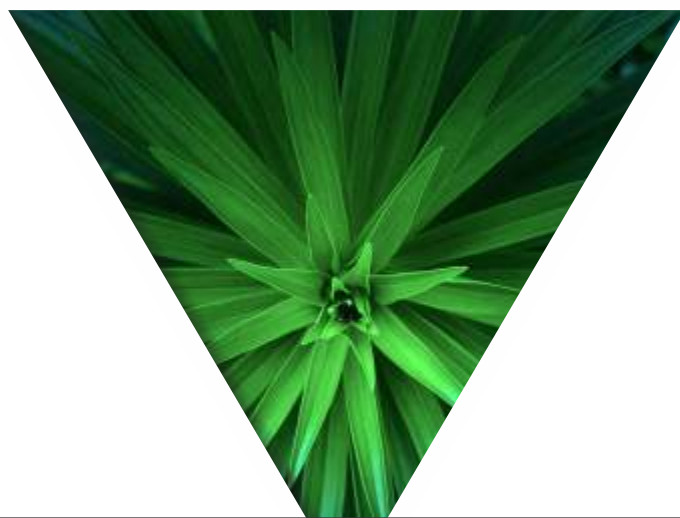




Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change
CSCCC

ANNUAL REPORT 2019





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Village Development Organization (VDO), Sindh

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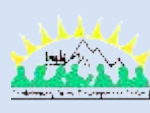
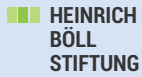
SDPI
Sustainable Development Policy Institute



RIPORT
Peace through dialogue



SPO
Strengthening Participatory Organization



NUST
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY



pennyappeal.org
small change big contribution



ACRONYMS

AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	NHA	National Highways Authority
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction	NSPP	National School of Public Policy
CBP	Community Based Protection	NWP	National Water Policy
CBWM	Community Based Water Management	ODF	Open Defecation Free
CCCCI	Climate Change Council of Common Interests	OGP	Open Government Partnership
CDA	Capital Development Authority	OGRA	Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation	OV	Outreach Volunteer
COP	Conference of Parties	P&D	Planning and Development
CSA	Civil Service Academy	Pak EPA	Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency
CSCCC	Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change	Pak-INDC	Pakistan's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	PCRWR	Pakistan Council for Research on Water Resources
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority	PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	PIDE	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	PNCA	Pakistan National Council for Arts
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
EPD	Environmental Protection Department	PTA	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority R&D Research and Development
EPS	Environment Protection Society	RDO	Rural Development Organization
EU	European Union	RV	Refugee Village
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas	SANDD	South Asian Network for Displacement and Development
FNF	Friedrich Naumann Foundation	SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
FSA	Foreign Service Academy	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
GB	Gilgit Baltistan	SEP	Strategic Engagement Plan
GCISC	Global Change Impact Studies Centre	SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Programme
GPS	Global Positioning System	TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
GRP	Global Resilience Partnership	UC	Union Council
HRCP	Human Rights Commission Pakistan	UN	United Nations
ICIMOD	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
LPAA	Lima-Paris Action Agenda	VAP	Village Action Plan
MCI	Metropolitan Corporation Islamabad	VDO	Villagers Development Organization
MOCC	Ministry of Climate Change	WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
NAP	National Action Plan	WEF	Water Environment Forum
NARC	National Agricultural Research Council	W-E-F	Water Energy Food
NCCF	National Climate Change Fund	WESS	Water Environment Sanitation Society
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy	WWF	World Wildlife Fund
NCS	National Conservation Strategy		
NCSW	National Commission on Status of Women		
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution		
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority		
NEQS	National Environmental Quality Standards		
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization		



MESSAGE FROM
AMBASSADOR (R)
SHAFQAT KAKAKHEL
CHAIR OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CSCCC)

It is gratifying to recall that during 2019 the CSCCC consolidated the gains since its inception and carried out a number of activities related to promoting awareness and understanding of climate change and broader environmental issues facing Pakistan. These include research based discussions with local government representatives and community leaders in the remote region of Gilgit Baltistan, and representing Pakistani civil society in relevant forums abroad, including a conference on the impacts of climate change on the Himalaya-Karakoram-Hindu Kush glaciers and their implications organized by ICIMOD in Kathmandu.

I am particularly pleased with the training program in Peshawar for a large number of print and electronic journalists from the ecologically rich but strained region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The CSCCC Chief Executive also took part in the discussion on women's empowerment convened by the Institute of South Asian Studies of the National University of Singapore. The Coalition Executive Office organized two meetings of the newly formed South Asia Network for Displacement and Development (SANDD) in collaboration with the Population Council and the City University in London, in July and December.

In line with its spirit of multi-stakeholder consultation, CSCCC in collaboration with the World Bank and other partner organizations, held the Climate Conclave 2019 in November. The event addressed key thematic areas including Climate Change and Human Rights, the Role of the Private Sector in Climate Action, and Framing Pakistan's Agenda for COP 25 with focus on Adaptation. The Climate Conclave was a highly useful platform which brought public, private, and civil society stakeholders from all parts of Pakistan together to engage in dialogue and to share knowledge and ideas for planning and coordinating future strategies and interventions to support climate action.

I would also take this opportunity to congratulate the CSCCC Chief Executive on winning the prestigious 2019 Stanford Bright Award for her contributions to protect the environment and build the adaptive resilience of vulnerable communities in the mountain regions of Pakistan over the past two decades.

Whilst commending the CSCCC leadership and rank and file, I hope this highly useful forum will receive all requisite support in order to adequately discharge its mission and activities in the run up to the forthcoming COP 26 in the UK in November.



MESSAGE FROM **AISHA KHAN** CHIEF EXECUTIVE (CSCCC)

The year 2019 marked the end of an era in which significant activities took place to recognize global warming as an existential threat to all life systems on planet earth. From the Paris Agreement to the Addis Abba Framework to the SDGs and the Sendai Framework, many commitments were made and many agreements reached to ward off the threat of climate change and its impacts on man and nature.

For the Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change the year was spent in consolidating gains and plotting the trajectory of its future direction and course of action. The thrust on advocacy and raising awareness was intensified by engaging with journalists and building their capacity for reporting on climate change with greater effectiveness. CSCCC participated in many conferences both national and international to keep abreast of new knowledge and climate science.

The annual climate conclave brought together all the partner organizations and served as a platform for knowledge sharing and exchange of ideas on key challenges. I want to take this opportunity to thank the World Bank, The German Red Cross, The Coca Cola Foundation and the Swiss Embassy for sponsoring the event. This year CSCCC was invited to be a part of a high level panel discussion on the working group titled "Accelerating Action to Build a Resilient 1.5 C World" by the Global Resilience Partnership (GRP) at COP 25 in Madrid and used the opportunity to highlight concerns and share recommendations on way forward.

At a personal level it was a great honor for me to be recognized by Stanford University and receive the prestigious 2019 Bright Award for environmental conservation. This award is a culmination of two decades of commitments and support from enablers and my team who made it possible for me to conceive and implement ideas and projects in line with the vision and mission of CSCCC.

As we prepare to enter the 2020 decade, I am hopeful that the lessons learnt and partnerships forged in 2019 will help us in taking our mission forward with greater zeal and open new windows of opportunity for the network to achieve its core objectives.

PANEL OF ADVISORS



Amb. (r) Shafqat Kakakhel



Dr. Abid Suleri



Dr. Tariq Banuri



Mr. Khalid Aziz



Dr. Tariq Hassan



Mr. Nisar A. Memon



Dr. Shazia Amjad



Mr. Aqrab Ali Rana



Dr. Seeme Mallick



Mr. Tanvir Arif



Ms. Maliha Hamid Hussain

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 which 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" and follows the guidelines of "Open Government Partnership (OGP)" 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-creation of policies supporting climate-friendly mitigation and adaptation actions for sustainable development.



Objectives

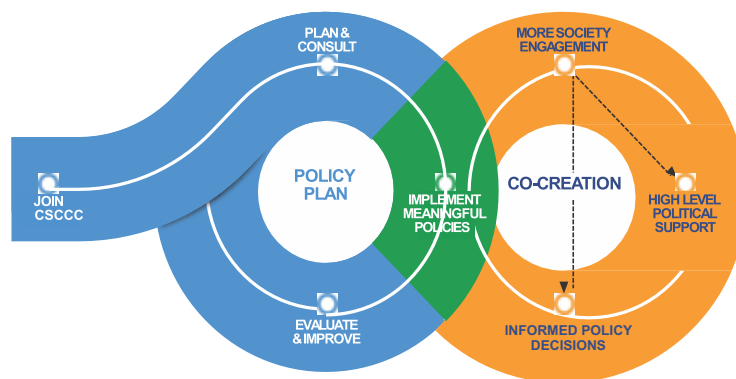
- Creating synergy of actions through collaborative approaches to develop robust linkages between stakeholders for shared objectives
- Increasing CSO capacity to perform dynamic competent functions in their roles as independent development actors with a constructive relationship with the state.
- Providing 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, and 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 these 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 into the 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 and the Open Government Partnership, 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).



