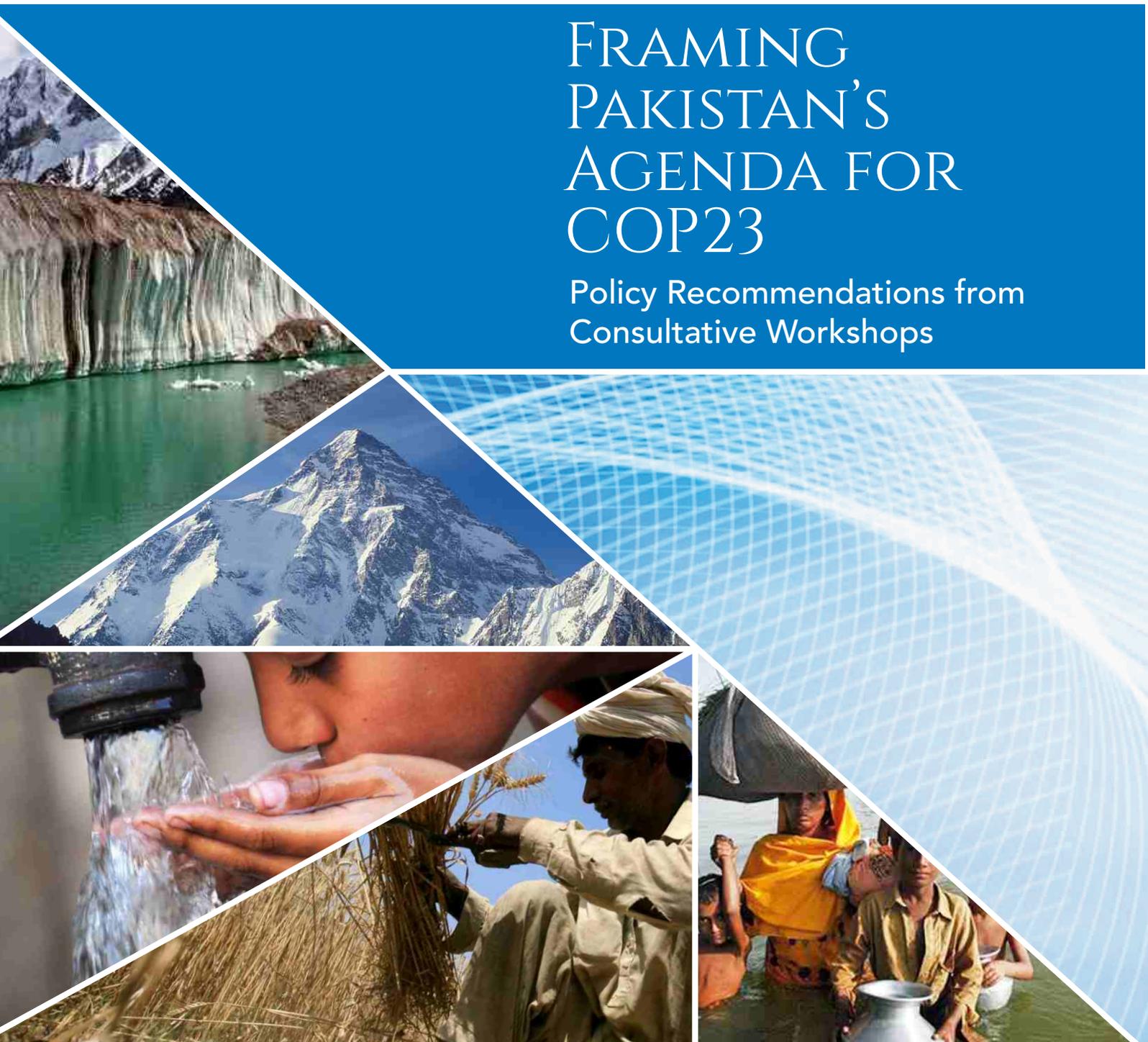




FRAMING PAKISTAN'S AGENDA FOR COP23

Policy Recommendations from
Consultative Workshops



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Policy Recommendations from Consultative Workshops

October 2017

Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC)

A Networking Platform for Climate Action

FOREWORD

Climate change is a pressing issue globally that cannot be exaggerated enough. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks (2005) reports CO₂ having a lifetime of 5-200 years¹. David Goodstein in his excellent book, *The End of the Age of Oil*, states, "If we were to suddenly stop burning fossil fuel, the natural carbon cycle would probably restore the previous concentration in a thousand years or so."

For those of us in Pakistan, our vulnerability to climate impacts is well documented. Not only is the country placed high in vulnerability rankings, but it loses nearly USD four billion to climate related impacts. To cope with this unenviable situation, Pakistan needs a strong climate governance framework that highlights the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders in a completely transparent manner and identifies the necessary policy actions which should be implemented, locally and nationally.

The Ministry of Climate Change has been working not only with other state institutions but also with non-governmental and private organizations to strengthen the governance of climate change in Pakistan. As one of the few countries to have developed a National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) as well as its implementation framework, the country is committed to addressing climate change. Pakistan has ratified the Paris Agreement and submitted Nationally Determined Contribution to UNFCCC. It is also undertaking other actions that demonstrate its willingness to work with the international community in reducing global GHG emissions.

On the occasion of UNFCCC COP 23 about to be held in Bonn, Germany from 6 – 17 November 2017, I am pleased to present this publication on 'Framing Pakistan's Agenda for COP23'. This is a joint effort by the Ministry of Climate Change and Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC). I believe this publication will serve as an invaluable resource, providing policy recommendations which have emerged from consultations held with all stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector, academia, civil society organizations, and the media on issues that Pakistan should focus on at the upcoming session.

Syed Abu Ahmad Akif

Secretary to the Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Climate Change

¹ The page is no longer available as the EPA website is being altered in the light of the current administration's directives (and this is mentioned on the web-page): <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/signpost/cc.html>

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015 was hailed as a pivotal moment in international climate negotiations, establishing a framework to combine national efforts with multilateral cooperation to promote and enhance ambition related to climate action. This was indeed an incredible political achievement that brought 196 countries to reach consensus on global cooperation to tackle climate challenges. While COP21 marked a crucial turning point in climate talks, the real success of the Paris Agreement will depend on how nations drive policy implementation and enhance ambition over time. This year's COP23 – taking place in Bonn – aims to do exactly that. Hosted by the Government of Fiji, the COP will see countries resuming the talks on finalizing the rulebook for the Paris Agreement, and progressing on key issues such as climate finance and loss and damage. More importantly, it will encourage and facilitate international cooperation between all stakeholders, including key civil society, to address climate change in line with the Lima-Paris Action Agenda.

The Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC) provides a unique national platform in Pakistan for all climate change stakeholders to come together and coordinate efforts to solve climate crises in the country. Employing a 'Whole of Civil Society' approach, together with a 'Whole of Government Approach', the CSCCC organized a series of dialogues earlier this year with stakeholders, including the government, private sector, civil society organizations, academia, and the media, to discuss priority issues for Pakistan in the context of upcoming UNFCCC COP23 session in Bonn, Germany. The dialogues resulted in a menu of policy recommendations that can serve as civil society's input to the official brief of the Pakistani delegation attending COP23. The present report is an effort to compile useful background information on the COP processes and consolidate the recommendations that emerged from the consultative dialogues. In addition to providing input to the government, the report can also be used by civil society organizations attending to COP to contribute meaningfully at side events, meetings, and media briefings.

On behalf of CSCCC, I like to express my deepest gratitude to the Ministry of Climate Change for collaborating with us in organizing the dialogues and finalizing the report. I am most grateful to Heinrich Böll Stiftung for sponsoring the pre-COP23 dialogues, as well as, the report and the European Union for supporting the CSCCC Secretariat functions and activities. Lastly, I like to thank all the facilitators and participants who came to the dialogues and contributed to the discussions.

Aisha Khan

Chief Executive

Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC)



Figure 1: Consultative Dialogue Sessions

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAU	Assigned Amount Units
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
APA	Ad-Hoc Working Group on Paris Agreement
AR5	Fifth Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CBDRRRC	Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reductions
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
COP7	Seventh session of the Conference of the Parties
COP16	Sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties
COP17	Seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties
COP22	Twenty-second session of Conference of the Parties
COP23	Twenty-third session of Conference of the Parties
CSCCC	Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change
CTCN	Climate Technology Center and Network
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
EUR	Emission Reduction Unit
ExCom	Executive Committee of Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage
G77 + China	Group of Developing Countries
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
HBS	Henrich Boll Stiftung
IAR	International Assessment and Review
ICA	International Consultation and Analysis
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IET	International Emissions Trading
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITMO	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes

JI	Joint Implementation Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol
JISC	Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee
KP	Kyoto Protocol
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategies
LMDC	Like-minded Developing Countries
LPA	Lima-Paris Action Agenda
LULUCF	Land use, Land-use Change and Forestry
MoCC	Ministry of Climate Change
MPG	Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines
MRV	Measurement, Reporting, and Verification
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEEDS	The National Economic and Environmental Development study
NWP	Nairobi Work Program
OGP	Open Government Partnership
PA	Paris Agreement on Climate Change
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity Building
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RMU	Removal Units
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SDM	Sustainable Development Mechanisms
SIDS	Small Islands Developing States
tCERs	Temporary Certified Emission Reductions
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TEP	Technical Examination Process
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
TTE	Team of Technical Experts
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC) is grateful to all the participants who attended the consultative workshops and provided important input through their participation. A very special thank you to all the presenters and facilitators who guided the sessions ably. We are most obliged to the Ministry of Climate Change for collaborating with CSCCC in organizing the workshops and providing important feedback during the preparation of the report. The dialogues and the report was made possible with the financial assistance from Heinrich Böll Stiftung and the European Union.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Civil society organizations play a key role in advancing progress on climate change issues in Pakistan. They are indispensable partners for government and its line agencies, and are often consulted on climate policy and program related matters. In an effort to institutionalize this role, the Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC) was formed to strengthen civil society's active participation in decision making processes on climate change in Pakistan. The CSCCC is dedicated to highlighting climate change issues and in promoting informed climate action at the national, subnational, regional and international level through research, knowledge-sharing, advocacy and providing a networking platform for bringing stakeholders together to work with a "Whole of Government" and a "Whole of Civil Society" approach.

This approach is also in line with the Lima-Paris Action Agenda and the principles of Open Government Partnership (OGP). In order to prepare for COP23, the Ministry of Climate Change and the Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change collaborated to organize a series of six consultative dialogues in July-August 2017, bringing together government officials, civil society members, academia, journalists, and experts to discuss key agenda items for COP23 in line with Pakistan's priorities and policies. The recommendations for each thematic area were compiled to produce a comprehensive report.

The objective of the consultative dialogues was to frame Pakistan's agenda for COP23 and the report is designed to share policy recommendations from civil society on key policy issues to supplement the official brief of the Pakistani delegation attending the COP23 Climate Talks in Bonn in November 2017. The report provides background information on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) negotiations. It will also serve as a toolkit for the non-governmental organizations attending the COP and help them to understand processes and conference workings so that all Pakistani participants can leverage opportunities at COP23 to highlight national perspectives on climate change more effectively.

The policy recommendations presented in the report are based on the consultations held with the Pakistani civil society, along agreed policy positions of the G77 + China and Like Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs). As in the past, Pakistan has aligned its policy stance with these groups and therefore, the recommendations should help the Pakistani delegation to actively engage in the consultations of the G77 + China and LMDCs with a view to ensuring that (a) Pakistan's positions are in harmony with those of the developing countries with similar conditions and challenges, and (b) to secure the support of other developing countries for Pakistani perspectives on international climate issues.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change has become one of the greatest challenges to global human prosperity and security. It has not only affected livelihoods, but has impacted and hampered the ability of many countries, mostly developing nations, to achieve their poverty reduction and sustainable development goals. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) links climate change directly and indirectly to human activity that has altered the composition of the global atmosphere. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) notes that “human influence on the climate system is clear, and recent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are the highest in history. Recent climate changes have had widespread impacts on human and natural system”.

