mr. Zahid Akhtar Zaman, CS Punjab, Mr. Iftikhar Ali Sahoo, Chairman P&D Board, and Mr. Nadir Chattha, Secretary Agriculture, participating. This collaborative effort aimed to showcase Punjab's commitment and contributions to addressing climate change on the global stage.



18.Proactive Disaster Management (6th December 2023)

Coordinated with PDMA, the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination organized this session focusing on proactive disaster management. Moderated by Ms. Kashmala Kakakhel, the panel included M. Lt. General Inam Haider Malik, HI (M), Chairman NDMA; Ms. Aisha Khan, Head MGPO; Mr. Hans Guttman, Executive Director ADPC; and Ms. Catherine Wong, Global Team Leader Climate and Security Risks. The discussion delved into crucial aspects of disaster preparedness and response. The event centered around strategies and approaches for anticipating, preventing, and responding to disasters proactively. The session included discussions on early warning systems, community preparedness, risk reduction measures, and efficient disaster response mechanisms. Insights from experts, policymakers, and practitioners shared underscoring the importance of proactive disaster management in mitigating the impacts of both natural and human-induced disasters.



19.Youth Perspectives “Voices that Matter” (8th December 2023)

The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination, in collaboration with UNICEF, conducted a session on youth perspectives. Mahnoor Rashid, a Youth Delegate, moderated the session, featuring representatives from MoCC&EC, Amy Wickman and Natalie Esmail from UNICEF, and others. The event provided a platform for young individuals to share their perspectives and insights on various issues. The focus was on amplifying the voices of the youth, discussing their concerns, aspirations, and innovative solutions, particularly in the context of climate change, sustainability, and global challenges. This session facilitated meaningful dialogue and encouraged the inclusion of youth perspectives in decision-making processes

20.De-risking the Future of Girl Child “Equal Opportunity and Access to Resources” (8th December 2023)

Co-organized with the Malala Fund and the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training, a session was held. Moderated by Aisha Khan, panelists included Mr. Waseem Ajmal Chaudhry, Ms. Lucia Fry, Ms. Shaheera Syed, Ms. Kaneez Zehra, and Mr. Javed Ahmed Malik. The session aimed to address challenges and advocate for equal opportunities and resource access for girls. Discussions covered issues such as education, healthcare, and empowerment, emphasizing the importance of providing a secure and supportive environment for the holistic development of girls.

21.Climate Justice “New narrative of hope” (8th December 2023)

The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination, in collaboration with the Judiciary, organized a session on climate justice. Moderated by Zunaira Fayaz, panelists included Mr. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah, Mr. Justice Jawad Hassan, and Senator Sherry Rehman. The discussion were focused on reframing the discourse around climate

justice and explored innovative narratives that inspire hope and resilience in addressing climate challenges. Discussions included the equitable distribution of the burdens and benefits of climate change, with an emphasis on empowering marginalized communities.

22.Reimagining Climate Finance and Action Strategies in South Asia (8th December 2023)

Scheduled for December 8th, 2023, this session, in collaboration with SDPI, aimed to explore innovative climate finance and action strategies in South Asia. Moderated by Abid Sulehri. The panelists highlighted innovative approaches and strategies for climate finance and action within the South Asian region. Discussions covered topics such as sustainable development, adaptation, and mitigation measures, with a focus on identifying new avenues for financing climate initiatives. The session aimed to encourage collaborative efforts and the exchange of ideas among stakeholders in South Asia to address the challenges posed by climate change effectively.

23.Thriving in Tandem with Nature “Balancing Human Activities with Development” (9th December 2023)

The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination, in collaboration with FCDO and NDRMF, organized a session on balancing human activities with development. Moderated by Sidra Iqbal or Aisha Khan, panelists included the Chief Guest (Climate Change Minister), representatives from Planning/Finance Ministry, Beverley Tew from FCDO, and Mr. Hammad Naqi from WWF. Discussions were focused on exploring strategies to achieve a harmonious balance between human activities and sustainable development. Discussions revolved around the need to minimize environmental impact, promote eco-friendly practices, and integrate conservation efforts into development initiatives. The session highlighted successful approaches, share best practices, and foster a greater understanding of how communities and industries can thrive while respecting and preserving the natural environment.

24.Blue Economy for Sustainable Livelihoods “The Unexplored Wealth of Oceans” (9th December 2023)

Co-organized with Delta Blue Carbon and Sindh Government, a session was held. Moderated by Zunaib Moin, the panel discussed the unexplored wealth of oceans with participants from Trafigura US, Silvestrum, Pollination, Respira International, and Climate Asset Management. It focused on the potential of the blue economy in fostering sustainable livelihoods. It encompassed the untapped opportunities within oceans, emphasizing responsible and environmentally friendly practices for harnessing marine resources. The session explored innovative strategies, policies, and projects that promote economic growth while ensuring the conservation of ocean ecosystems. Overall, the aim was likely to underscore the significance of the blue economy in supporting sustainable and resilient livelihoods.