MASTERCLASS ON ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISM

Strengthening Media Capacity for Advocacy in KP & Merged Districts

CSCCC implemented the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) funded project titled "Strengthening Media Capacity for Effective Advocacy in KP and Merged Districts", in which a cadre of journalists was trained for reporting on environmental issues focusing on water resources. Under multiple training modules spanning across eight months, journalists' capacities were enhanced to facilitate knowledge based reporting and disseminating information that is well researched to address water issues in an integrated manner with an objective and analytical overview to stimulate debate based on facts representing different viewpoints.

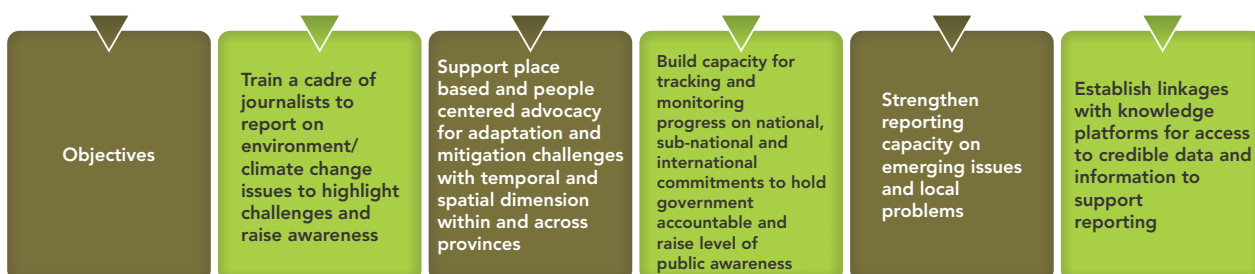
The training program identified the weak links between action and information and the negative impact of misinformation on public perceptions and policy. Water and key water sector concerns

including governance, management, and transboundary issues were discussed at all levels, and the media workshops and exposure visits played an important role in separating fact from fiction and basing analyses on credible data. The project created a pool of environmental journalists in KP and the merged districts from FATA with capacity for analyzing the legal, technical, environmental and socio-economic impacts of water interventions using the print, electronic and social media for disseminating fact based information for increasing awareness and harnessing support for policy decisions.

The time bound project took into consideration gender inclusion and kept the level of ambition realistic and achievable in framing activities and selecting resource persons.



13 member cohort of journalists



Outcomes

Outcome 1: Cohort of gender-inclusive Water Journalists formed

Outcome 2: Cohort of Water Reporters Trained and enabled to report on critical water and climate governance issues and articles/news items published

Outcome 3: Resources, toolkits and knowledge management for improved understanding of water governance and climate change; and media dynamics

TRAINING WORKSHOPS

The Training Workshops were divided into four separate two-day sessions which were each followed by Field and Exposure Visits to relevant on-site locations. A two-day training session was first conducted on 'Water Governance', with the aim of training the cohort on basic concepts and a detailed understanding of the structure of water governance institutions at the government and community level in Pakistan.

This was followed by a two-day training workshop on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) conducted on 10th and 11th June, 2019 with a focus on building the theoretical understanding of the subject, contextualized to Pakistan, plus issues and barriers to implementing IWRM in the KP and FATA context. The training featured guest speakers Hassaan Sipra, Center for Climate Research and Development, to share the Implementation of the Water Metering and Pricing project (funded by SDC) with the journalists, and Basharat Saeed, Water Specialist at World Bank who shared the World Bank report on 'Getting more from Water: Pakistan', with KP specific findings. Anam Zeb from CSCCC trained

the journalists on basic concepts, and on the importance of gender inclusion in any water management framework.

This was followed by a two-day training session on "Community Water Management and Issues at the local level" which was conducted on 15 and 16 July, 2019. This module covered demand side issues faced by communities' particularly urban slum dwellers in KP/FATA, and focused on the particular issues faced by marginalized groups such as women and transgenders and their access to water, and included sessions by Mr. Nasir Khan, Irrigation Department, Dr. Hameed Jamali, IMS Peshawar. A training session titled "Masterclass on Environmental Journalism" was conducted on 22 and 23 July 2019 whereby journalists were trained on basic climate change concepts and on how to effectively report these in the media. The trainers for this workshop included Mr. Aurangzeb Khan, journalist and media trainer, and Mr. Safiullah Mahsud, bureau chief for AAP news, and Ms. Aisha Khan, C.E. of CSCCC.



Training workshop on Water Governance and Institutional Mechanisms

EXPOSURE VISITS

A two-day exposure visit was conducted on 12 and 13 June 2019 which included a meeting at the CSCCC secretariat where an interactive discussion took place on key challenges to climate reporting in Pakistan and KP, followed by a briefing on a Water Metering and Pricing. This was followed by visits to a water metering project site where the journalists observed the telemetering systems put in place by SDC and interacted with residents and community members on their effectiveness. A visit was organized to the World Bank headquarters in Islamabad, where the participants engaged in an interactive session with the World Bank's lead water specialist for South Asia, Mr. William Young, and Mr. Basharat Saeed, followed by a tour of the innovative, energy efficient and eco-friendly World Bank campus, where journalists observed methods for low carbon footprint design. The journalists were also taken to the Federal Flood Commission of Pakistan where the Chairman, Mr. Ahmad Kamal, presented the journalists with a detailed overview of IWRM in Pakistan.

An exposure visit to Muzaffarabad, AJK was organized on the 11th and 12th of July 2019 where journalists visited the office of the Islamic Development Bank for a briefing on a rainwater harvesting project, followed by a field visit to the school site in Banda to visit a school where the system was in place and successfully solving water demand issues in the community. This was followed by a meeting at the Planning and Development Department of AJK where journalists met with Dr. Asif Hussain Shah (Additional Chief Secretary-Development) and his team to discuss and compare water issues of AJK with those of KP, followed by a meeting with the AJK journalists.

On the final day of the exposure visit the journalist cohort visited the Neelum-Jhelum Hydropower Plant to observe the water-energy nexus, followed by a site visit to the project headworks.



Discussion session with Addl. Chief Secretary AJK in Muzaffarabad

Upon completion of the training workshop titled 'Master Class on Environmental Journalism', the 13 Environmental Journalism Fellows who were trained over a period of seven months on Water Governance, Integrated Water Resource

Management (IWRM), Community Based Water Management (CBWM) and exposure visits were awarded certificates in a closing ceremony in Peshawar on the 23rd of July, 2019.



Exposure visit to P&D Department, AJK



Project Closure Ceremony



Award of Certificates

SOUTH ASIA NETWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DISPLACEMENT (SANDD)



CSCCC serves as the focal point for South Asia Network for Development and Displacement (SANDD) in Pakistan. SANDD aims to build a network of academic, civil society, government and community actors working on development and displacement in South Asia that seek to promote community-driven research agendas that address challenges facing displacement affected communities by pursuing innovative, interdisciplinary and community-based research methods. SANDD aims to support communities as they articulate those challenges, and through horizontal links, share experience, knowledge and solutions.

The South Asian network is led by City, University of London (United Kingdom) and colleagues from academic institutions, NGOs, government agencies and community organizations across South Asia. Besides CSCCC, other regional partners include the Population Council (Pakistan), Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation (Afghanistan), Bangladesh Research Initiative (Bangladesh), Alliance for Social Dialogue (Nepal), Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies (Sri Lanka), Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group (India).

These diverse actors are working together to expand the network and identify displacement affected communities for putting together a project that will increase the resilience of vulnerable communities, facilitate the recovery of displaced and depleted communities and strengthen the response of hosting communities.

SANDD was established in June 2018 following a workshop at City, University of London. At this workshop, it was agreed that SANDD would pursue

an inter-disciplinary, community-led research strategy which pools the knowledge and experience of institutions across South Asia, exploiting commonalities and sharing findings across the region.

SANDD's first international workshop was held in February 2019 at Koc University, Istanbul. The workshop agreed on a strategy for developing the type of research strategy envisioned at the founding workshop. Some of the key steps agreed at the Koc workshop were (1) to create a "map" of displaced and vulnerable communities across South Asia: who they are, where they originate from, where they have relocated to and what factors lay behind their displacement, (2) hold sub-regional workshops to pool knowledge and information with additional stakeholders, some of whom might potentially join SANDD; (3) identify key research questions by holding stakeholder dialogues with active participation of the affected communities themselves; (4) use the insights gained from these dialogues to develop an inter-disciplinary, community driven, region-wide research agenda in line with the founding principles of SANDD. It is expected that such an agenda will form a solid basis on which to apply for research funding.