Undeniably, climate change is responsible for resulting in many weather extremes that have impacted millions, mostly in developing countries. In 2014, global emissions reached ~10 gigatonnes of GtC which increased the cumulative emissions (since 1750) to ~590 gigatonnes GtC. The IPCC has estimated that in order to keep global temperatures to remain below 2°C, the cumulative carbon budget of 1000 GtC cannot be exceeded. If current emission trends continue, we may end up exhausting this budget by 2045. This will push global average temperature to cross the 3°C threshold by 2100, which will have far reaching repercussions on the development of many regions, including Pakistan.

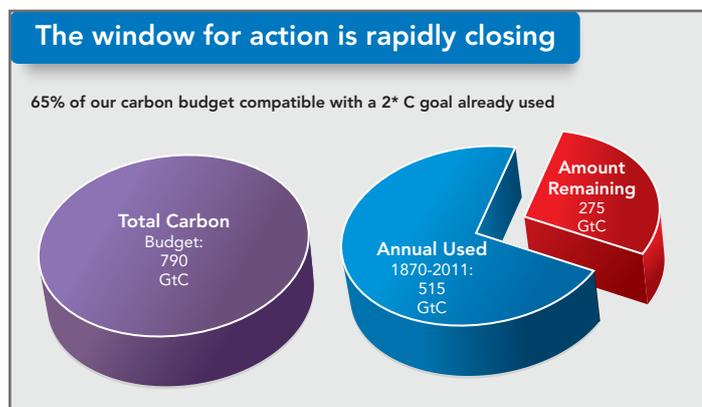


Figure 2: IPCC Carbon Budget used and remaining level

Pakistan's vulnerability to adverse impacts of climate change is well documented and recognized. Over the years, Pakistan has experienced several extreme weather events, including widespread floods in Sindh and Punjab and cyclones in the coastal regions. This has cost Pakistan over US\$18 billion in annual economic losses, affecting more than 38 million people. These recurring impacts affect Pakistan's economy by destroying infrastructure and altering cropping patterns, which also has implications for food security on many agrarian hotspots in the country. Most recently, major cities in Pakistan have experienced unprecedented heat waves due to rising temperatures that have killed over 1200 people. Extreme weather events like these are likely to increase both in intensity and frequency, unless global efforts to limit and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are not fully actualized. At present, global mitigation efforts are inadequate, and countries like Pakistan require domestic and international support to implement adaptation measures to increase the resilience of its communities and their livelihoods against such impacts.

The United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) provides an important avenue for all countries to come together and engage on substantial discussions on all issues pertaining to climate change. It not only deals with mitigation as an immediate and necessary precondition to close the widening 'gigatonne gap', but also focuses on mobilizing support (financial, technical, capacity building) to help developing countries adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. More recently, the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015 marked a pivotal moment in international climate negotiations that established a new global framework comprising of countries' voluntary climate targets – the

Nationally Determined Contribution – and new multilateral mechanisms aimed at ensuring transparency, accountability, and ambition over time. It provides a unique window of opportunity for countries to pursue mitigation actions to limit the global temperature increase to below 2-degrees Celsius, or better 1.5-degrees, and help vulnerable countries deal with the adverse impacts of climate change.

Pakistan has engaged in UNFCCC discussions since the Rio Conference in 1992, and has played a constructive role in furthering progress on climate action within the context of the Convention. It has also submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC as part of its commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, which it ratified on 10 November 2016. Furthermore, it has introduced climate legislation and policy frameworks at national and local levels to address climate change issues, and integrate climate considerations into development planning. This puts Pakistan in a strong position at par with other developing countries to make a case for enhanced climate action by all countries and for provision of increased support to enable developing countries in implementing both mitigation and adaptation actions for an effective and sustained implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Convention.



Figure 3: The 2010 floods alone cost Pakistan USD 18 billion in economic losses. (Source: Creative Commons)

Policy Recommendations from Pre-COP23 Consultative Dialogue

The Paris Agreement (PA) sets out an overarching global framework for international climate action that is aimed at facilitating and enabling countries to enhance their collective efforts to solve the climate crises. Originally timed to come into force after 2020, the PA witnessed an unprecedented political support in 2016 with a record number of 111 country Parties ratifying it¹, resulting in its unexpected early entry into force². However, in order to fully operationalize the PA, an extensive set of decisions, known as modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs), needs to be elaborated and agreed upon before 2020 that will form the “rulebook” detailing the PA.

The process to work out these details began at COP22 in Marrakech, but parties did not make much progress owing to lack of participation from all countries. The deliberations continued in Bonn in May 2017 over two weeks under the Ad Hoc Working Group on Paris Agreement (APA) and the subsidiary bodies. Outstanding discussions will be picked up at the upcoming COP23 session in Bonn, which will be led by the Fijian Presidency, and at subsequent sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA)³.

In an effort to bring all stakeholders together to frame Pakistan's agenda for COP23, the Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC) in collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Change hosted a series of consultative dialogues on six key thematic areas. The dialogues were held over a period of six weeks and chaired by eminent climate change experts in a focused group discussion format. Each session focused on a specific thematic area, including:

- i. Adaptation & Mitigation
- ii. Loss & Damage
- iii. Means of Implementation
- iv. New Market Mechanisms
- v. Transparency & Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)
- vi. Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

The purpose of the pre-COP consultative dialogues was to bring stakeholders together to share ideas and sectoral perspectives on the themes, and make concrete recommendations on way forward in the context of Pakistan's needs and priorities. The recommendations are aimed to help frame Pakistan's position for COP23, and engage on substantial climate policy issues from a position of strength. This approach is in line with the Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA), which calls for an increased role of civil society in climate action, and the Open Government Partnership (OGP) that recommends co-creation of policy as the best practice for good governance.

¹ As of September 2017, 160 country Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement. The US has communicated its intent to withdraw from the Paris Agreement once it's eligible to do so in November 2019. See Annex 3 for a more detailed explanation and commentary on US' intent to withdraw from the Paris Agreement.

² The official threshold for entry into force was reached on October 4 when 50 countries constituting 55 percent of global emissions ratified the agreement, which took effect a month later.

³ The first session of the CMA (CMA1) is suspended until 2018. It will meet at COP23 to take stock of the progress made under APA discussions.

ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

Adaptation and mitigation are two main strategies for addressing climate change. Adaptation refers to adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climate change impacts. It is a key priority area for Pakistan, since Pakistan has experienced several adverse climate impacts over the years, and adaptation to these impacts is necessary for socio-economic development. A number of different processes related to adaptation have been established over the years under UNFCCC, largely encouraged by developing countries. These include:

- **Cancun Adaptation Framework:** In Cancun, during COP16, parties adopted the Cancun Adaptation Framework as part of the Cancun Agreements (decision 1/CP.16). The main objective of the Cancun Adaptation Framework is to enhance action on adaptation through international cooperation and coherent consideration of matters relating to adaptation actions under the Convention.
- **Adaptation Committee:** The Cancun Adaptation Framework also established the Adaptation Committee to operationalize the enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner by taking up a range of activities, including providing technical support and guidance to parties.
- **National Adaptation Plans (NAPs):** At COP16, parties also established a process to help LDCs and other developing countries to formulate and implement their NAPs, which culminated in the adoption of initial guidelines for developing NAPs at COP17 in Durban. These guidelines were revised at COP20 in Lima.
- **Adaptation Fund:** The Adaptation Fund was established under the Kyoto Protocol in 2001 to fund adaptation actions in developing countries. The Fund is financed from 2% share of proceeds from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects, and other sources of funding. The Fund is managed and supervised by the Adaptation Fund Board that comprises of 16 members and 16 alternate members. Pakistan was the Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board in 2010.
- **Nairobi Work Programme:** The Nairobi Work Program's (NWP) objective is to assist Parties (particularly, LDCs and SIDS) to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate so that they can make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions.

Mitigation, on the other hand, is an intervention needed to reduce the emissions sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The ultimate objective of the UNFCCC is to stabilize GHG concentrations in the atmosphere "at a level that would prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system". To achieve this, all countries are obligated to take on mitigation commitments within the context of their national circumstances under the new Paris Agreement. Its predecessor, the Kyoto Protocol (KP), was agreed in 1997 and came into effect in 2005. Under the KP, hard emission reduction targets were set for developed countries over five-year commitment periods; the first commitment period ended in 2012. KP's second commitment period was agreed at CMP8 in Doha during COP18, known as Doha Amendment, after countries failed to agree on a successive agreement in Copenhagen in 2009. However, only a handful number of countries have ratified the Doha Amendment; as of August 2017, only 80 countries have ratified the Amendment, resulting in the failure of the Doha Amendment to come into effect⁴.

The adoption of the Paris Agreement ushers a new era where all countries are encouraged to pursue mitigation commitments in line with their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), instead of a

⁴A total of 144 instruments of acceptance are required for the entry into force of the Doha Amendment.

'firewall' approach of differentiated commitments for developed and developing countries. The Agreement sets a global temperature goal for which countries have to start global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible. Every country that ratifies the PA has to submit a revised NDC every five years and implement domestic mitigation actions to meet the targets provided in their NDC. Furthermore, COP decisions accompanying the PA also looked into enhancing mitigation ambition between now and 2020, a period known as 'pre-2020'.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR PAKISTAN

Adaptation

Adaptation to adverse impacts of climate change is of critical importance for Pakistan. Over the last few years, it has experienced several extreme climate events and was ranked as one of the most vulnerable countries in the world. The National Economic and Environmental Development (NEEDS) study has estimated that the average cost of adaptation for Pakistan ranges between US\$ 2 – 3.8 billion per year for flood related disasters alone; overall, the country's adaptation needs are estimated between US\$ 7-14 billion per year. In line with this, Pakistan is working towards developing its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) that will help create a framework of action to guide adaptation activities in the country and present a more coordinated approach within and among different levels. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) document also outlines a list of national adaptation priorities for Pakistan that includes vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, water, and disaster risk management.

Mitigation

Pakistan's NDC document highlights key areas in which it plans to make significant investments and changes in terms of mitigation activities. It also notes that Pakistan's current annual rate in emissions growth amounts to 10 per cent, bringing the country's total GHG emissions levels to 405 MT CO₂-eq. The GHG inventory analysis quantifies five key sectors that have contributed to this emissions level in Pakistan. These include: energy, agriculture, industrial process, land use, and waste. Emerging growth patterns and an increase in GDP suggest that the emissions level in Pakistan is likely to grow in future, notably in the above five key sectors. The energy sector is and will continue to be the biggest contributor to GHG emissions in Pakistan. It is estimated that the emissions from the energy sector will be around 898 MT CO₂-eq by 2030. Agriculture is the second largest sector that is responsible for 43% of the country's emissions. Due to expected growth in the sector, agriculture will attribute to 457 MT CO₂-eq. of GHG emissions. Industrial processes, land use change and forestry, and waste are estimated to produce 130 MT CO₂-eq, 29 MT CO₂-eq, and 89 MT CO₂-eq of GHG emissions by 2030, respectively. In total, Pakistan is expected to emit 1603 MT CO₂-eq of GHG emissions by 2030, unless it pursues mitigation activities in these sectors, or employs technologies that do not produce GHG emissions as per business-as-usual scenarios.

In light of its national circumstances and the existing potential for mitigation in the country, Pakistan has proposed to reduce 20% of its projected GHG emission in its NDC document submitted to the UNFCCC. This is subject to availability of international grants and funding available to Pakistan, amounting to be around USD 40 billion at current rates.

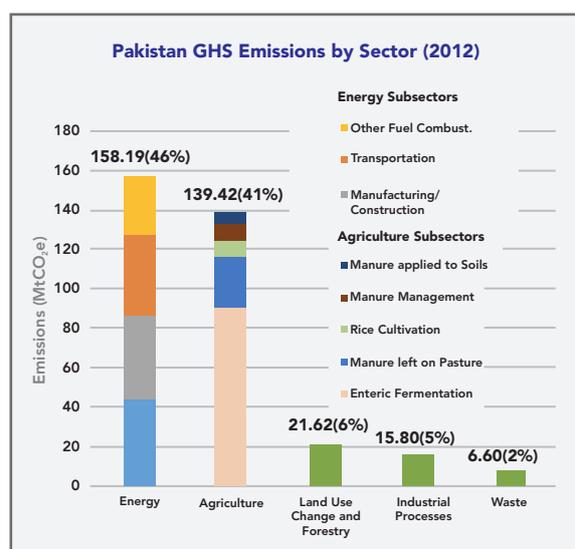


Figure 4 Pakistan's GHG Emissions by sector (Source WRI CAIT)

KEY ISSUES UNDER CURRENT UNFCCC DISCUSSIONS

Mitigation

The mitigation component of the Paris Agreement calls for countries to start global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible, and to periodically submit revised NDC information. Decision 1/CP.21 on PA calls for further guidance to parties on: (i) the scope and elements of NDC, (ii) the up-front information that parties need to provide while communicating their future NDC, and (iii) what accounting modalities can be adopted to assess individual countries' NDC. One major challenge with this is how to develop guidance that incorporates the diverse nature of NDC that has been put forward. Some developing countries need to see differentiation in the up-front information requirements for developed and developing countries, whereas, many developed countries ask for common information to be reflected in future NDCs.