25.Safe, Sustainable, and Climate-Resilient Habitat Plans (9th December 2023)

The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination, in collaboration with Aga Khan Agency for Habitat Plans (AKAHP), organized a session on habitat planning. Moderated by Aisha Khan, panelists included international experts, an MDB Funding Expert from NDRMF, and WASH and Integrated Water Resource Management experts from AKAH. The discussions centered around the development and implementation of urban and rural habitat plans that prioritize safety, sustainability, and climate resilience. It covered topics such as resilient infrastructure, disaster preparedness, and sustainable urban development practices. The session narrated successful models, strategies, and policies that contribute to the creation of habitats capable of withstanding climate impacts while ensuring the safety and well-being of communities.

26.Decarbonizing Economies “Risks of Untested Technologies” (9th December 2023)

Scheduled for December 9th, 2023, this session, in collaboration with MoCC &EC, UNILEVER, NDRMF, and OICC, focused on the risks of untested technologies. Moderated by Aisha Khan, the panel included representatives from OICC, Unilever, Reckitt Benckiser, Ministry of Industries and Production, and Ministry of Commerce. This session delved into the challenges and potential pitfalls associated with adopting and implementing untested technologies in the process of decarbonizing economies. Panel shed focused on the risks, uncertainties, and ethical considerations linked to the use of emerging technologies aimed at reducing carbon emissions. The session aimed to foster a better understanding of the potential drawbacks and complexities associated with incorporating unproven technologies into decarbonization strategies, emphasizing the need for careful evaluation and risk mitigation in sustainable economic transitions

27.The Future of Carbon Trading “Pros and Cons” (10th December 2023)

Co-organized with the World Bank, a session on the future of carbon trading was held. Moderated by Syeda Hadika Jamshaid, panelists included Maria Arrevillaga from Verra, World Bank Washington CM team, UNEP CCC, Gold Standard Foundation, USAID, and Climate Focus. This side event discussed the advantages and disadvantages of carbon trading as a tool for mitigating climate change. The pros included the market-based approach, cost-effectiveness, incentivizing innovation, global collaboration, and flexibility. On the flip side, potential cons involved market volatility, inequity issues, risks associated with offsetting projects, the complexity of the system, and the potential for speculation. The session aimed to provide a balanced overview, fostering informed discussions on the role of carbon trading in future climate change mitigation efforts.

28.Water Energy Food Environment Nexus Transformative Pathway in a Climate Resilient Pakistan (10th December 2023)

In collaboration with PDMA, this session explored transformative pathways for a climate-resilient Pakistan. Moderated by Dr. Mohsin Hafeez, Director at IWMI, the panel discussed

critical issues involving Dr. Wei Zhang, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI Washington; Mr. Bilal Anwar, CEO NDRMF; Mr. Nadeem ur Rehman, Secretary Government of Balochistan; Engr. Ahmad Kamal, Chairman Federal Flood Commission, MoWR; and Dr. Mazhar Hayat, Deputy Secretary, MoCC&EC. The conversation highlighted the nexus between water, energy, food, and the environment in building climate resilience. The session on "Water-Energy-Food-Environment Nexus: Transformative Pathway in a Climate-Resilient Pakistan," focused on the interconnected challenges and opportunities within the nexus of water, energy, food, and the environment in the context of climate resilience. Discussion covered integrated strategies, transformative pathways, and innovative solutions that address the nexus to build climate resilience in Pakistan. The session aimed to explore ways to optimize synergies between these critical sectors, ensuring sustainable development while enhancing the country's ability to adapt to climate change impacts.



29. Regional Perspectives on Human Security in South Asia. "Climate as an opportunity for cooperation" (10th December 2023)

The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination, in collaboration with CSCCC, organized a session on regional perspectives. Moderated by Aisha Khan, panelists included Bharati Chatruvedi, Dr. Arun Shrestha, Harjeet Singh, Chris Kerr, and Shafqat Kakakhel. The discussions focused on human security challenges, with a specific emphasis

on climate change as a potential catalyst for regional cooperation. The panelists shed light on strategies for joint disaster resilience efforts, including early warning systems, infrastructure development, and community-based adaptation measures.



30. Transforming Agricultural Systems for Food Security “A World without Hunger” (10th December 2023)

Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination, in collaboration with COMSATS & NDRMF, organized a session on transforming agricultural systems for food security. Moderated by Qaiser Nawab, panelists included representatives from IOFS, ICARDA, ICESCO, and ICBA. During the discussions, the panelists shed light on capacity-building initiatives, and the mobilization of resources to drive the transformation of agricultural systems on a global scale. The actionable strategies and policy recommendations for sustainable and resilient agricultural development were also discussed.

The Climate Chronicles Art exhibition

The Climate Chronicles Art Exhibition, curated by 19 Pakistani artists at the Pakistan Pavilion, showcased artworks centred around the theme of our changing world, acknowledging the potency of artistic expressions in communicating messages about climate change. Prime Minister Karar also commended and recognized the significance of the exhibition. He expressed appreciation for the artists' efforts in raising awareness about climate change risk mitigation through their creative endeavours.