It was also agreed that because of the difficulty of cross-border travel within the region, SANDD would be divided into two sub-regions: Western SANDD comprising Afghanistan and Pakistan and Eastern SANDD comprising India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal. The two sub-regional branches will work separately but in close parallel with each other and occasionally meet in "neutral" venues with all constituent partners present.

WORKSHOP ON DISPLACEMENT AND RESILIENCE (JULY 2019)

The first SANDD event in Pakistan, the two-day “Workshop on Displacement and Resilience” was organized by CSCCC and held in Islamabad on 16-17 July, 2019. The Workshop introduced SANDD to the wider research, advocacy and policy community

in Pakistan, and also facilitated an exchange of views, experiences and knowledge relating to displacement, its various causes and consequences, those affected by or vulnerable to it, and how they cope and adapt to it.



Stakeholder Meeting in Islamabad

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The two main triggers of displacement in South Asia are climate change and conflict. Pakistan is subject to both and is home to substantial populations of conflict-induced IDPs as well as refugees. In recent years, however, climate change has been the more important driver for new displacements.
- The workshop identified five ways in which climate change is affecting communities in Pakistan: drought, glacial melt, increased rainfall, coastal erosion, and soil erosion.
- These in turn are affecting livelihoods in myriad ways: water shortage, food and energy insecurity, shrinking of cultivable land and declining feasibility of traditional farming practices.
- Rising insecurity inducing higher fertility and population growth, and exacerbating the pressures arising from climate change.
- Women and children facing the brunt of economic and psychological suffering arising from displacement.
- All provinces and agro-climatic zones of Pakistan are affected, albeit in different ways.

STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUES WITH COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN DISTRICT SKARDU

In recent years, there has been a substantial increase in cases of migration and internal movement, displacement, or relocation of local populations in Gilgit-Baltistan. There are various reasons for such movements of populations, including “Push” factors such as environmental stress and climate change, and “Pull” factors such as access to better services and livelihood opportunities.

Pakistani climate-induced migration is mainly caused by floods and heat stress, which force people to migrate temporarily or permanently. For example, people in Gilgit-Baltistan over the past few years have faced unpredictable extreme weather conditions, resulting in torrential rains, flash floods and landslides. These conditions force people to migrate. Snowfall patterns have also shifted due to a rise in temperature in Pakistan in the past few decades. Migration due to social, political,

or economic reasons includes movement of people in search of better economic or livelihood opportunities or access to improved service delivery such as municipal, education and health services and improved security.

One major example of such displacement or migration of people in Gilgit Baltistan is the rural-to-urban migration of people from rural areas to Skardu city and other urbanized areas. It has been reported that the population of Skardu city has increased from 1 million to over 3 million in the last decade due to this phenomenon. This has caused a number of problems for local communities as well as local authorities in providing adequate services such as solid waste management, health and education.



Community visit to Village Sadpara, Skardu District

As part of the activities laid out under the SANDD program, meetings were held with Community members from Sadpara, Gultari, and Mallawa. Separate sessions were conducted with male and female participants to allow free flow of conversation led by the Community in articulating issues related to past, present, and future displacement causes and trends.

The visiting team also held a meeting with local authorities in the office of the Commissioner Baltistan, Syed Ali Asghar, to capture the views of the administration. The Commissioner shared his views highlighting both the challenges and opportunities offered by movements of people and how best to anticipate and prepare for addressing this new trend triggered by a variety of causes.



Meeting with Local Authorities Skardu

The stakeholder meetings with community members and local authorities in District Skardu held between 2 and 6 November 2019 helped in identifying the major environmental, socioeconomic, and other causes of displacement and migration of people and the key challenges faced by local authorities and communities in dealing with these changes. The findings of this

study, which have also been compiled into a formal report, will help in future programming and developing sustainable development interventions that best reflect the needs and priorities of the communities and facilitate local authorities in addressing this issue through collaborative efforts.



Dialogue with Community at Sadpara Village, Skardu

SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP (DECEMBER 2019)

CSCCC organized and hosted the SANDD Sub-Regional Workshop in Islamabad on 23-24 December, 2019.

The purpose of this workshop was to share information and insights from field visits and community-based dialogues that SANDD partners in Afghanistan and Pakistan had recently conducted with displaced and vulnerable communities in their respective countries. In each country, members of

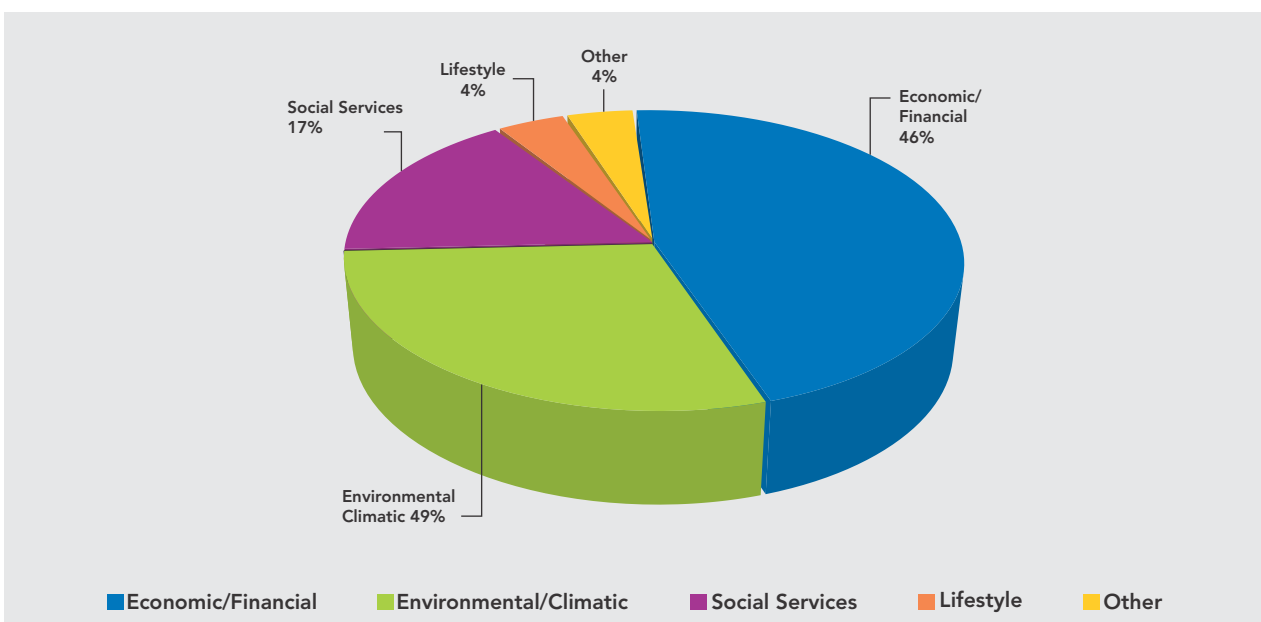
SANDD identified particular communities with which to engage in the dialogues, based on past contacts of SANDD members with each community. The communities thus identified were in Kabul and Gilgit-Baltistan regions in Afghanistan and Pakistan, respectively. During October and November 2019, the Afghan and Pakistan teams visited the communities in their countries and engaged in a series of meetings with community members as well as local officials and civil society organizations.



SANDD partners not present at the meeting. The workshop also allowed the partners from two countries to develop strategies for greater regional cooperation and coordination on issues related to displacement and development.

The eventual aim of the Sub-Regional Workshop was to link up with similar research and community

engagement efforts being carried out by SANDD partners in Bangladesh, Nepal, India and Sri Lanka in order to develop region-wide methodologies and research agendas that support displaced communities in developing resilience strategies against the causes of their displacement.



CSCCC CLIMATE CONCLAVE 2019



Climate Conclave 2019 was organized by CSCCC in collaboration with the World Bank, Pakistan Red Crescent Society, German Red Cross, Coca-Cola Foundation and the Swiss Embassy. The event addressed three thematic areas related to climate change and put the spotlight on: (1) Setting Pakistan's Agenda for COP 25 with focus on Adaptation Strategy, (2) Climate Change and Human Rights, and (3) Role of the Private Sector in Climate Action.

Climate Conclave 2019 brought together a large gathering of over 140 stakeholders from civil society, academia, media, as well as the public and private sectors to engage in dialogue with the aim of supporting policy makers as well as government and private sector decision makers in planning and coordinating future strategies and interventions to support climate action in Pakistan. The participants included representatives from Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Senator Sherry Rehman

Climate Change has become a national and provincial emergency. We need to improve coordination between the federal & provincial governments so that policies can be implemented effectively. We need to amplify our concern and address adaptation as a priority.



Dr. Ishrat Husain, Advisor to PM on Institutional Reforms

A multidimensional approach is required to tackle climate challenges in Pakistan. Climate change is a big challenge and international assistance and a few state institutions cannot tackle this issue. Community education, localized efforts, and awareness are needed to address it in a holistic manner. The economic growth of the last decade could have exceeded projected rates if climate induced disasters had not caused tremendous economic and human losses.