Adaptation

Issues related to adaptation are being simultaneously discussed under APA and Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI). Under the APA agenda, parties have started to discuss adaptation communications that they are encouraged to report periodically to the CMA, highlighting their adaptation needs and efforts. Parties are also exploring ideas on how to link adaptation communications with the transparency system and the global stocktake. Under SBI, the Adaptation Committee is considering how to recognize the adaptation efforts taken by developing countries, and how to regularly assess the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation efforts and support.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE PRE-COP CONSULTATIVE DIALOGUE

The thematic discussion on the issue of adaptation and mitigation in context of the upcoming COP23 in Bonn was held in Islamabad on 18 July 2017, organized jointly by CSCCC and the Ministry of Climate Change. Delivering the keynote at the inaugural session, Mr. Zahid Hamid, (former Minister for Climate Change) highlighted a number of contributions made by the Pakistan and the Ministry of Climate Change last year, including: carrying out and submitting Pakistan's Nationally Determined Contribution to UNFCCC, adopting SDG agenda as Pakistan's own development agenda, and introducing National Climate Change Policy and other legislative and policy mechanisms. He suggested highlighting these achievements at COP23 to inform the international community about Pakistan's approach to addressing climate change. He appreciated the CSCCC for taking the initiative to organize the dialogues and assured the Ministry's support in making the dialogue series productive and meaningful. Dr. Tariq Banuri, Executive Director of Global Change Impact Study Center, chaired the session. The session welcomed participants from the Ministry of Climate Change, civil society, academia, and the media, who engaged in discussions on various substantive matters related to the topics. Mr. Irfan Tariq, DG Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Climate Change, provided an overview of adaptation and mitigation issues

COP2 1996	COP7 1996	COP11 2005	COP13 2007	COP16 2010	COP21 2015	COP22 2016
						
Observing Impacts, assessing risk and vulnerabilities National communications	Moving to planning and pilot Implementation-LDC Support (NAPAs, LEG, LDCF, SCCF, and AF) Adaptation fund	Sharing Knowledge and lessons learned-Nairobi Work Programme	Scaling up Implementation Ball Action Plan	Strengthening Institutions Cancun Adaptation Framework, Adaptation Committee, NAPs and L&D	Adaptive capacity strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. Cooperation on enhancing action on adaptation. Summit Adaptation Communication	Developing countries demanded an Increase in focus on Adaptation fund-NDCs Discussion on Homeless

Source: UNFCCC

in the context of UNFCCC. He elaborated on the intricacies and detailing that goes into negotiations and appreciated the support and input of civil society in framing the agenda for COP23. He requested participants to keep in mind the technical aspects and complexities of such discussions while giving their input and hoped that recommendations emanating from the discussions would help Pakistan frame its stance at the upcoming UNFCCC session in Bonn, and engage in further discussions related to operationalization and implementation of the Paris Agreement. Syed Abu Ahmad Akif, Secretary Ministry of Climate Change closed the session with a very positive message for all the stakeholders taking full ownership of the process and recognizing the role of civil society as envisaged in the Lima-Paris Action Agenda and the Open Government Partnership (OGP). He assured collaboration, cooperation and coordination with all stakeholders to make Pakistan's participation at COP23 robust and meaningful.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COP23

Adaptation

1. **Adaptation communications should focus on the needs and vulnerabilities of affected communities and regions, and state how adaptation actions will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable groups.** Local populations are at the forefront of dealing with climate impacts in Pakistan. Hence, adaptation communications should focus on the needs of the affected communities and engage such groups in adaptation planning, implementation, monitoring and review processes. The communication should identify the most vulnerable groups and highlight how they are affected by climate change. The communications should be informed by vulnerability assessments, which can help planners and policy makers determine actions that need to be taken to develop the adaptive capacity of stakeholders to climate change. In doing so, gender sensitive approaches and social protection schemes should be integrated and prioritized.
2. **Adaptation communications should promote multi-stakeholder engagement in planning and implementation of adaptation actions.** Adaptation is a multi-disciplinary issue. This needs to be reflected in adaptation communications and should encourage involvement of multiple actors in planning and implementing adaptation actions.
3. **Adaptation communications should provide transparent information on resource availability for adaptation actions, including funding allocations and adaptation needs.** The main purpose of adaptation communications under the Paris Agreement is to increase the transparency of adaptation actions and to promote joint action in light of the progress that has been achieved as well as identify the remaining gaps. In order to do so, it is important that countries provide information on their adaptation efforts that have been initiated at the national and sub-national levels, indicate funds that have been allocated for adaptation in national budgets, and specify how such adaptations have supported and benefitted the communities and groups affected by climate change.
4. **Align national communications with relevant policy frameworks and initiatives.** Pakistan has introduced key national policy frameworks (e.g., National Climate Change Policy) and is working towards developing its own National Adaptation Plan (NAP). It is therefore important for Pakistan that adaptation communications should include information on policies and laws for implementation of adaptation actions, and how they complement each other. This will help to increase the ownership of adaptation communication nationally and locally.

5. **Adaptation communications should also identify information about gaps in terms of human, technical, and financial support.** In order to inform the global stock-take, it is important that adaptation communication should include an assessment of the challenges from a country point of view so to be able to provide a holistic picture in terms of human, technical, and financial support needed in addressing the challenge of climate change.
6. **Adaptation communications should have information pertaining to good practices and future actions, and should be linked to the NDC and the global stock-take.** Adaptation communications should include good practices in adaptation, and in line with these practices, encourage countries to put forward new and revised proposals and contributions on adaptation measures. This can be linked to a 5-year review cycle of NDC and global stock takes so that a holistic assessment of the progress can be achieved. However, the communications should not create reporting burdens on developing countries and should be facilitated and supported by the UNFCCC. A common communication format can be adopted to achieve this objective.

Mitigation

1. **Finalize the scope and modalities of revised NDC to make them clear and in line with meeting the mitigation goals of the Paris Agreement.** Like many other countries, Pakistan's NDC document has laid out a range of mitigation and adaptation measures that it intends to take to meet its obligations under the Paris Agreement. Many of the elements mentioned in current NDC lack clear details, since the Paris Agreement did not prescribe any specific format. As countries continue to revise their NDC submissions periodically, it is important that parties under the UNFCCC discussions finalize guidelines on what future NDC will look like. Importantly, this should include a comprehensive scope of NDC, which includes: clear mitigation pathways in line with the 2-degree (or 1.5-degree) temperature goal and adaptation actions that each country intends to take.
Redline: NDC should have comprehensive scope and information on adaptation actions and means of implementations.
2. **Establish linkages between the Paris Agreement and international aviation and maritime activities.** The Paris Agreement failed to mention anything in relation to emissions associated with international aviation and maritime activities, which are a growing source of global GHG emissions. However, to actualize the goals stipulated in the agreement regarding peaking of global emissions and to achieve a balance between emissions by sources and removals, it is important that the role and contribution of these sectors in global mitigation efforts are fully addressed in the context of the Paris Agreement. The COP should explore ways on how current work under the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) on these issues can be linked to the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
Redline: No economic or tax burden should be imposed on developing countries related to controlling emissions from international aviation and maritime activities.
3. **Strengthen pre-2020 climate action and call for an entry into force of the Doha Amendment by the end of this year.** Achieving progress on pre-2020 climate action is one of the key expectations to the outcome of the COP23 climate conference. Indeed, pre-2020 agenda is crucial for achieving the long-term temperature goal set out in the Paris Agreement. Pakistan should engage actively on this agenda item by calling on developed countries to fulfill their climate mitigation commitments under the Cancun Agreement and by ratifying the Doha Amendment by the end of this year.
Redline: Developed countries must ratify the Doha Amendment as soon as possible to implement their pre-2020 commitments.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COP23

- 4. Strengthen the existing Technical Examination Process on mitigation under the Convention.** The Technical Examination Process (TEP) on mitigation is a useful knowledge exchange and collaborative platform that can spur climate mitigation action. Parties should continue to strengthen the TEP and continue to identify areas that can play an important role in global mitigation efforts. For Pakistan, TEP is a good forum to showcase best practices in mitigation being implemented at the national level (e.g. forestry). Non-state actors can also play an important role in TEP, and their engagement should be encouraged and enhanced.
Redline: TEP should be facilitative and non-adversarial in nature.

- 5. Finalize the design of the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue encompassing both state and non-state actors.** The 2018 Facilitative Dialogue will be an important forum that will take stock of countries' collective efforts in relation to achieving the long-term goal set in the Paris Agreement. Findings from the Dialogue will guide the future NDC revision of countries. Decision 1/CP.2, however, does not specify the design of the facilitative dialogue – its inputs, modalities, and outputs. In terms of inputs, parties can use existing UNFCCC reporting mechanisms (e.g., National Communications, Biennial Reports, BURs, ICA, IAR) and IPCC information to guide the dialogue. For modalities, two streams can be established – a formal and an informal. The formal stream can have a technical component and a political component, whereas, the informal stream can have moderated discussions between state and non-state actors and sub-national entities. The dialogue can produce one or more of the following outputs: a COP decision, a ministerial declaration with political messages, a synthesis report, technical papers, an informal note by the presidency.
Redline: The 2018 Facilitative Dialogue should be facilitative, non-punitive, and non-adversarial.



Source: UNFCCC

LOSS AND DAMAGE

The concept of loss and damage was first introduced in the UNFCCC process during the initial negotiations of the Convention in 1991. A proposal to establish an international insurance pool was tabled, among other things, which would compensate vulnerable small-island and other vulnerable countries for loss and damage resulting from sea level rise. Parties failed to come to a successful conclusion on the proposal then. Over the years, developing countries continued to press countries to address loss and damage within the Convention. The Bali Action Plan (COP13) in 2007 officially launched the consideration process to discuss matters related to addressing loss and damage. Later, at COP16 in 2010, parties adopted a work program to consider approaches to address loss and damage. Both extreme weather events and slow onset events were to be covered in the work program. In the following year at COP17, parties discussed the role of COP in addressing loss and damage, which resulted in the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (WIM) at COP19 in 2013. In addition to the WIM, COP19 also established an Executive Committee (ExCom) to guide the implementation of the functions of the WIM. After several delays in operationalizing the ExCom, the WIM adopted its rolling five-year work plan in Marrakech during COP22, and in line with COP21 decisions, conducted the first review of the WIM. The next review of WIM will take place in 2019.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR PAKISTAN

The joint World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) Damage and Needs Assessment report (2010) estimated that the cost of damage associated with the 2010 floods was around \$10 billion (with \$5 billion in the agricultural sector alone). The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) noted in the Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2013) that the losses occurring from such disasters over the past few years had resulted in 'unavoided' loss and damage, which could have been largely reduced through preparedness, prevention, and disaster mitigation. The National Climate Change Policy (2012) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy, in response, provide a robust policy framework to develop an assessment and compensation mechanism for loss and damage from adverse climate change impacts. In addition, a range of new financial risk management tools and mechanisms are being tested and developed by the NDMA to protect vulnerable groups against losses from extreme events in areas such as Rawalpindi, Ziarat, Poonch, Charsadda, and Tharparkar.