The integration of the climate change agenda and development targets for Pakistan are crucial for ensuring future growth and stability. The metrics to evaluate progress and success should no longer be limited to GDP growth but also distribution of benefits of growth and mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Unless measurement tools are properly developed, we may drift into uncharted territory not knowing whether we would be able to reach our development goals in specified time periods or not.

The burden of climate change falls disproportionately upon the poor and vulnerable segments of the population. They do not have coping mechanisms to deal with floods, droughts, water stress, crop failures, poor yield, depletion of fisheries, and deforestation among many other issues. The State has to step in to help these people through social safety nets and social transfers.

Climate resilience needs to involve the whole milieu of social, economic, technological and political strategies that have to be implemented at all levels of society.



Mr. Malik Amin Aslam, Advisor to the PM on Climate Change

There is a strong political commitment from the Government to tackle the impacts of climate change and there are a number of key initiatives that have been undertaken by the government in this regard. It is unfortunate that on the global level, climate politics are hampering progress for actions to avoid the bleak future predicted by climate science. The negative climate change impacts such as natural disasters and resource scarcity are increasing in frequency and magnitude in Pakistan and it requires a strong resolve and solid commitment at all levels of government and society, both nationally and abroad, to tackle it.



H.E. Androulla Kaminara, EU Ambassador

For the international community, 2019 is a critical year for accelerating domestic climate action and raising global ambition in the context of the pursuit of sustainable development and for multilateral institutions and helping Governments to prepare for those changes to take effect. The European Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen, is committed to take bold action against climate change and she has set up this task as one of the foremost priorities for her mandate. Under her leadership, the EU is committed to lead the transition to a healthy planet. Emissions in the EU are now 22% below the 1990 level, while our economy has grown by 58% in the same period, as for 2030 we have set a target of at least 40% emissions reductions compared to 1990.

In the context of Pakistan, the Strategic Engagement Plan (SEP) which is the political declaration between the EU and Pakistan signed in June 2019 calls for developing cooperation on the implementation of Paris Climate Agreement, including through climate finance, technology transfer to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and encouraging climate-resilient development in Pakistan. The EU Delegation is committed to translate these objectives into actions in the coming years.



Patchamuthu Illangovan, Country Director World Bank

If the current population growth rate of Pakistan is extended into 2040-2050, Pakistan would be a country of 400 million people and if it is already resource stressed with 207 million users, then one can imagine the plight thirty or hundred years into the future. Therefore it is critical to bear in mind the link between per-capita availability of resources and population. The gender dimension of climate change also needs to be emphasized in all development programming. Women are the most impacted by changes in climate and therefore sensitivity to their needs must be reflected.

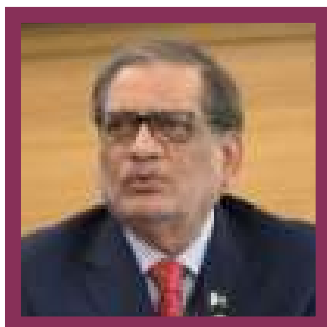
Pakistan also needs to improve the overall agricultural productivity and water use, and implement an adequate water tariff. The conventional crops that are grown in Pakistan also need to be re-assessed to ensure maximum yield per drop of water used. A paradigm shift in thinking is needed to get maximum value from valuable natural resources and also ensure its quality and access keeping in mind the growing projected future impacts of climate change.

Session I: Framing Pakistan's Agenda for COP 25 with focus on Adaptation Strategy



Session Chair,
Mr. Malik Uzair,
Former MNA and Chairman Standing Committee on Climate Change

Issues related to climate change should be treated like national security issues owing to the devastating effects climate change has on all aspects of life. Long gone are the days when climate change was considered a 'future issue'. Climate change discussions need to be mainstreamed within our debates on development and security. Arguably, this is Pakistan's most important national security challenge and must be accorded top priority and budgetary allocations. Events like COP are integral in determining global cooperation and finance to enable countries to tackle this challenge and Pakistan needs to play a key role in all aspects of international climate negotiations to secure a safe future for its people and the World.



Gen. Nadeem Ahmed,
Chairman NDRMF

Climate Change Adaptation is one of the most important pillars for Climate Action in Pakistan, and the National Disaster Risk Management Fund is taking a number of actions in key priority areas to support the adaptive resilience of Pakistan to face these major challenges by supporting nature-based climate adaptation and mitigation through ecologically targeted initiatives covering programs, including: Afforestation – 10 Billion Tree Tsunami, Recharge Pakistan, Conserving Biodiversity & Mitigating Land Degradation, Conserving Marine Life and establishing a sustainable blue economy, and Protecting the Ecological balance in Food Chain & Promoting Eco-Tourism.



Mr. Qazi Azmat Isa, CEO, PPAF

In order to deal with climate change we need to build adaptation and resilience from bottom up, starting from the grass roots levels, and in particular by carrying out initiatives for poverty reduction since that is the cornerstone for building adaptive resilience at the basic, individual, and household level. The role of civil society organizations, as well as the private sector, is crucial in this regard and PPAF and its partners are ambitiously working towards this goal by empowering people from underprivileged communities.



Ms. Sobiah Becker, Climate Change Professional

Turning Pakistan's Nationally Determined Contributions into tangible climate action interventions will increase the social and economic resilience of the country over time. It's time to act now!



Session II: Climate Change and Human Rights



Session II - Climate Change & Human Rights



Session Chair

Mr. Harris Khalique,
Sec. Gen. HRCP

Human rights and climate change analysis focuses on the anticipated consequences to humans associated with global environmental phenomena including sea level rise, desertification, temperature increases, extreme weather events, and changes in precipitation, as well as adaptation and mitigation measures taken by governments in response to those phenomena that may involve human rights or related legal protections. This is an opportune time to re-energize the climate change and human rights discourse, given that political polarization has overshadowed this very important subject at all levels.



Ms. Khawar Mumtaz,
Former Chairwoman, NCSW

The effects of climate change, which are caused by a few and affect millions worldwide, are a major human rights issue. The rights of women, minorities, and marginalized communities are impacted several times greater than other groups due to their low adaptive capacity and lack of resilience to the impacts of climate change. Women are fundamental resource managers of a society, and resilience to climate change can only be built if capacities of women are built over time.



Mr. Usman Manzoor,
Program Officer, UNDP

Persons with disabilities face intersectional discrimination, leading to social exclusion, stigma and discrimination. It is extremely important for the public, private and civil society sectors to step up to support persons with disabilities by inculcating a culture of inclusivity, including them at all decision-making levels for national level policies, legislation, planning, implementation and monitoring. Climate change adaptation and disaster risk management mechanisms need to be supportive of persons with disabilities for inclusive development.



Mr. Salman Zaidi,
Director Program, Jinnah Institute

Creating a new set of environmental rights in addition to legacy human rights may well be challenging in an environment where states are unwilling to oblige or hostile to them. As rights advocates we have to navigate this turf with caution. The political economy of environmental rights is important to consider: Pakistan's economic model is based on unsustainable consumption and production patterns; our political forums can neither convene nor create consensus on policy issues.

The population of persons with disabilities and transgender individuals were enumerated incorrectly during the census. To cater to the needs of marginalized groups, knowing fully well that they suffer disproportionately during climate stress, we must generate more holistic data.

Session III: The Role of the Private Sector in Climate Action



Session III - Role of Private Sector in Climate Action



Session Chair
Dr. Abid Suleri,
Executive Director SDPI

Engaging the private sector is essential for multiple reasons. It can mobilize financial resources and technical capabilities, leverage the efforts of governments, engage civil society and community efforts, and develop innovative climate services and adaptation technologies. INGOs and NGOs have been facilitating the government in filling gaps by creating awareness, conducting research and advising the government. It is extremely important for the private sector to step in and fulfill its due role as a key stakeholder in minimizing environmental impacts and supporting federal and provincial governments and communities in getting climate change policy implemented.



Mr. Yawar Herekar,
Executive Vice President, JS Bank Ltd.

The banking sector also has a very large role to play in supporting climate action. Banks, as primary financing entities, are increasingly changing their laws and policies to financially support and invest in only those initiatives that meet certain environmental and climate standards for the creation of a climate resilient economy.



**Mr. Fahad Qadir, Director,
Public Affairs & Communications, Coca-Cola**

The Coca-Cola Company and its bottling partners, through our Climate Protection strategy are committed to finding innovative ways to mitigate the environmental effects of our operations and products. From 100% recyclable packaging, to plastic recovery pilot studies with WWF and awareness campaigns, to replenishing 2.74 billion liters of the water annually, we don't just recognize our responsibility to be a part of the solution to climatic challenges—we embrace it. For us it means using our scale and brand power to create shared opportunities in protecting our planet.