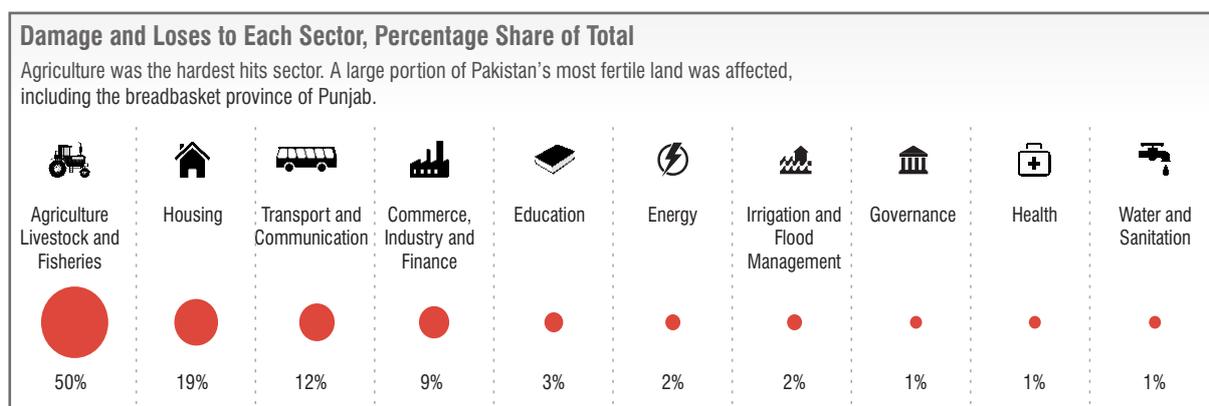


Figure 5 Percentage of damage and losses to each sector in Pakistan from 2010 floods (Source: MIT Review)

KEY ISSUES UNDER CURRENT UNFCCC DISCUSSIONS

The Paris Agreement, through its Article 8, recognizes the importance of averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with adverse impacts of climate change. It established a clearinghouse for risk transfer that serves as a repository of information on insurance and risk transfer, and a task force to provide recommendations for integrated approaches to address displacements associated with adverse climate impacts. However, article 8 does not involve or provide a basis for any legal liability or compensation.

COP13 2007	COP16 2010	COP18 2012	COP19 2013	COP20 2014	COP21 2015	COP22 2016	COP23 2017
							
Consideration of means to address L&D launched	Work programme on L&D established	Role of the COP in addressing L&D agreed	Warsaw International Mechanism & its Executive Committee established	Work plan & Org of the Executive Committee approved	Paris Agreement Clearinghouse for risk transfer Task force on displacement	8-years rolling work plan approved. Warsaw International Mechanism reviewed	Launch of a clearinghouse for risk transfer

Source: UNFCCC

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE PRE-COP23 CONSULTATIVE DIALOGUE

Pakistan has been actively engaged on loss and damage issues within UNFCCC. Additionally, it has put institutional frameworks in place to develop local capacity to address loss and damage to address adverse climate impacts at national and sub-national levels. Discussion during the thematic dialogue on loss and damage on 26 July 2017 highlighted the relevance of the issue for Pakistan, and linked it to Pakistan's resilience building and economic growth. The keynote was delivered by Lt. Gen. Omar Mahmood Hayat (Chairman, National Disaster Management Authority, NDMA), who said that Pakistan had reached the threshold for a changing climate, which had increased its vulnerability to natural hazards resulting in frequent disasters. He also highlighted NDMA's role in strengthening the adaptive capacity of stakeholders at all levels using systematic approaches to protect vulnerable communities and ecosystems through implementing various programs and interventions. Ms. Aisha Khan, Chief Executive of CSCCC, shed light on the loss and damage issues in the local context and stressed upon the need to develop national consensus to move forward. Mr. Irfan Tariq, DG Environment and Climate Change, gave a historical overview of loss and damage within the UNFCCC context. Mr. Tariq informed the audience that the issue of loss and damage had always been politically contentious, and attempts were made by some countries to dilute the issue at the UNFCCC negotiations, but recent adverse climate change impacts had brought the issue back on the agenda due to its 'inherent' and 'undeniable' importance. The session was chaired by Gen. Asghar Nawaz, former Chairman NDMA, who shared data on disasters that resulted in an interactive discussion on the subject. Engr. Ahmed Kamal, Chairman Federal Flood Commission and Chief Engineering Advisor, shared a detailed presentation with a fact file on loss and damage to highlight Pakistan's vulnerability. Participants shared different perspectives ranging from technical recommendations on how to measure loss and damage costs to political viewpoints on how Pakistan can best optimize the Paris Agreement in relation to loss and damage. In his closing remarks, Syed Abu Ahmad Akif, Federal Secretary Ministry of Climate Change, expressed his resolve to work with the civil society in advancing progress on the issue of loss and damage, both domestically and internationally.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COP23

1. **Propose a strategic work stream on finance for loss and damage.** Pakistan should propose to the WIM to organize a strategic work stream on finance for loss and damage, and start work under it as soon as possible. Some of the key issues that the work stream can look into are: to estimate how much money is needed to help the most vulnerable countries deal with loss and damage, and how to raise this amount. While estimates vary, some suggest that \$50 billion is a conservative estimate.
2. **Provide additional resources and support to WIM.** The WIM is mandated to work on a wide range of issues, including: migration and displacement from climate change; how insurance can be one of the ways to deal with risk; and how to provide financial, technological, and capacity building support. Yet, the WIM is currently under-resourced and requires more financial resources and political consensus to perform its functions effectively. Pakistan and other developing countries can push for more support to the WIM, especially in context of the review that will take place in 2019.
3. **Separate loss and damage from adaptation.** Currently, loss and damage is linked with the adaptation discussions under the UNFCCC. This has stalled progress on the issue since adaptation has a wide-ranging agenda with limited resources directed towards it, and adding loss and damage to the list only slows down the work related to matters addressing loss and damage from adverse climate change impacts. Hence, Pakistan should push to separate the WIM's work from adaptation so that it can have dedicated resources provided for its effective implementation and working.
4. **Resist narrow definition of limited assistance to LDCs/SIDS and call for a robust global architecture on loss and damage.** Discussions under UNFCCC have given special recognition to support LDC and SIDS in relation to addressing loss and damage in these regions. This narrow definition of limited assistance is misleading since it does not capture the vulnerabilities of countries like Pakistan that have been experiencing adverse impacts of climate change. Pakistan along with other developing countries should work to reframe this narrow definition and call for a more comprehensive and robust global architecture on loss and damage.
Redline: Pakistan's vulnerability to adverse impact of climate change must be reflected in current discussions on loss and damage under the UNFCCC.

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The concept of 'Means of Implementation', within the UNFCCC context, deals with the interdependent mix of financial resources, technology development and transfer, capacity building and other components that are required to implement the commitments made under the Convention, particularly in developing countries. The implementation of the Paris Agreement will require countries and other relevant actors to work individually and collectively to adopt policies and mobilize resources that advance action on climate change. In this respect, developing countries, owing to their limited capacity, require support (financial, technological, institutional) to implement mitigation and adaptation actions, and address climate change in a just and holistic manner.

Climate Finance

To facilitate the provision of financial support, the Convention through its Article 11 established a financial mechanism to provide funds to developing countries. The financial mechanism is partially operated through the Global Environment Facility (GEF). At COP17, parties established the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as an operating entity of the financial mechanism. The financial mechanism is accountable to the COP, which advises the operating entities on their climate change policies, program priorities, and eligibility criteria for funding. Three additional funds were created, including: The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and the Adaptation Fund (AF). While the AF was originally established under the Kyoto Protocol, current discussions under the Paris Agreement are looking into ways on how it can also serve the agreement.

At COP16 in Cancun, parties decided to establish the Standing Committee on Finance to assist the COP in exercising its function of providing guidance to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. A work program was launched the following year at COP17 in Durban on long-term finance, which concluded its work at COP19 in Warsaw. The work program was based on biennial submissions by developed countries on their strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020, in-session workshops to facilitate deliberations on long-term finance, and biennial high level ministerial dialogues on climate finance.

Technology Transfer

Developed countries are required to take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate, and finance the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to developing countries under Article 4.5 of the Convention. In this context, a number of decisions have been taken over the years to promote the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

At COP16 in Cancun, parties agreed to establish a Technology Mechanism to facilitate the implementation of enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on adaptation and mitigation. The Technology Mechanism has two components:

- **Technology Executive Committee (TEC)** - The TEC performs various functions including providing an overview of technological needs and analysis of policy and technical issues related to the development and transfer of technologies for mitigation and adaptation, promote and facilitate collaboration on technology development and transfer between governments, private sector, NGOs, and academia.
- **Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN)** - The CTCN was established to facilitate a network of national, regional, sectoral and international technology networks and organizations. It is the operational component of the Technology Mechanism of the Convention. The CTCN is hosted and managed by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in collaboration with UN

Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). At COP19 in Warsaw, the COP agreed to initiate the elaboration and consideration of the relationship between the TEC and the CTCN.

Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) - Developing countries have also submitted TNAs to identify what technologies they need to implement mitigation and adaptation actions under the Convention. Once a TNA is completed, pilot projects are developed and financed by the GEF to help actualize the needs identified.

Capacity Building

Capacity building plays an important role in implementing the commitments made under the Convention, especially for developing countries like Pakistan that lack specific technical and political capacities. Work on capacity building has enabled parties to submit their national communications, develop GHG inventories, and address issues related to technology development and transfer and adaptation. Progress made on the issue resulted in different initiatives under the UNFCCC. These include:

- **Capacity-building Portal** - The Capacity-building Portal is a database on capacity-building activities in countries across the world that aim to provide useful information on how to better adapt and mitigate to climate change. The Portal is maintained and managed by the UNFCCC Secretariat, which collects, processes, compiles and disseminates information that the COP and its subsidiary bodies need to review progress made on technological issues.
- **Durban Forum on Capacity-building** - The Durban Forum on Capacity-building is held annually as an in-session event under SBI. It provides an overview of the capacity-building support provided to the developing countries, and brings together stakeholders involved in building the capacity of developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
- **Capacity-building frameworks** - At COP7, parties adopted two frameworks that addressed the needs, conditions, and priorities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The frameworks outline a way forward for capacity-building activities, such as developing and strengthening skills and knowledge. The frameworks also guide the efforts of GEF, bilateral and multilateral agencies, and other intergovernmental organizations on financial and technology related support to be addressed. In 2005, the CMP decided that the capacity-building frameworks would be applicable to the implementation of the KP as well.
- **Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)** - The Paris Committee on Capacity-building, established under the Paris Agreement, is aimed at addressing current and emerging gaps and needs related to capacity-building issues of developing countries through increasing coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts under the Convention.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR PAKISTAN

Pakistan is faced with myriad institutional, financial, and technological constraints that have hampered its ability to implement various climate mitigation and adaptation actions. Current adaptation needs in the country amount to an average of US \$6-14 billion between now and 2050, and implementing the NDC would cost Pakistan \$40 billion to meet its commitments under the Paris Agreement. So far, Pakistan has managed to access three funds under the UNFCCC to support its adaptation efforts: the SCCF, Adaptation Fund⁵, and the GCF. However, the cumulative amount of climate funds that have flowed in the country is relatively inadequate compared to what is required to implement appropriate measures to address climate change. By improving institutional capacity and putting proper fiduciary standards in place, Pakistan can leverage a bigger pool of climate funds from multilateral institutions. It can also benefit from increased international access to affordable low carbon technologies, especially given its developmental needs and priorities.

⁵See IISD's report (2013) on Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) in Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan: <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G03631.pdf>.