**Ms. Fatima Akhtar,
Public Affairs Manager, Nestlé**

With its commitment to the Prime Minister's 'Clean Green Pakistan' initiative, Nestlé Pakistan continues to pave the way for addressing the climate change challenge. Advancing the initiative, Nestlé Pakistan in partnership with Metropolitan Corporation of Islamabad (MCI) and Ministry of Climate Change kicked-off the second wave of tree plantation drive to be held across the country.

We are working with the industry to form an Alliance to tackle Packaging Waste later this year. Nestlé has committed to make 100% of its packaging recyclable or reusable by 2025 and all our efforts are completely aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including Clean Water and Sanitation, and Life on Land.



INTERNATIONAL/NATIONAL CONFERENCES & MEETINGS

World Bank Spring Meetings, Washington DC (April 2019)



CSCCC participated in the World Bank Spring Meetings held on 12-14 April 2019 in Washington DC.

During the annual Spring Meetings, the joint World Bank-IMF Development Committee and the IMF's International Monetary and Financial Committee held meetings to discuss progress on the work of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, featuring seminars, regional briefings and press

conferences, focusing on the global economy, international development, and the world's financial markets.

CSCCC Chief Executive Ms. Aisha Khan spoke on the session titled "Melting Himalayan Glaciers: People, Environment, Economies" and the impacts of climate change on mountain ecosystems.



Panel discussion on Melting Himalayan Glaciers

"WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN SOUTH ASIA"—INSTITUTE OF SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE (NOVEMBER 2019)

CSCCC participated in the Session titled "Women Empowerment in South Asia" held at the Institute of South Asian Studies at the National University of Singapore at a Conference titled "Vibrant South Asia - Innovative Diaspora" on 16 November, 2019 in Singapore.

More than 800 guests attended the three-day convention. Speakers included over 30 of the

region's prominent policymakers, business leaders, academics and civil society leaders.

Other topics pertaining to South Asia and its diaspora that were discussed during the conference include business opportunities and challenges, infrastructure and smart cities, technology in financial services and trends in education technology.



Aisha Khan speaking on Gender in South Asia

21st EU-NGO Forum on Human Rights, Brussels (December 2019)

CSCCC participated in the 21st EU-NGO Forum on "Human Rights: Building a Fair Environmental Future" that took place on 3rd and 4th December 2019 in Brussels, Belgium.

As part of the broader dialogue and engagement between the EU and civil society, the EU-NGOs Forum on Human rights was jointly organized by the European External Action Service and the European Commission together with the Human Rights and Democracy Network (HRDN), the Brussels based network of 50 NGOs operating at the EU level in the broader areas of human rights, democracy and peace.

This year the NGO Forum focused on the link between environment and human rights. The Forum addressed environment and human rights from different angles: access to information and participation; due diligence and access to justice; empowering and protecting human rights defenders working on environmental issues.



Group work



COP 25, Madrid (December 2019)

CSCCC participated in the UN Climate Change Conference (COP 25) which took place in Madrid on 2 – 13 December 2019 under the Presidency of the Government of Chile.

CSCCC Chief Executive Aisha Khan was also selected as a panel speaker on the COP 25 working group titled "Accelerating Action to Build a Resilient 1.5 C World" which was coordinated by

Global Resilience Partnership (GRP) on behalf of the Marrakech Partnership on Global Climate Action. Aisha Khan spoke on the various means through which we can track and learn to accelerate ambitious actions and fill gaps to build a resilient future from the local to the global levels and on accelerating the delivery of an inclusive and equitable future for communities from national and regional perspective.

Excerpt from intervention

Accelerating Action to Build a Resilient 1.5 C World

How can we track and learn to accelerate ambitious actions and fill gaps to deliver a resilient future from the local to the global?

The process should begin with assessment of the climate change vulnerability of the communities and ecosystems. Thereafter a priority action plan should be formulated in consultation with the communities and representatives of social services providing agencies (health, disaster management etc.).

- Resilience cannot be prescribed or imposed in a top to bottom manner.
- The effort must respond to the specific needs and communities must be actively engaged.
- Building up resilience must respond to the specific CC impact relevant to the area. No one size fits all.
- Communications are vital element of resilience.

The following are some key areas of action that can be implemented especially in developing countries and SIDS to accelerate action for a resilient 1.5 C world.

Localization of Climate Action: climate education, empowerment, decision making; e.g. in Pakistan, devolution of powers needs to be carried out in a true sense; provincial and sub-national policies should be passed, and clear action implementation plans should be formed down to grassroots, district, UC, village levels

- Sub-national governments need greater climate education and awareness of the situation at the global level in terms of key climate indicators, diplomacy and finance, for example in terms of Loss & Damage, Adaptation and Resilience which has direct implication for communities at the local level

Involvement of Private Sector: Local private sector companies in Pakistan are not mandated to engage in CSR; only Oil & Gas companies are required to spend on social welfare and that even at their own discretion. This needs urgent attention, local private companies need to be mandated by law to contribute to CSR activities, especially for climate action, renewable energies, sustainable development

Enhancement of NDCs to Close Emissions Gap: Developing countries can incorporate or strengthen targets and policies in their NDCs across a wide range of sectors--especially agriculture, energy, and transport--to curb emissions while delivering substantial economic and development benefits from investments in renewable energy technologies, forests, sustainable mobility and transport, and climate-smart agriculture. Developed countries can play a major role in facilitating affordable transfer of cutting edge renewable energy technologies to developed countries.

Addressing Data Gaps: Climate research requires accurate, reliable data across all sectors and indicators across a long period of time; Governments need to make sure all data related to consumption, emissions, production, etc. across all sectors is made available to local and international scientists to carry out meaningful studies to chalk out robust plans and policies set in ground realities

- Open Data
- Science Based Policy and Targets

Implementation of effective MRV systems to review policy & action failures



Launch of Ecosystem Restoration Fund

The Ecosystem Restoration Fund (ESRF) was launched at COP25 in Madrid by the Advisor to the PM on Climate Change, Malik Amin Aslam at the NDC pavilion. Chairman NDRMF Lt General (Retd) Nadeem Ahmad was also present at the event. The event was attended by Pakistan's Ambassador to Spain, H.E Khayyam Akbar amongst many other distinguished guests and speakers.

Martin Frick, the Senior Director for Policy and Program Coordination at the UNFCCC and Pablo Vieira, the Global Director of the NDC Partnership Support Unit appreciated Pakistan's efforts in pursuing ambitious climate and development actions and assured the Advisor that Pakistan would find the international support needed for the fund.

Speaking Engagement at Side Event



Advisor/Minister Climate Change talking at the cryosphere pavilion about melting glaciers and multi dimensional impacts of accelerated melting on the HKH region at COP25.



Aisha Khan (CEO, MGPO) Speaking at the Cryosphere Pavilion on HKH challenges at COP25 in Madrid. *"We need a regional approach to find solutions that benefit man and nature".*

STANFORD BRIGHT AWARD FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



Mountain Guardian and Bright Award Winner, Aisha Khan

Preserving the mountain regions of Pakistan and all at-risk mountain regions around the world, while providing help to communities impacted by climate change in those areas, was the main topic of discussion at this year's Bright Award event at Stanford Law School on October 3, 2019.

After witnessing firsthand the environmental degradation of Pakistan's Karakoram Mountain Range in 2001, Aisha Khan decided to take matters into her own hands by establishing the Mountain & Glacier Protection Organization (MGPO). Eighteen years later (and after founding additional environmental organizations, including the Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change, a membership-based networking platform that connects individuals and organizations concerned about climate change in Pakistan), in recognition of her multifaceted efforts to preserve the mountain regions of Pakistan and empower their people, Khan was presented with the 2019 Stanford Bright Award at this year's ceremony in front of a large and enthusiastic audience.



Stanford awards the Bright Award each year to an individual who has made exceptional contributions to global sustainability. The \$100,000 award is given to an individual or individuals from one of ten rotating regions, which so far have included the Middle East, West Asia, Africa, Europe, South America, and North America.

"We are grateful to the Bright family for entrusting Stanford with finding unsung heroes of environmental conservation, giving them the recognition they deserve and providing them with the resources and attention they need to take their work to the next level," said Jenny Martinez, the Richard E. Lang Professor of Law and Dean of Stanford Law School.

Preserving the Environment, Saving Communities and Empowering Women and Youth

Khan was recognized for her work to lead and coordinate multiple efforts to restore and preserve the high mountain regions of Pakistan in ways that benefit local economies and empower their people. She also brought together organizations, individuals and governments in what she calls a "whole society approach" to combat climate change in Pakistan.

The first organization that Khan founded, MGPO, is a social welfare, nonprofit organization focusing on the impact of climate change in the mountainous regions of Pakistan that also strives to enhance the quality of life of local disadvantaged communities by building physical infrastructure and by providing them with improved access to education and healthcare services.