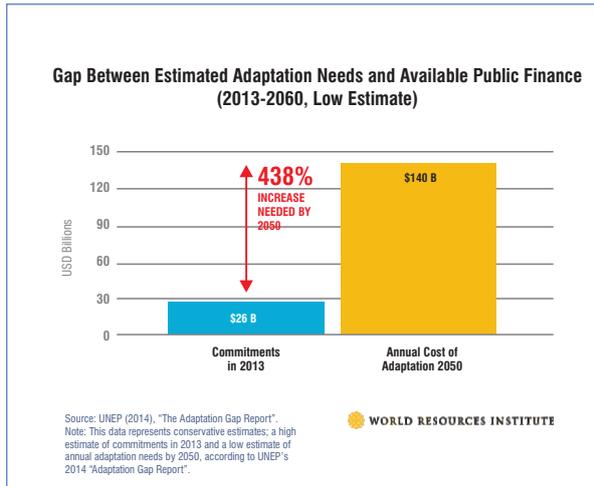


Figure 6 Gap between Estimated Adaptation Needs and Available Public Finance (Source: WRI)

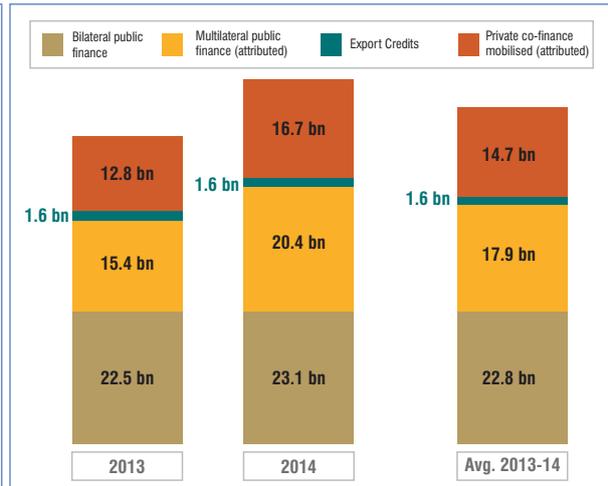


Figure 7 Mobilized climate finance in 2013 and 2014, by funding source (Source: OECD)

KEY ISSUES UNDER UNFCCC DISCUSSIONS

Climate Finance

Under the Paris Agreement, developed countries are required to continue providing financial resources from a variety of sources to assist developing countries in implementing adaptation and mitigation actions, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention. Other countries are encouraged to do so on a voluntary basis. Furthermore, developed countries would communicate information biennially on their indicative quantitative and qualitative financial support to developing countries. Accounting modalities to assess this information will be one of the main issues related to climate finance in the upcoming COP sessions. Another key issue on climate finance relates to the global stock take referred to in Article 14 of the Agreement that will take into account the relevant information provided by Parties on climate finance. The existing Financial Mechanism of the Convention, along with its operating entities, and the Adaptation Fund will serve the Paris Agreement. Details regarding the institutional arrangements between the financial mechanism and the Paris Agreement are being discussed under the UNFCCC. At COP21, Parties also agreed that prior to 2025, a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year shall be set, taking the needs and priorities of developing countries into consideration.

Technology Development and Transfer

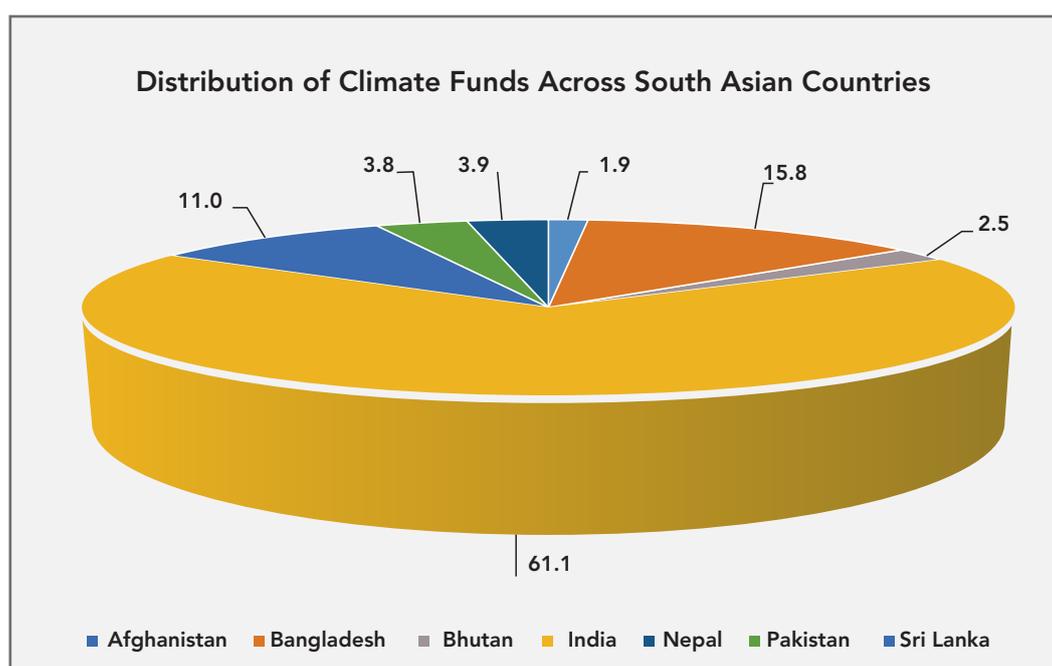
The Paris Agreement established a technology framework to provide overarching guidance to the Technology Mechanism for strengthening it. The framework will enable countries to do further work on technology research, development and demonstration, and endogenous capacities and technologies. Discussions regarding the modalities of the framework will be finalized by the COP to fully operationalize the technology framework.

COP16 2011	COP17 2010	COP19 2012	COP21 2015	COP22 2016
Standing Committee on Finance Technology Executive Committee (TEC) Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCn)	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Work plan for long-term finance was concluded. Built relationship between TEC and the CTCn.	Parties agreed that prior to 2025, a new collective quantifies goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year shall be set	Discussion on Paris rulebook.

Source: UNFCCC

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE PRE-COP23 CONSULTATIVE DIALOGUE

Issues related to means of implementation were discussed by government officials, experts, and civil society members at the thematic workshop held on 3 August 2017, organized by the Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC) in collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan. The thematic dialogue was chaired by Dr. Abid Suleri, Executive Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI). Mr. Irfan Tariq, DG Environment and Climate Change, termed means of implementation as “one of the important themes” in the consultative dialogue series, as progress on the issue would guarantee that developing countries and their focal points (the Ministry of Climate Change, in case of Pakistan) implement climate policies and actions. Several key people and experts including MNA Romina Khurshid (PML-N), Jacqueline Wilk (Heinrich Boll Stiftung), and former Foreign Secretary Riaz Mohammad Khan also attended the dialogue. During the workshop, participants highlighted the need for Pakistan to have access to robust technology to implement its NDC without compromising its developmental priorities, increased provision of financial resources to implement mitigation and adaptation measures, and improve enabling conditions and institutional capacities on climate change. Syed Abu Ahmad Akif, Secretary Climate Change, in his closing remarks said that the upcoming COP23 session would be an opportunity for Pakistan to push Parties to advance the progress on these issues to effectively implement the Paris Agreement.



Source: Climatefundupdate, September 2017

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COP23

Climate Finance

1. **Developed countries should increase their pre-2020 climate finance commitments.** The shared goal of mobilizing \$100 billion per year by 2020 by developed countries has neither been fully actualized until now, nor has a clear roadmap been presented on how this amount will be raised in future. At COP23, developed countries should lay out policy approaches on how they will meet their pre-2020 climate finance commitments through public and other sources. Furthermore, developed countries should achieve a balance in their funding allocations for adaptation and mitigation projects and programs in developing countries.
Redline: Developed countries should present a clear roadmap on meeting their pre-2020 commitments.

2. **Set an adaptation finance goal.** All parties should agree to a global adaptation finance goal, in line with the Paris Agreement to “significantly increase adaptation finance from current levels” and to balance the provision of finance between adaptation and mitigation. As a political signal, the goal should include a quantitative figure for mobilizing funding for adaptation by 2020, according to the needs of the developing countries to address the current adaptation finance gap.
Redline: Developed countries should increase their funding allocations for adaptation actions in developing countries.

3. **Improve the quality and accountability of climate finance.** Comparability across countries, institutions, finance instruments, and other entities, and across time, is important to track and monitor climate flows. Current reporting systems on climate finance fail to holistically provide information that can compare and track financial flows in a consistent and coherent manner. The levels reported by developed countries are largely overestimated and include many types of projects and financial instruments that do not qualify as climate relevant financing. The decision in the Paris Agreement (1/CP.21) to develop accounting modalities for financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions is a way to address these issues. At COP23, parties must finalize the rules and accounting modalities for climate finance under SBSTA by addressing the following elements:
 - a. Climate finance should be limited to the support provided to developing countries for national projects and programs, and must not include finance provided for other purposes (such as contributions to UNFCCC and IPCC budgets).
 - b. The actual support provided should be reported using the net support value of financial instruments and not just their face value.
 - c. Finance provided to climate projects only should be reported and not the portions of projects that have climate components.
 - d. Climate finance should be consistent with the Paris Agreement; activities not in line with the goals of the Agreement must not be reported.
 - e. Finance reporting should be limited to finance that both receiving and contributing countries consider climate relevant.
 - f. Reporting should focus not only on the amount committed, but also, amount disbursed.
 - g. Agree on the climate finance definitions, including 'new' and 'additional' financing.

4. **Improve simplified access for developing countries to access funding.** At present, many countries find it difficult to access funding from funding channels such as GEF and GCF. The process to access funding from these channels should be simplified for developing countries, so that they can access funding for adaptation and mitigations actions more efficiently.

Redline: Developing countries should have simplified process to access funding from GEF and GCF.

Technology Development and Transfer

1. **Increase support to the CTCN and TEC.** Parties should agree to dedicate additional resources and support to the CTCN and TEC so that they can implement the activities to operationalize the Technology Mechanism effectively in a timely manner.
2. **TEC should have more technical experts.** Selecting TEC members should be on the basis of technical expertise rather than political considerations to increase TEC's effectiveness.
3. **Finalize an agreement on technology transfer for low carbon technology development.** Many developing countries currently do not have the capacity to invest in R&D activities. Finalizing an international agreement on technology transfer for low carbon development will help to address this need.
4. **Increase the engagement of local and national governments and companies in technology development and transfer.** This will help lower technical risks associated with technology transfer and boost financial attractiveness of low carbon technologies.

Capacity-Building

1. The work plan and membership of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) should have strong linkages with existing bodies of the Convention, as well as, with entities outside the Convention.
2. The work under Durban Platform on Capacity-building should continue in relation to implementation of the Paris Agreement, particularly in helping developing countries to develop and implement NDC.
3. The Capacity-building Portal should include data from projects supported by entities other than UN agencies and the GEF.

NEW MARKET MECHANISM AND COOPERATIVE APPROACHES

The Paris Agreement, under Article 6, introduces provisions for using international market mechanisms to meet the Nationally Determined Contributions that the countries intend to pursue under the agreement. More specifically, Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement mentioned the use of cooperative approaches such as the “Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes” (ITMOs) to achieve the NDC. Further, Article 6.4 establishes a new crediting mechanism under the authority and guidance of the CMA, which resembles closely with the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol (KP). As the details pertaining to the international rules governing these approaches are currently being discussed under the UNFCCC, it is important to draw on lessons from past experiences of the flexibility mechanisms established under the KP, so to make New Market Mechanism and Cooperative Approaches more effective. A number of different market mechanisms have been established under the UNFCCC to facilitate countries, mostly Annex 1, to pursue mitigation actions. These include:

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

The CDM established under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol was a crediting mechanism that allowed mitigation projects in non-Annex I countries to receive credits that could be transferred internationally and used by Annex I countries to meet their commitments under the KP. These credits included Certified Emission Reductions (CERs), temporary Certified Emission Reductions (tCERs), and long-term Certified Emissions Reductions (ICERs) for afforestation and reforestation projects. The CDM was supervised by the CDM Executive Board.

Joint Implementation (JI)

Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol also established the Joint Implementation (JI) as a crediting mechanism that would allow mitigation projects and programs in Annex I countries to receive credits that could be transferred to other Annex I countries. The JI could be implemented via two tracks: track 1 enabled Annex I countries to register projects and programs and issue Emission Reduction Units (EURs) without international oversight; track 2 involved EURs being issued under supervision of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC).

International Emissions Trading (IET)

The IET was established under Article 17 of the KP and allowed Annex I countries to participate in emissions trading for the purpose of meeting their KP obligations. All the units could be transferred including Assigned Amount Units (AAUs) and Removal Units (RMUs).

KEY ISSUES UNDER CURRENT UNFCCC DISCUSSIONS

Cooperative Approaches under the Paris Agreement

Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement mentioned cooperative approaches that will allow countries to use ITMOs to fulfill their NDC on a voluntary basis. While details pertaining to these approaches are pending final discussions under SBSTA, it is generally understood that these approaches will allow parties to transfer mitigation outcomes to other countries through international emission trading schemes, crediting mechanisms, or bilateral transfers. The use of Cooperative Approaches will be subject to provisions related to ensuring sustainable development, environmental integrity, governance, transparency, and accounting.

New Crediting Mechanism under the Paris Agreement

A new crediting mechanism is also established under the Paris Agreement to contribute to the mitigation of GHG emissions and support sustainable development. The new mechanism will be under the authority and guidance of the CMA, and will be used on voluntary basis by countries to fulfill their NDC. The provisions related to the mechanism resemble strongly with the CDM in KP. It will be supervised by a UNFCCC body, and will involve public and private entities.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE PRE-COP23 CONSULTATIVE DIALOGUE

The Civil Society Coalition on Climate Change (CSCCC) in collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Change conducted a thematic consultation on New Market Mechanism and Cooperative Approaches under the Paris Agreement on 10 August 2017. The session was chaired by Senator Nisar Memon, and attended by government officials, representatives from civil society organizations, and experts. Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Irfan Tariq, DG Environment and Climate Change stressed on the need to have new and non-market systems for businesses such as carbon trading schemes and credit mechanisms in place to raise necessary resources for climate action. Dr. Ghulam Rasul, DG Meteorological Department, encouraged adopting emission reductions schemes such as carbon trading, which he said had already been implemented in many other developing countries. Participants during the consultation agreed that Pakistan should engage constructively on discussions related to the New Market Mechanism and Cooperative Approaches established under the agreement as these would help the country meet its mitigation targets put forth in the NDC, and could create a predictable revenue stream for climate change projects. Syed Abu Ahmed Akif, Federal Secretary on Climate Change, in his closing remarks highlighted the need to streamline systems and processes in Pakistan and the importance of the private sector playing a role in implementing market mechanisms for long-term climate mitigation activities.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COP23

1. **Rules governing the use and definition of an Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) need clarity.** Based on past experience with market mechanisms, it has been observed that such approaches/mechanisms result in negative social and economic impacts that cause harmful spillover effects and undue welfare burdens to vulnerable stakeholders. Therefore, rules governing ITMOs should take these lessons into consideration and develop social, economic, and environmental safeguards to identify and address the negative impacts arising from the operationalization of these approaches.
2. **Voluntary cooperation must promote sustainable development.** Parties must ensure that a sustainable transition of economies is supported in accordance with the priorities of developing countries and that they are provided with appropriate means of implementation. Mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans must also be integrated into cooperative approaches.
3. **Cooperative approaches must not dilute the attention of mitigation actions at national and domestic levels.** They should contribute to the reduction and/or avoidance of emissions in a host country, which must be additional to what could have been achieved as part of earlier commitments under the KP or UNFCCC. Cooperative approaches should be used in assisting developing countries to enhance ambition of NDC.
4. **Participation in cooperative approaches should be subject to certain quantitative limits for their use.** They must also put in place controls to expedite the swift, transparent, and efficient clearing of ITMOs to ensure environmental integrity. The use of ITMOs should be voluntary and authorized by participating countries, including the participation of private entities.

MRV AND TRANSPARENCY

The term Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) has been extensively used in the climate change field since the adoption of the Bali Action Plan (COP13). It aims to ensure that the mitigation efforts taken by developed and developing countries are measurable, reportable, and verifiable. MRV and transparency have also been applied to a variety of actions and supported under the Convention, such as financial flows from developed to developing countries.

The Paris Agreement established a universal and harmonized MRV regime for climate mitigation efforts by all countries. A common system of transparency is now applicable to all parties under the Paris Agreement, and will be central to the effective implementation of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Measurement is required to identify emission trends and pathways, track where mitigation related support is needed, and assess the effectiveness of countries' mitigation actions. Reporting and verification, on the other hand, will ensure transparency, good governance, accountability, and credibility of results achieved under the Paris Agreement. It is noteworthy to point out that reporting by countries has been a fundamental mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Convention from the start, and as such, is not a new commitment under the Paris Agreement.

A range of MRV mechanisms and tools have been established over the years under the Convention, and it is likely that future MRV regime will be based on these existing mechanisms. These include:

- **National Communications** - Both Annex I and non-Annex I parties to the Convention submit national communications to communicate information on their emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHGs), and details of the activities that they have undertaken to implement their mitigation commitments. The requirement for national communications differ for Annex I and non-Annex I parties, although national communication of an Annex I Party usually goes through an in-depth review by an international team of experts coordinated by the UNFCCC Secretariat.
- **Biennial Update Reports (BURs)** - BURs were developed in context of countries' "Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)" at COP16. These contain updates from developing countries on GHG inventories, needs, and support received. The initial guidelines for BURs were agreed at COP17, and parties also decided to revise them as and when required.
- **International Consultation and Analysis (ICA)** - All BURs are subject to international consultation and analysis (ICA) by a Team of Technical Experts (TTEs) to increase the transparency of mitigation actions implemented by developing countries and their effects. COP19 finalized the composition, modalities, and procedures of the TTEs to operate the ICA.
- **MRV of REDD+** - Parties at COP19 in Warsaw agreed to make MRV of REDD+ activities consistent with the guidance provided by COP, and recognized the need to build capacity of countries in using those guidelines. It was decided that the MRV of REDD+ should be reported through the BUR system.

KEY ISSUES UNDER CURRENT UNFCCC DISCUSSIONS

The enhanced transparency and accountability framework established under the Paris Agreement is central to the effective implementation of the global climate change regime, and promises to increase trust and confidence in the global efforts for addressing climate change. The framework aims to provide useful information and feedback to countries and stakeholders on how to improve efforts and promote efficient and cost effective policies.

The Agreement stipulates the implementation of enhanced transparency and accountability measures through following provisions:

- A common process for enhanced data and tracking progress on action and support through regular reporting and verification of countries' communications and NDC revisions.
- Progression in transparency efforts over time in light of national circumstances and capacities.
- Using legally binding and facilitative rules and procedures to improve compliance.



Details explaining these provisions are currently being discussed under the APA and the subsidiary bodies.

COP2 1996	COP3 1997	COP2 1996	COP8 2002	COP16 2010	COP17 2011	COP18 2012	COP19 2013
Adopted guidelines for the preparation of national communications	First batch of initial national communications were submitted	Established the GGE for the first time	Adapted revised guidelines for national communications	Enhance reporting requirements (national communication every 4 years) Established ICA and domestic MRV	Adopted guidelines for biennial update reports Adopted modalities and guidelines	The CGE extended for 2013	Adopted composition modalities and procedure for ICA Adopted general guidelines for domestic MRV Adopted MRV guidelines related to REDD-Plus

Source: UNFCCC

HIGHLIGHTS FROM PRE-COP23 CONSULTATIVE DIALOGUE

The thematic consultation on MRV and transparency took place on 17 August 2017 in which stakeholders from government and non-governmental entities discussed transparency and MRV issues. The session was chaired by Kashmala Kakakhel, an expert on climate finance and international climate policy issues. Mr. Irfan Tariq, DG Environment and Climate Change, while providing an introduction to the audience on the topic, said that Pakistan would need to place institutional and domestic mechanisms in order to correctly measure, report, and verify climate data in its NDC document and other reporting obligations. Participants focused on both technical issues and political redlines related to Pakistan's position on MRV and transparency discussions under the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC. Mr. Inam-ul-Haq, former Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, attended the meeting as a guest speaker. In his remarks he emphasized on the need to take corrective measures to address climate change in Pakistan. The meeting was concluded by Syed Abu Ahmad Akif, Secretary MoCC with a powerful message urging stakeholders to continue working together, persevering in the face of challenges, and finding solutions that are workable and realistic.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COP23

- 1. The transparency framework under the Paris Agreement should be based on differentiated obligations, and in line with the national circumstances and capacities of developing countries.** Differentiation can be applied to the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency of actions and support, which is important for developing countries to accept and willingly participate in the transparency regime.
Redline: Transparency framework should differentiate obligations for developed and developing countries.
- 2. MRV provisions should be applied to both action and support under the transparency framework.** In order to enable enhanced action, developing countries like Pakistan need enhanced support. Hence, both action and support must be measured, reported, and verified with equal vigor and consideration. The reporting requirements under the transparency framework must be accompanied with full-cost financing for developing countries due to their limited technical and financial capacity in submitting these.
Redline: MRV provisions must be applied to both action and support under the transparency framework.
- 3. The nationally determined nature of the Parties' NDC should remain intact and respected.** The transparency framework should be facilitative, non-punitive, and non-intrusive, especially for developing countries like Pakistan that lack capacities. The framework should respect and recognize the nationally-determined nature and comprehensive scope of NDC, and should not impose limitations on developing countries for exercising their national determination in addressing climate change.
Redline: Transparency framework should be facilitative, non-punitive, and non-adversarial.
- 4. Specific Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) should be based on existing arrangements under the Convention.** A lot of work has already been done in relation to MRV and transparency under the Convention and IPCC, including: building the capacity of developing countries to report and prepare communications as per UNFCCC guidelines. Hence, MPGs related to the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement should be based on existing arrangements under the UNFCCC so that they do not create additional reporting burdens on Pakistan and other developing parties.
Redline: Developing countries should not bear any additional burden related to reporting requirements.

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC)

COP19 in Warsaw invited Parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparation for their Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) towards achieving the objective of the Convention as laid out in its Article 2, in context of adopting the Paris Agreement in 2015. The INDC was to be prepared in line with countries' national circumstances without prejudice to the legal nature of their contributions. In Lima, the following year, the COP through its decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 invited Parties to communicate to the Secretariat their INDC well in advance of COP21 that would be linked to the Paris Agreement. While no specific format was prescribed by the Secretariat, Parties were encouraged to communicate their adaptation undertakings in the INDC.

The Paris Agreement through its decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 13, reiterated its invitation to Parties that had not communicated their INDC to do so as soon as possible, and no later than when the Party had ratified the Agreement. All communicated NDCs have been made available on a public registry on UNFCCC website. As of August 29, 2017, 162 NDCs have been submitted to the registry, representing 190 countries.

In 2016, the UNFCCC Secretariat published an updated Synthesis Report on the aggregate effect of submitted NDCs. According to the report, the implementation of the communicated NDC will result in aggregate global levels of 55.0 (51.4 to 57.3) Gt CO₂ eq in 2025 and 56.2 (52.0 to 59.3) Gt CO₂ eq in 2030, which will lower the pre-INDC trajectories by 2.8 (0.0 to 6.0) Gt CO₂ eq in 2025 and 3.3 (0.3 to 8.2) Gt CO₂ eq in 2030 (see figure 8 below).

Parties at COP22 in Marrakech engaged in substantial issues relating NDC, including how they will be linked to the Paris Agreement, common timeframes for revised NDC, scope, and accounting modalities. Since no conclusions were adopted in Marrakech, the APA was mandated to continue deliberations on these issues in subsequent sessions.

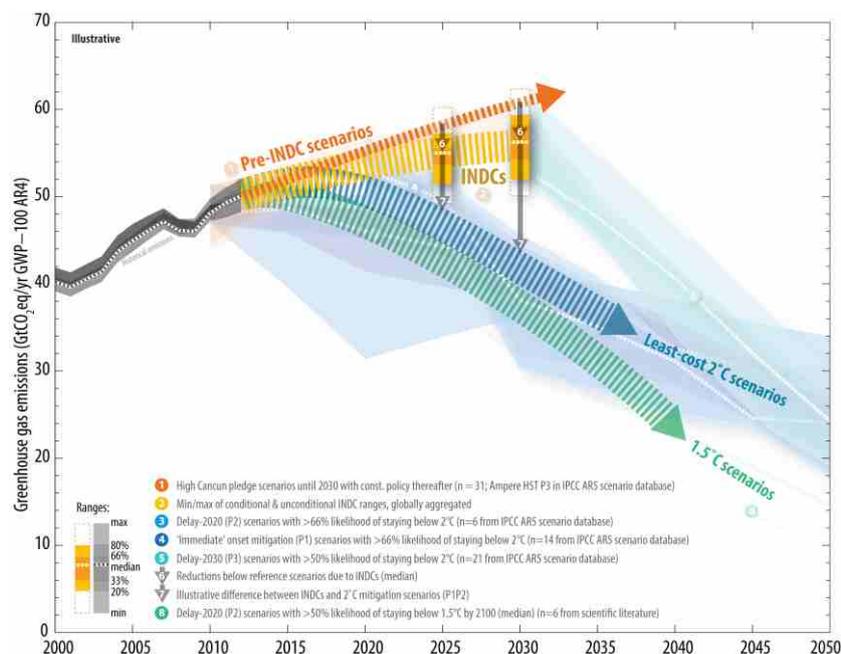


Figure 8 Comparison of global emission levels in 2025 and 2030 resulting from the implementation of the INDCs and under other scenarios (Source: UNFCCC)

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR PAKISTAN

Pakistan's revised NDC is linked with the country's policy frameworks and development plans, and outlines Pakistan's future GHG trajectories based on its changing socio-economic situation, adaptation and mitigations actions, and its needs in terms of financial and technological support required to implement these contributions. In summary, Pakistan intends to reduce up to 20% of its 2030 projected GHG emissions (which is totaled to an amount of 1603 MT CO₂-eq). In order to achieve this, Pakistan estimates that it would need about US\$ 40 billion to implement mitigation actions in its major emitting sectors (energy, agriculture, industrial processes). Furthermore, Pakistan's adaptation needs are estimated to be in the range of US\$7-14 billion per year in the NDC document.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM PRE-COP23 CONSULTATIVE DIALOGUE

To prepare for COP23, the Ministry of Climate Change (Government of Pakistan) and the Civil Society Coalition on Climate Change (CSCCC) jointly organized a series of thematic workshops that discussed key issues in context of the upcoming COP23 session in Bonn. The six series dialogue concluded with the session on Nationally Determined Contribution, held on August 23, 2017 at the Ministry of Climate Change in Islamabad, and was chaired by Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Tariq Waseem Ghazi. The workshop was well attended by government officials, civil society members, and academia.