"I feel a special gratitude for those who believed in me and supported my work when I was striving to make a difference with nothing other than passion to guide my actions," said Khan. "I never thought of winning an award or getting recognition for the work I do but now that it has come, I have to admit that it feels very good."

The award ceremony brought together faculty, students, and local community members in an engaging panel discussion, "Climate Change Impacts on Vulnerable Communities," hosted by Climate One founder Greg Dalton. Other panelists at the event included Gabrielle Wong-Parodi, Assistant Professor of Earth System Science and Marshall Burke, both assistant professors of Earth System Science at Stanford University. In the discussion, Khan explained the importance of including women and youth in climate projects and how that can be controversial in the traditionally male-dominated societies in which MGPO often works.

"Transforming social values and age-old tradition is not easy," said Khan. "But, my conviction that complex issues in a changing environment require all sectors and all actors to collaborate, consult, engage and work with and through each other, helps me to pursue this agenda."



Buzz Thompson, Robert E. Paradise Professor in Natural Resources Law and senior fellow at the Stanford Woods Institute for the Environment, who leads the Bright Award nominating committee, called this year's recipient a "trusted messenger" of conservation and preservation to the at-risk communities she serves.

At the conclusion of the event, Khan remarked on the crucial role that the youth have in the discussion of climate change in Pakistan and around the world. "It is the young people who have to do everything, really," said Khan. "They need to declare, 'This is our future that you're playing with!' They need to persistently ask what kind of world will be left for them."

"If we believe in one humanity, and shared responsibility, and prosperity that leaves no one behind, then every action from now on that we take has to build on the principles of social, ecological, and democratic equity," concluded Khan.

Pakistan @ 100: Shaping The Future – Environmental Sustainability

ensuring good governance, and leveraging Pakistan's location to connect more with neighbors and the world beyond. Pakistan must work on health and nutrition, population growth, early childhood development and most importantly women empowerment and other areas of inclusive development to achieve its true potential by 2047.

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EU Climate Diplomacy Day 2019

For the third year, CSCCC participated in the Climate Diplomacy Day organized by the European Union Delegation to Pakistan and WWF-Pakistan to highlight the adverse impacts of climate change and seek positive actions.

Advisor to PM on Climate Change Mr. Malik Amin Aslam addressing the gathering at Climate Diplomacy Day 2019



Aiming to encourage informed debate on climate change, the event brought together people from diverse backgrounds to become part of the exchanges taking place worldwide in the crucial reflection on how to explore the opportunities arising through the irreversible transition to low carbon economies while ensuring equitable access to sustainable development.



Cycling rally at the Climate Diplomacy Day

Islamabad Climate March 2019

The Islamabad Climate March coordinated with climate marches carried out in all major cities of Pakistan, and aligned itself with the global September 2019 "climate strikes", also known as the Global Week for Future, a series of international strikes and protests held to demand action to address climate change which took place from

20–27 September. The Climate March attracted the attention of the entire nation towards the pressing issue of climate change which is jeopardizing the future of upcoming generations. The event was also attended by Advisor to PM on Climate Change Mr. Malik Amin Aslam and Minister of State for Climate Change, Ms. Zartaj Gul.



Mr. Malik Amin Aslam, Advisor on Climate Change at climate march Islamabad



Ms. Zartaj Gul, Minister of State for Climate Change at Climate March





CSCCC and other civil society actors attended the “Ten Billion Tree Tsunami”, a tree plantation event organized by Ambassador Paul W. Jones at the US

Embassy on 13 November 2019. The honorable Minister for Climate Change Malik Amin Aslam planted a tree to mark the event.



Launch of report Fight poverty: Beat Inequality
Public good or private wealth?



Climate Talks at Information Service Academy by CSCCC



Aisha Khan CE CSCCC speaking at a seminar on the "Economics of Water, Energy, and Food" organized by The Asia Foundation, the Australian Government's Sustainable Development

Investment Portfolio (SDIP) and in partnership with the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)



UNDP in Pakistan launched the National Action Plan (NAP) and Investment Prospectus (IP) on

Sustainable Energy for All in collaboration with the Planning Commission

IN THE PRESS

Tough choices

Should climate change be viewed as a moral mandate?

PUBLISHED A DAY AGO

Age of impunity

The next 20 years will unpack the climate disaster in its full fury.

PUBLISHED FEB 03, 2020 07:12AM

Climate & security

Political decisions must factor in the science of climate change.

PUBLISHED JAN 19, 2020 07:15AM

Time for action

South Asia must view climate change from a regional lens.

PUBLISHED DEC 15, 2019 07:11 AM

Alarming numbers

We should be talking about a population emergency.

PUBLISHED DEC 09, 2019 07:27 AM

Gender in South Asia

There remains a serious gap between legislation, policy and practice when it comes to women's rights.

PUBLISHED OCT 13, 2019 07:05 AM

Societal values and climate change

It is time to start preparing society for dealing with scarcity and deprivation in ways are compassionate.

PUBLISHED OCT 13, 2019 07:05 AM

Science & society

What happens here affects the rest of humanity conversations on climate.

PUBLISHED SEP 13, 2019 06:56 AM

Moving forward

Inclusive approaches are key to good governance.

PUBLISHED AUG 16, 2019 07:04 AM

Compounding vulnerabilities

The factors that magnify the problem remain outside the mainstream conversations on climate.

PUBLISHED JUL 22, 2019 06:51 AM

Apocalypse now

The goalpost has never been clearer or the threat more imminent

PUBLISHED JUN 21, 2019 07:03 AM

Closing the climate gap

The Pakistani delegation at COP24 was small but motivated, and played a proactive role.

PUBLISHED DEC 15, 2018 07:03AM

A short-sighted approach

Pakistan must play a more proactive role in global climate change efforts.

PUBLISHED NOV 19, 2018 06:28AM

Water scarcity — myth or reality?

Pakistan needs to explore sustainable solutions that are good for people and the environment.

UPDATED OCT 13, 2018 08:21AM

Saving marine life

The need to act is urgent and crucial.

PUBLISHED DEC 21, 2016 12:57PM

SNAPSHOTS FROM CSCCC PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS



Water Environment Forum (WEF)

In 2019, Water Environment Forum continued its focus on water, environment, and climate change for sustainable development with coordinated efforts to address effectively multi-centric issues of Water-Energy-Food (W-E-F) Nexus security in the country for its growing population, depleting water and increasing environmental challenges compounded by climate change impact. Awareness events were organized at various institutions all around the country, in partnership with related specialized organizations. W-E-F Nexus program started with each Center for Advanced Studies on water, food and energy and culminated in final consultation at Islamabad for National Awareness Program on Water-Energy-Food Nexus.

The following key activities were carried out by WEF during 2019 in collaboration with The Asia Foundation and Hashoo Foundation:

1. **Food Trends, Challenges and Sustainable Strategies under Changing Climate:** A consultative session was held on 1st July 2019 in partnership with Center for Advance Studies in Agriculture and Food Security at Agriculture University of Faisalabad.
2. **Water Trends, Challenges and Sustainable Strategy for its Security:** Event held on 5th July in partnership with US-Pakistan Center for Advanced Studies in Water at Mehran University of Engineering & Technology Jamshoro.
3. **Pakistan's Energy Sector: Trends, Challenges and Sustainability:** Event held on 16th September in partnership with US-Pakistan Center for Advanced Studies in Energy at University of Engineering & Technology Peshawar.
4. **The Final Consultation for National Awareness Program** on Water-Energy-Food Nexus was held on 12th November, 2019 in Islamabad.



These events brought together policy makers, national and international experts on the W-E-F Nexus, the private sector, as well as a large number of stakeholders working towards finding solutions to integrate the Water, Energy and Food sectors into a Nexus and finding opportunities of convergence between policy and practice.

In addition, WEF participated in regional dialogue on Kabul River Basin, Upper Indus Basin Network, Indus Basin Knowledge Forum, and W-E-F Nexus Programs of Ministry of Planning & Development, and PIDE.



- Oxfam is working to improve the resilience of 60 rural communities and government authorities in Badin to build understanding, knowledge and skills to prepare for, adapt to and mitigate climate and disaster risks. This includes adopting climate-smart agricultural techniques, diversifying livelihoods, and applying an appropriately designed risk transfer mechanism. The project specifically targets 34000 small farmers, women, young people, and people with disabilities who are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of disasters and climate change in Badin.
- Oxfam is also supporting the Bakahabar Kissan app to provide early warning and agricultural advisory information to vulnerable communities.
- Oxfam engaged different stakeholders within the rice-value chain in Central Punjab where it works to improve over 2000 small farmer's working conditions. We are also working on promoting SRP standards amongst agricultural communities.
- To improve urban resilience in the face of climate change, two community-led projects have been designed for climate resilience for urban poor communities which include green infrastructure, solid waste management and access to clean water in the UCs of Sialkot and Abbottabad.
- To raise awareness on climate change and resilience, Oxfam collaborated with PDMA Sindh to celebrate National Resilience day where advisories on protection from key urban disasters were disseminated amongst 10000 urban citizens.
- Oxfam collaborated with Sindh EPA and PDMA to celebrate World Environment Day. Over 250 people attended this event which aimed to raise awareness on the state of the environment and its impact on the communities of Sindh and develop an understanding of state action towards climate change.
- Oxfam in Pakistan organized a Climate Change Media Forum in Karachi in collaboration with the Youth Parliament to address the issue of climate change and its effects on urban and rural populations in Pakistan. Over 35 renowned climate journalists, editors, anchors and reporters, gathered to discuss and develop a strong partnership to address the issue.
- Oxfam hosted a policy dialogue in collaboration with IUCN Pakistan that focused on the risks and threats faced by the most sensitive areas to climate change in Sindh i.e. mangroves, fisheries, women development and climate migration.
- A report titled 'Climate induced migration in Sindh' was launched. It highlighted the challenges faced by climate migrants along the coastal belt of Sindh. The report was supplemented by a short documentary on the same issue.
- Oxfam's GROW Climate She-ros campaign works with government departments (fisheries, forestry, agriculture), mangrove conservation and environment protection organizations, academia and students, to raise awareness on the importance of mangroves. Through partnership with WWF, a campaign was rolled out in Karachi, Thattha and Badin reached out to 10,000+ students in underprivileged schools. As part of the campaign these students received bi-lingual (English & Sindhi) spellathon booklets on Mangrove forests.
- On 7th August, Oxfam was invited by Radio Pakistan to discuss the effects of climate change and the efforts being made under the government's Clean & Green Pakistan campaign. OiP's Country Director Mohammed Qazilbash participated alongside climate expert Kashmala Kakakhel.



Representatives from Sindh EPA, Sindh PDMA, media and academia participating in the panel discussion on State Action Toward Climate Change on World Environment Day

THARDEEP RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (TRDP)

Drought has become a frequent phenomenon especially in Tharparkar, Sindh due to climate change and environmental degradation. District Tharparkar suffered severe droughts which resulted in many crops dying in the area, further leading to food shortages.

Promoting Tree Plantation: TRDP launched tree plantation campaign titled “One plant for the motherland Sindh” from July 8-14, 2019 through community organizations for clean and green Sindh, serving as contribution towards achieving SDG 13 (climate action) and raising awareness about importance of tree plantation in reducing the effects of climate change and promoting healthy environment. During this campaign, 50,505 trees were planted in different villages with the collective efforts in TRDP programme districts (Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu, Jamshoro and Tando Allahyar), the communities were sensitized to take care of the recently planted trees, to nurture and protect them for their successful growth. Besides, TRDP has approached different stakeholders throughout the province for planting thousands of trees across Sindh.



Sustainable Land Management Programme: TRDP is working on Sustainable Land Management Programme (SLMP) to combat desertification. The programme focuses on mobilizing communities to design and implement land use management plans, promoting water conservation in arid regions, setting fodder and forage banks for local communities, sprinkle irrigation techniques and building capacities of communities in sustainable land farming practices along with promoting community managed nurseries. Under this project, TRDP strengthened 30 Community Organizations (COs) and prepared their participatory land use plans, established 66 Community Home Based Nurseries, developed two Oasis Forests through Medicinal Plants, Low Delta Plants, Live Hedges Forest & Fruit Plants, installed 5 Solar Water Pumps and sprinkler irrigation systems in rural villages, constructed 4 rainwater harvesting ponds, upgraded wells with solar water systems in 4 villages, conducted community awareness sessions at village level on agriculture enhancement with 360 farmers, and trained 54 farmers in sustainable land management.

Thardeep Rural Development Programme organized a community conference and exhibition under the theme of “COPING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE: Emerging Perspective and Challenges” on December 6, 2019 at Thardeep Station for Arid Agriculture Training, Mithi, and District Tharparkar. 250 participants from community organizations, civil society organizations, government line departments, national and international partner organizations and media persons participated in the conference.

Multisector Humanitarian Assistance: TRDP is working on food security and multisector humanitarian assistance to drought affected and malnourished communities in the areas of health, water and livestock management in District Umerkot, Sindh to respond to the immediate needs of malnourished households and contribute to the food security of drought affected vulnerable communities through an integrated multi-sectoral response.

Programme for Improved Nutrition: TRDP is working on programmes for improved nutrition in District Jamshoro and Dadu, improved food diversity, and reduced water borne diseases while implementing climate resilient nutrition sensitive interventions adapted to climate change in rural areas. TRDP prepared 522 Village Action Plans (VAPs), constructed 455 low-cost disaster resilient demonstration latrines, conducted awareness sessions with 19,603 COs on WASH and nutritious food, chlorination of communal water sources to address biological contamination, orientated 44,644 of the poorest households on kitchen gardening, promoted and facilitated the implementation of kitchen gardening demonstration for 31,888 households, 462 Farmer Field Schools (FFS), and provided support to 2,259 small farmers for seeds, etc.



Dr. Allah Nawaz Samoo–CEO TRDP
addressing in the Conference



1. Introduction of Solar cookers in high altitude areas

In order to enable communities save forests by adopting alternate sources of energy, Saibaan introduced 106 solar cookers in high altitude areas of District Mansehra, KP

2. Trainings on DRR and DRM etc.

DRR committees formed at village level and provided with required trainings and techniques to cope disasters at community level. Overall more than 70 DRR committees have been provided with the trainings.

3. Tree plantation and protection walls etc.

The tree plantation campaigns have been carried out with active involvement of village development organizations in target villages. Over 20,000 forest trees have been planted in 4 union councils of District Mansehra.

4. Installation of solar systems in schools

Saibaan introduced the idea of utilizing solar energy by installing solar panels in selected government primary schools in the backward areas of District Mansehra.

5. Rain harvesting structures

In the recent years, the water scarcity (both drinking water and irrigation water) has been the major issue faced by the rural communities of District Mansehra. In order to cope with the issue Saibaan introduced the idea of rain water harvesting structures in these communities and about 200 rain water harvesting structures have been installed in 45 villages of 3 UCs in District Mansehra.

6. Awareness campaigns and walks on environment

Saibaan organized various awareness campaigns (sessions, seminars, walks, development of IEC material etc.) highlighting the environmental issues faced by communities from village to district level.

7. Organic Farming

To reduce the harmful effects of chemical fertilizers and hybrid seeds, Saibaan helped communities promote organic farming at communal and household level. Overall 240 households have benefitted from trainings on organic farming and establishing organic demonstration plots.

8. Constructing retaining walls and protection walls to reduce soil erosion

Soil erosion and land sliding badly impact the communities of the target areas in Mansehra District. In this regard Saibaan identified critical sites and secured these by constructing retaining and protection walls.



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION SOCIETY (EPS), SWAT

1) **'Plant for Pakistan Campaign' and celebration of 'International Day of Forests 2019'**

An event on launching of 'Plant for Pakistan Campaign' and celebration of 'International Day of Forests, 2019' was held on March 27, 2019 at FC Head Quarter Swat jointly by Environmental Protection Society (EPS) and Frontier Constabulary (FC) Kanju Swat. Purpose of the event was promotion of clean and green environment. The event was attended by representatives from Pakistan Army, FC Officers and other staff members, Rescue 1122 and EPS. Mr. Akbar Zeb-Executive Director EPS was the chief guest on the occasion. Mr. Ikramullah (DO FC) and Mr. Imran Khan (representative of 1122) delivered speeches on the occasion. Chief Guest Mr. Akbar Zeb in his speech highlighted the importance of forest, its water storage capacity which we get in the shape of natural springs and wells in the form of fresh water. He also told the participants that due to illegal cutting of forest, we are facing climate changes threats and our glaciers (being the source of fresh water) are now diminishing and ground water level is decreasing day by day.

2) **Dialogues in Community on ODF**

CLTS refers to Community-Led Total Sanitation, an integrated approach to achieve and sustain open defecation free (ODF) status. CLTS entails the facilitation of the community's analysis of their sanitation profile, their practices of defecation and the consequences, leading to collective action to become open defecation free (ODF). CLTS processes involves improvement of latrine design; the adoption and improvement of hygienic practices; solid waste management; waste water disposal; care; protection and maintenance of drinking water sources; and other environmental measures. CLTS initiates a series of needed collective local development actions by the ODF communities to lead towards the ODF status.

Environmental Protection Society started the process of sensitization of communities with the help of CLTS initiating steps towards the open defecation free (ODF) status in 25 villages identified in District Swat under the LIFE-Pakistan project.

3) **Community Physical Infrastructure Schemes**

During the Year 2019, EPS completed 05 water supply schemes which were linked with open defecation free campaigns under LIFE project. 12 CPI schemes including 4 irrigation channels, 2 solar street lighting scheme, 3 link roads and 3 water supply schemes were completed in partnership with PPAF. Environmental protocols were followed during these schemes and contributed towards healthy living environment.

WATER ENVIRONMENT & SANITATION SOCIETY (WESS)

WESS is implementing a project on community-based protection in refugee villages of Balochistan. This project also includes mainstreaming of Environment as cross cutting theme across all project components.

Link between social protection and environment:

As refugees in Pakistan usually do not have the means to protect themselves and lack social protection, their vulnerability to environmental shocks also increases. By reducing social risks, providing a secure basic income and increased access to basic social and health care services, social protection can not only have a strong influence on poverty but also on the environment: Stable cash income allows for saving and long-term investments in assets, tools or land-use practices that can have a positive impact on environmental conservation. On the other hand, environmental catastrophes (and reversing environmental conservation) can also have an impact on social protection policies by causing either a loss or an increase of employment, income and related access to social protection and social services. Vice versa Pakistan also paid an environmental price for being a generous host country. Refugees needed pastures for their flocks and wood for heating, often leading to the degradation of forest trees and ranges of local ecosystems. Overall, their presence did put additional pressure on Pakistan's infrastructure (notably all social services).

WESS CBP project overview and progress:

WESS has been implementing Community Based Protection (CBP) interventions in ten Refugee Villages (RV) in five districts of Balochistan in line with the CBP and Outreach Strategy for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan 2017-2019. The target population in ten RVs is 15% of the total population in Balochistan whereby it is estimated that 57% registered Afghan refugees are residing in Quetta urban whereas 28% reside in rural settlement. Environment has been placed as cross cutting themes across all the component of the project along protection.

Social mobilization & awareness sessions on environment in general and climate change in specific, is one of the key activities of WESS under CBP project whereby field staff including protection associates and mobilisers meet and interact with refugees (both males & females) at different locations and conduct awareness raising on climate change and launch campaigns/dialogues to sensitize communities on adaptation of environment-friendly practices besides recording protection trends.

Apart from above there are currently 243 outreach volunteers (OVs) in ten RVs with 42% female representation, who remain functional at their respective location and continue working to assist their communities in close collaboration with community committee members, who are part of different sub-committees at RVs level including sustainable development, environment, water and livelihood. In 2019 OVs conducted 25 awareness raising sessions in the communities on climate change, according to the local context of target RVs. 500 males and females attended these sessions. Monitoring data reflects that as a result of these sessions, systematic grazing has been observed across all the RVs. Feedback of local population shows significant decrease in forest wood consumption which was previously degraded by target groups in some districts.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (RDO)

RDO Buner with the consent of Local Organizations started a mission to mobilize the community towards community plantation as this is also the Prime Minister of Pakistan vision and mission to Promote Clean and Green Pakistan. For this purpose RDO Buner wants to bring awareness among the people of Tehsil Daggar, leading to the whole District gradually learning and carrying out community plantation over barren lands and mountainous areas. The Forest Department and Water Shed Buner facilitated and supported the community by providing different plants. Summary of the achieved activities are as under:

- 1- Consultation with District Forest Officer and Watershed
- 2- Awareness Seminars for the importance of Forests
- 3- Provision of Forest plants
- 4- Community Plantation and awareness for the protection of forests
- 5- Farmer's training for the promotion of plantation and fruit plants
- 6- Fruit plants distribution

AZAD JAMMU KASHMIR UNIVERSITY (AJKU), Muzaffarabad

Dr. Hamayun Shaheen, Focal Person for Climate Change University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Muzaffarabad has successfully completed a one-year project titled, "Climate Change Impacts on Local Ecosystems of Kashmir Himalayas". The project was sponsored by Global Change Impact Study Centre, Ministry of Climate Change Government of Pakistan. . The project was designed to investigate the impacts of climate change on local ecosystems of Kashmir Himalayas using an integrated approach. Climate change is a serious threat to all natural ecosystems of the Kashmir Himalayas and their sustainability. The local ecosystems of Kashmir region are particularly vulnerable to climate change due to ecological fragility and economic marginality.

During the project, the local carbon stocks in the forest biomass and soils of AJK were quantified to assess the carbon sequestration potential of the local forest and agricultural ecosystems of AJK. The impact of climate change on forest growth pattern was carried out by applying the dendro-chronological methods at the selected sites of the study area, which resulted in the reconstruction of the past 160 years climatic data. The primary data from different dimensions including vegetation structure, climatic variables, socioeconomic indicators and disturbance intensities was pooled together and synchronized to quantify the range of direct and indirect impacts of climate change on both the environment and the people of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Region. The data was analyzed by using multivariate ordination techniques to identify vulnerable ecosystems and determine the key drivers of climate change in the area. Project results regarding the impacts of climate change have provided significant baseline information for policy makers and researchers.





AJKU Project Leader with local community members in Shounthar, Neelum Valley

COMBATING POVERTY AND CLIMATE CHANGE FOUNDATION (CPCCF)

CPCCF established the first Accredited Hub of the Savory Institute in Pakistan to spread holistic management and holistic planned grazing in Pakistan with the objective of transferring carbon from the atmosphere to the soil for reversing climate change; combating desertification and poverty; and enhancing food and water security.

Early in 2019, CPCCF completed an extended workshop in several villages around Bhai Pheru, District Kasur, near Lahore. The workshop was partially funded by UNDP GEF SGP, to spread knowledge about the on-farm production and use of biochar-enriched composts for raising land fertility, and how small farmers can make it for themselves from their local wastes, replacing chemical fertilizers to reduce costs and prevent land degradation.

The major outcome of this workshop has been that 1,000 small farmers in the target area have attended day-long seminars to learn how they can make their own soil amendments at their own farms from “agricultural residues”, and how these “soil amendments” can be used to replace chemical fertilizers and pesticides, to both improve their incomes and rebuild soils.

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (VDO), Sindh

VDO organized different events and activities for environmental protection in 2019. VDO team organized a tree plantation program in May 2019 in different areas of tehsil Shahdadpur, Sindh, such as Government Schools, Agri-land, and residential areas in which more than five hundred trees were planted. VDO team planted various types of plants in this activity. The main aim of this initiative was to spread and create awareness in community to protect the environment. In the tree plantation drives, VDO CEO Mr. Muhammad Rafique described the importance of trees in human lives and protecting biodiversity including animals, birds and wildlife, which are being affected by global warming & climate change.

In the tree plantation event each member and community volunteer contributed profoundly and daily progress was presented to senior management. VDO teams also conducted monitoring visits of the project area and appreciated the community efforts to protect the environment.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

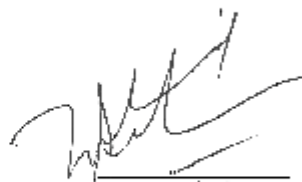
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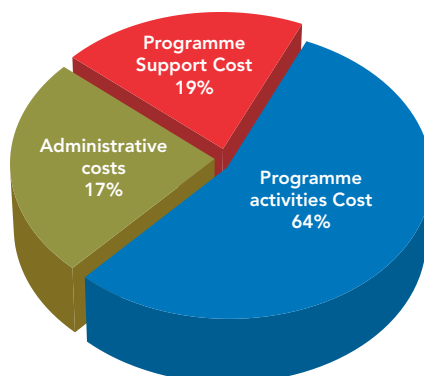
CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE
(A Company licensed under Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 -----Rupees-----	2018
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	4	2,508,291	3,313,628
CURRENT ASSETS			
Prepayments and other receivables	5	1,239,772	81,391
Receivable from donor	7	-	792,532
Cash and bank balances	6	6,996,980	1,056,465
		8,236,753	1,930,388
TOTAL ASSETS		10,745,044	5,244,016
FUND AND LIABILITIES			
General fund		2,832,668	387,826
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Restricted grant - unutilized	7	1,228,473	1,422,562
Deferred capital grants	8	2,508,291	3,313,628
Accrued and other liabilities	9	4,175,610	140,000
TOTAL FUND AND LIABILITIES		10,745,044	5,244,016
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	10		

The annexed notes, from 1 to 20, form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


DIRECTOR



CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE
(A Company licensed under Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		2019	2018
		-----Rupees-----	
	Note		
INCOME			
Grant Income	11	27,970,847	19,907,656
Other income	13	2,741,166	425,862
		30,712,013	20,333,518
EXPENDITURE			
Programme expenditure			
Programme activities	14	17,969,830	8,518,781
Logistic and supervisory costs	15	5,472,230	7,501,752
		23,442,060	16,020,533
Administrative costs	16	4,805,110	3,949,599
		28,247,170	19,970,132
Surplus for the year		<u>2,464,843</u>	<u>363,386</u>

The annexed notes, from 1 to 20, form an integral part of these financial statements.


 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


 DIRECTOR