Participants highlighted the impacts that Pakistan faces due to climate change, and identified key sectors, and leverage points where potential solutions could be implemented in line with the NDC document that Pakistan had submitted to the UNFCCC.

Irfan Tariq, DC-Environment and Climate Change from the Ministry of Climate Change (Government of Pakistan) provided an overview of Pakistan's NDC and reiterated its commitment to engage in climate negotiations under the UNFCCC. He also informed participants that the country's NDC was determined and approved by the highest public office, and experts from all sectors were engaged during its preparations.

The workshop concluded with participants identifying key recommendations on Pakistan's position at the upcoming COP23 in Bonn. Key elements for Pakistan in relation to NDC discussions under UNFCCC relate to transparency of action and support as agreed in the Paris Agreement, and to ensure that decisions adopted by the COP reflect the principles of CBDR. In his concluding remarks, the Secretary Mo/CC expressed his gratitude to all the participants for their valuable contributions and said that he looked forward to strengthening this partnership with civil society to enrich the climate discourse and make it more inclusive and participatory.

KEY ISSUES UNDER CURRENT UNFCCC DISCUSSIONS

The COP23 session in Bonn will advance discussions on the key features of NDC and related issues on accounting modalities and adaptation communications. Discussions on NDC will be under APA agenda items 3 and 4 and SBI agenda items 5 and 6 around following issues:

- Scope of Nationally Determined Contribution (APA agenda item 3(a));
- Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of Nationally Determined Contribution (APA agenda item 3(b));
- Accounting for Parties' Nationally Determined Contribution (APA agenda item 3(c));
- Adaptation communication as a component of Nationally Determined Contributions (APA agenda item 4);

- Common time frames for Nationally Determined Contribution (SBI agenda item 5);
- Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (SBI agenda item 6).

As a party to the Paris Agreement, Pakistan will be required to periodically submit its revised NDC to the proposed public registry. Hence, it should aim to engage constructively on these issues in line with its national position and priorities.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COP23

1. The scope of NDC should include all components that are nationally-determined. For Pakistan, effective implementation of the Paris Agreement entails not only concrete, quantifiable mitigation commitments by countries, but also, adaptation and means of implementation. The scope of NDC as defined by Article 3 of the Paris Agreement also covers various elements. Hence, the scope of the NDC should not be mitigation centric or mitigation focused, but rather, it should incorporate information about adaptation commitments and the support developing countries have received and are in need of to implement their mitigation actions. Pakistan can also propose to align the NDC with sustainable development and poverty eradication goals, in line with Article 2.1 of the Paris Agreement, which will allow it to accomplish climate compatible development. In addition, future discussions on NDC should not alter the nationally determined nature of the NDC, and Pakistan should continue to communicate information in line with its national circumstances.

Redline: The scope of NDC should not be mitigation centric and the nature of countries' nationally determined should not be compromised.

2. Differentiation in NDC should be maintained for developing and developed countries. While the information presented in NDCs should demonstrate progression of efforts by all countries, developed countries should continue to take the lead in submitting improved quantified mitigation goals over time, along with information on the support provided to developing countries by them. Developing countries should continue to receive support for preparing, communicating (procedural obligation), and implementing their NDC with minimal reporting burdens. They should also be allowed to mention co-benefits from their adaptation actions and economic diversification plans as per Article 4.7 of the Paris Agreement.

Redline: NDC should not have a common format for both developed and developing countries.

3. Accounting modalities should be based on existing arrangements under the Convention. Accounting of NDC is crucial for transparency and implementation purposes. However, accounting modalities for NDC should be differentiated for developed and developing countries, and should cover both mitigation and adaptation actions. The guidance on accounting modalities should build on and draw from existing experiences and best approaches under the Convention and the IPCC. Accounting modalities should also consider actions on forest, LULUCF, and REDD+ and avoid using language such as "AFOLU" or "land sector". They should not lead to any requirements for developing countries to undertake mitigation actions in the agriculture sector, as it can have implications on the food security situation in these countries.

Redline: Accounting modalities and methodologies should be different for developing and developed countries. These should focus not only on mitigation actions, but also, on support provided to developing countries.

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ANNEX 1: PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENTS UNDER THE CONVENTION AND IN PARIS AGREEMENT

The issue of climate change was first discussed during the First World Climate Conference in 1979, which was largely attended by the scientific community. However, soon after the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released their First Assessment Report in 1990, governments started negotiating on a global treaty that later became the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The negotiations leading up to the finalization of the UNFCCC took only 15 months, and the Convention text was opened up for signing at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro; a record number of 154 states became signatories to the Convention during the Earth Summit.

OPERATIVE PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENTS ENshrined IN THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The Convention provides a framework for countries on how to negotiate international agreements and protocols to specify actions related to limiting climate change. Many of the important principles contained in the Convention are operative, along with a number of obligations for different groups of countries. In total, there are 26 articles in the Convention, a preamble, and two annexes.

Article 2

Cited as one of the most important articles in the Convention, Article 2 provides the ultimate goal of the UNFCCC that reads as follows:

“The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.”

However, the words that have been added to the article, are left open for several interpretations. For example, while it is clear that the Convention aims to prevent anthropogenic interference with the climate systems, the inclusion of the word dangerous provides little clarity on how to define such terms. Some countries may argue that they are already witnessing and experiencing dangerous climate impacts, but since there are no agreed legal definitions, a legal recourse is therefore difficult to discuss under the UNFCCC.

The closest we have come in defining this issue can be traced to the long-term temperature goal of remaining below 2°C above pre-industrial levels in the Cancun Agreements (a set of decisions that were agreed during the sixteenth Conference of the Parties – COP16), but perhaps, operationalization of this goal remains difficult to achieve even today.

Article 3

Article 3 of the Convention provided several important principles for countries to negotiate agreements under UNFCCC. While many of these principles seem straightforward, however, current economic and political differences have made it notoriously difficult to operationalize them in the legal context. Several of these principles are heavily contested even to this date, and often create barriers in progressing the work forward. Much of the issue is around how to interpret these principles.

Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC)

The principle generally refers to climate change as a common problem for which all countries have an obligation to take measures to address it. The scale of the action, however, will depend on a country's contribution (either current or historical emissions) and its domestic ability to take action (in terms of wealth, access to technology, and institutional capacity).

The preamble of the Convention text attributes greater responsibility to developed countries based on their historical share of emissions and higher per capita emissions rate. This principle was further operationalized in Article 4 of the Convention that laid out additional obligations for developed countries, and are further elaborated in the Kyoto Protocol. It remains one of the most deeply contested principles in the Convention as countries are trying to eliminate the firewall between developed and developing countries obligations under new agreements, in light of current economic and political challenges and circumstances.

Equity

The principle of equity, although not elaborated in the Convention, generally refers to the notion of fairness as applied to the burdens and opportunities of the global transition to low-carbon development. Due to elusiveness and relatively new nature in the UNFCCC discussions, there are several divergent views among countries on how to interpret it.

Special circumstances of Developing countries, especially those most vulnerable

This principle recognizes the special needs and circumstances of countries that are most vulnerable to the climate impacts. Such countries are typically experience myriad of sustainable development challenges, and as such, should not be made to bear the burden disproportionately. This principle is usually used by developing countries, notably SIDS, LDCs, and African states to get certain types of financial and technical support to help them meet their obligations under the Convention (such as reporting requirements, NDC preparation, among others).

Right to promote sustainable development

The right to promote sustainable development acknowledges that climate change and sustainable development are compatible priorities, and as such, one cannot be achieved at the expense of another. Actions to address climate change can be integrated into development programs of developing countries in ways that take national circumstances into consideration.

The Convention text recognizes that due to their increasing development needs, the share of emissions attributed to developing countries will grow to meet social and development priorities.

Prohibition of disguised restriction on trade

This principle is in line with the concerns of some developing countries who are skeptic of being penalized in certain markets for their domestic products and industries in the name of climate action. While this has also not been elaborated further in the Convention, despite many attempts to do so, it points to the fact that climate change has linkages with trade and economic competitiveness.

Precautionary principle

The precautionary principle suggests that countries should not delay action in absence of scientific certainty. This has been used less extensively in climate change context than in certain areas of international environmental law.

Article 4

Article 4 mainly consists of the commitments that countries have agreed to meet under the Convention. Under Article 4, all countries have commitment, though some may have more than others. Certain countries, notably developing countries, have certain flexibilities granted to them to meet their

commitments or have provisions of support promised in terms of financial and technological resources. The division of countries into various groups is perhaps one of the crucial aspects of the article that operationalizes the CBDR principle. It is also the source of many disagreements and the lines separately countries into Annex I and non-Annex I groups have been blurred in the new Paris Agreement⁶.

Article 4 includes commitments by various countries to provide information about their climate commitments, cooperation schemes, and support. It does not include any quantified commitments by countries to reduce emissions by any specified amount.

The Convention sets differing responsibilities for at least eight different country groupings:

All Parties

Under the Convention, all parties have the following commitments as per Article 4:

- Develop and publish national inventories of GHG emissions by different sources and removals by sinks (Article 4.1(a));
- Implement and publish information about national and regional programs to reduce GHG emissions (Article 4.1(b));
- Promote and develop technologies, practices, and processes that reduce GHG emissions (Article 4.1(c));
- Promote the sustainable management and conservation of sinks and reservoirs of GHG gases, including forests and marine ecosystems (Article 4.1(d));
- Prepare for adaptation to climate change impacts, including through the elaboration of plans for coastal zone management, water resources, and agriculture (Article 4.1(e));
- Promote and cooperate in scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic, and other research (Article 4.1(g)); and
- Communicate this information to the Conference of Parties (Article 4.1(j)).

Annex I Parties

Annex I Parties are the developed countries with the following commitments under Article 4 of the Convention:

- Adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change to demonstrate that developed countries are taking the lead (Article 4.2(a));
- Periodically communicate detailed information on policies and measures to reduce GHG emissions and enhance sinks, as well as on resulting projected emissions by sources and removals by sinks (Article 4.2(b));
- Aim to return individually or jointly GHG emissions to their 1990 levels by 2000 (Article 4.2(b)); and
- Identify and periodically review policies and practices that encourage activities leading to greater GHG emissions (Article 4.2(e)).

Annex I Parties Transitioning to a Market Economy

Annex I Parties that are transitioning to a market economy, notably the post-Soviet Eastern European countries, are provided with flexibility in meeting the commitments laid out in Article 4 for Annex I parties.

Annex II Parties

High income countries that are also listed in Annex I in the Convention have the following additional commitments:

⁶In the Paris Agreement, all countries agreed to take on commitments in light of their national circumstances.

- Provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing countries in complying with their reporting obligations under the Convention (Article 4.3);
 - Provide through the financial mechanism of the Convention the financial resources, including for technology transfer, needed by the developing countries Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures covered by Article 4.1 (commitments of all Parties) (Article 4.3);
 - Assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change in meeting costs of adaptation (Article 4.4);
 - Promote, facilitate, and finance the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how for developing countries so they can implement their Convention obligations (Article 4.5); and
 - Support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing countries (Article 4.5).

Developing Countries (Non-Annex I) Parties

Developing countries that are not listed under Annex I countries are provided with greater flexibility in meeting their obligations and contributions. The Convention also specifies that these commitments to be met by the developing countries are largely contingent upon the financial and technological support they receive from developed countries (Article 4.7).

Least Developed Countries

The least developed countries are recognized in Article 4.9 to be given special consideration based on their specific needs and special situation related to financial support and technology transfer.

Countries with Economies that are Vulnerable to the Adverse Effects of the Implementation of Measures to Respond to Climate Change

Article 4.10 of the Convention categorizes a group of countries that have economies heavily reliant on the production, processing, export, or consumption of fossil fuels, and recognizes that a global transition to more sustainable energy consumption patterns will have implications on such countries. In this regard, negotiations around response measures have been a focus of many discussions under UNFCCC.

Other Groups

Article 4.8 of the Convention mentions following groups of countries that require consideration:

- Small island countries;
- Countries with low-lying coastal areas countries with arid and semi-arid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay;
- Countries with areas prone to natural disasters;
- Countries with areas liable to drought and desertification countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution;
- Countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems;
- Countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels; and
- Landlocked and transit countries.

KEY ARTICLES IN THE PARIS AGREEMENT

When the Convention was first agreed in 1992, it left a lot of details ambiguous and open for wide interpretation. This ambiguity has resulted in many divergent views over the years, and getting clear and concrete guidance on issues becomes often complicated and painstakingly time consuming. Nonetheless, the Convention is the only legal instrument that allows countries to come together and discuss the issue of climate change in a holistic manner. One way to look at the Convention is to treat it as a foundation on which further agreements can be built and elaborated upon. The adoption of the Paris Agreement, for example, is a milestone that was achieved by converging more than 194 countries to agree on commitments based on the principles laid out in the Convention, while interpreting them in the present context. While many details in the Paris Agreement have yet to be decided, it covers a wide range of issues that are crucial for the implementation of the global climate regime.

Following table shows key articles agreed in the Paris Agreement, and their main elements⁷:

ARTICLES	ELEMENTS COVERED
GENERAL	
Preamble	The preamble text of the Paris Agreement sets the context for the agreement and its operative parts. It introduces familiar and new concepts that are not covered in the Convention such as safeguarding food security, ending hunger, just transition of the workforce, and human rights. It also calls for the need for sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
Article 1: Definitions	The definitions contained in the UNFCCC are applied to the Paris Agreement. Further, it defines "Convention", "Conference of the Parties (COP)", and "Party" in the context of the Agreement. It also includes the definition of "total global greenhouse gas emission" for the limited purpose of determining the Agreement's entry into force.
Article 2: Purpose	<p>The article mainly outlines the purpose of the Agreement, which is to enhance the implementation of UNFCCC to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.</p> <p>The article includes the long-term temperature goal of holding the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C.</p> <p>It also covers differentiation by stating that the Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and CBDRRC, in light of different national circumstances. Under the Paris Agreement, there is no "firewall" between developed and developing countries, but has a more nuanced self-differentiated model.</p>

⁷The table does not summarize the accompanying set of COP decisions that adopt the Paris Agreement. For these, see: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf>

ARTICLES	ELEMENTS COVERED
GENERAL	
Article 3: Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	The article provides an overarching overview of the NDC, which should reflect progression in ambition over time. It also recognizes the need to support developing country Parties in implementing their commitments under the new Agreement.
MAIN SUBSTANTIVE ELEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS	
Article 4: Mitigation	<p>The mitigation aim of the Paris Agreement is for Parties to start global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible. The article acknowledges that peaking will take longer for developing countries, and calls for a balance to be achieved between emissions by sources and sinks by the second half of this century (4.1).</p> <p>All Parties are expected to communicate their NDC (4.2) every five years (4.9) and implement domestic mitigation actions in line with their targets, taking into account the global stock take and reflecting CDRRC and national circumstances (4.3). This is largely procedural and does not imply any legally binding commitment on parties. Developed countries are expected to pursue economy-wide emission caps, whereas, developing countries are encouraged to move towards them over time (4.4) with appropriate support (4.5). Submitted NDC should be clear and transparent (4.8), and to be formulated in accordance with the guidance received from the CMA (4.13) and as per the existing guidelines under the UNFCCC (4.14). A public registry will be maintained by the UNFCCC Secretariat to publish NDCs (4.12). The CMA will decide over the common timeframes for NDCs at its first session (4.10), however, countries can submit their revised NDC at any time (4.11) that should reflect progression and ambition over time (4.3). Parties and regional economic integration organizations (and their member states) can take joint actions (4.16).</p> <p>All Parties, including SIDS and LDCs, are called on to develop and communicate Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) (4.6 and 4.19). Mitigation co-benefits derived from adaptation actions or economic diversification efforts can count towards mitigation contributions (4.7).</p> <p>Concerns regarding response measures (impacts of mitigation actions on countries with economies dependent on oil and fossil fuels) will be taken into consideration by parties (4.15).</p>
Article 5: Forests, sinks and REDD+	The article calls on Parties to take actions that preserve and enhance biomass, forest, oceanic and other greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs (5.1). They are encouraged to implement actions based on existing UNFCCC guidance and decisions relating REDD+ and alternate policy approached such as joint

ARTICLES	ELEMENTS COVERED
MAIN SUBSTANTIVE ELEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS	
	<p>mitigation and adaptation, while incentivizing non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches (5.2). No institutional arrangements have been established or will likely be established under the Paris Agreement relating forests or REDD+.</p>
<p>Article 6: Market and Non-Market mechanisms (Cooperative approaches)</p>	<p>The Paris Agreement acknowledges that Parties can choose “voluntary cooperation” to implement their NDCs to allow for higher ambition both in mitigation and adaptation through market or non-market based approaches (6.1).</p> <p>Two market based approaches are included in the Agreement: Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) between countries and a centralized global Sustainable Development Mechanisms (SDM). ITMO cooperation is voluntary and must be authorized by the cooperating countries (6.3), and can be used as long as they promote sustainable development, ensure environmental integrity, and transparency (6.2). The CMA will adopt rules and accounting modalities for both ITMOs and SDM (6.7). No double counting will be allowed (6.5). A share of proceeds from SDM activities will be used to cover administrative expenses and for adaptation in particularly vulnerable countries (6.6).</p> <p>The article also outlines a framework for Non-Market Approaches or NMAs to assist Parties in implementing NDCs (6.9). These should aim to promote mitigation and adaptation ambition, enhance public and private sector participation in implementing NDCs, and enable coordination between instruments and institutional arrangements (6.8).</p>
<p>Article 7: Adaptation</p>	<p>Article 7 of the Paris Agreement established an aspirational global goal on adaptation to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change (7.1). Further, adaptation is seen as a long term global response to climate change and an urgent priority for developing countries (7.2) that needs to be supported by continuous and enhanced support (7.6 and 7.13), especially for the vulnerable countries (7.2 and 7.6).</p> <p>Adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and transparent approach that takes into account the interests of vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems (7.5). Cooperation between parties should be strengthened to assess needs and improve effectiveness of adaptation actions (7.7). Individual countries are encouraged to engage in adaptation planning processes (7.9).</p> <p>Parties are also invited to submit their adaptation communication on adaptation priorities, needs and actions</p>

ARTICLES	ELEMENTS COVERED
MAIN SUBSTANTIVE ELEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS	
	<p>(7.10). This communication can be updated as appropriate or in conjunction with communications such as NAPs or NDCs (7.11). All adaptation communications will be compiled in a public registry maintained by UNFCCC Secretariat (7.12). Adaptation communication are of procedural nature and do not impose any legally binding commitments or reporting burdens on developing countries (7.10). The CMA will discuss the modalities on how adaptation efforts will be recognized (7.3).</p> <p>Parties will also report on the progress achieved and review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided during the global stock take (7.14).</p>
Article 8: Loss and Damage	<p>The Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (WIM) will be subject to the authority and guidance of the CMA (8.2). Parties are expected to enhance their understanding on loss and damage through WIM (8.3). A non-exhaustive list to that effect is provided in the agreement (8.4). Article 8 does not involve or provide a basis for any liability or compensation, but merely confirms the main tasks of the WIM.</p>
Article 9: Finance	<p>The article states that developed countries shall provide climate finance to developing countries (9.1) while other parties (developing countries) who are in a position to do so are encouraged to provide voluntarily support (9.2). Developed countries should take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources that show progression beyond their previous efforts (9.3). A balance between adaptation and mitigation should be achieved while providing financial resources that are in line with the needs of the developing countries (9.4). Developed countries have to submit biennial reports on their financial contributions (9.5). The global stock take will review the information on climate finance efforts by developed countries and financial mechanisms (9.6). The article also confirms that UNFCCC's Financial Mechanism, including its operating entities will serve the Agreement (9.8) and will aim to simplify approval procedures and enhanced support for LDCs and SIDS (9.9).</p>
Article 10: Technology Development and Transfer	<p>Parties are made to strengthen cooperative action on technology development and transfer (10.2). The Agreement establishes a technology framework (10.3) to provide guidance to UNFCCC's Technology Mechanism that will serve the agreement (10.3). The Technology and Financial Mechanisms, along with other actors and institutions, will support actions to enable innovation and facilitate access for developing countries (10.5). The global stock take will review the progress achieved (10.6).</p>

ARTICLES	ELEMENTS COVERED
MAIN SUBSTANTIVE ELEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS	
Article 11: Capacity Building	(The Agreement acknowledges the capacity building needs of the developing countries (11.1). It also highlights capacity constraints are local and sub-national levels (11.2). Developed countries are made to support capacity building actions in developing countries (11.3). Parties also need to regularly update on their support and action on capacity building (11.4). CMA will adopt a decision on the institutional arrangements for capacity building (11.5).
Article 12: Education, training, public awareness, participation, and access to information	The article states that Parties will cooperation in taking measures to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation, and public access to information.
REPORTING, REVIEW, AND COMPLIANCE	
Article 13: Enhanced Transparency Framework	The Agreement establishes an enhanced transparency framework with built-in flexibility for parties (13.1). CMA will adopt common modalities, procedures, and guidelines for the transparency of action and support (13.2 and 13.13). Special consideration is provided to LDCs and SIDS (13.3). The framework will be built upon existing arrangements and experiences under the UNFCCC (13.4). The purpose of the transparency framework is to provide clarity on both action (13.5) and support (13.6), including needs (13.10) and support provided by developed countries (13.9). Under the framework for transparency of action, each Party has to regularly provide a national greenhouse invention as per approved IPCC methodologies to track progress made in implementing mitigation contributions (13.7). The information provided under Articles 13.7 and 13.9 will undergo a technical expert review (13.11). The review will examine the areas of improvements and consistency of the information provided with the modalities, procedures and guidelines (13.12). Support will be provided to developing countries in relation to their transparency (13.14) and for building capacity on continuous basis (13.15).
Article 14: Global Stock take	A global stock take will be conducted under the CMA to periodically review the collective progress made relating the implementation of the Paris Agreement in a comprehensive and collective manner (14.1). The first stock take will take place in 2023 and then after every five years, unless otherwise decided by the CMA (14.2).
Article 15: Facilitating implementation and compliance	Article 15 establishes a mechanism to facilitate implementation of, and promote compliance with, the provision of the Paris Agreement (15.1). A facilitative committee led by experts will work in a facilitative, non-adversarial and non-punitive manner while respecting the national capabilities and circumstances (15.2). The committee will report annually to the CMA, and its modalities and details will be finalized by CMA at its first session (15.3).

Annex 2: The Process: Institutional Structure of the UNFCCC

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OF UNFCCC – BODIES, WORKING GROUPS

The global climate regime under the UNFCCC comprises of a complex institutional structure with decision making happening at many levels: international, regional, national, sub-national, and local by a range of actors. In the following chapter, we will provide an overview of the institutional structure of the UNFCCC – its bodies, working groups, mechanisms – and how negotiations take place under it.

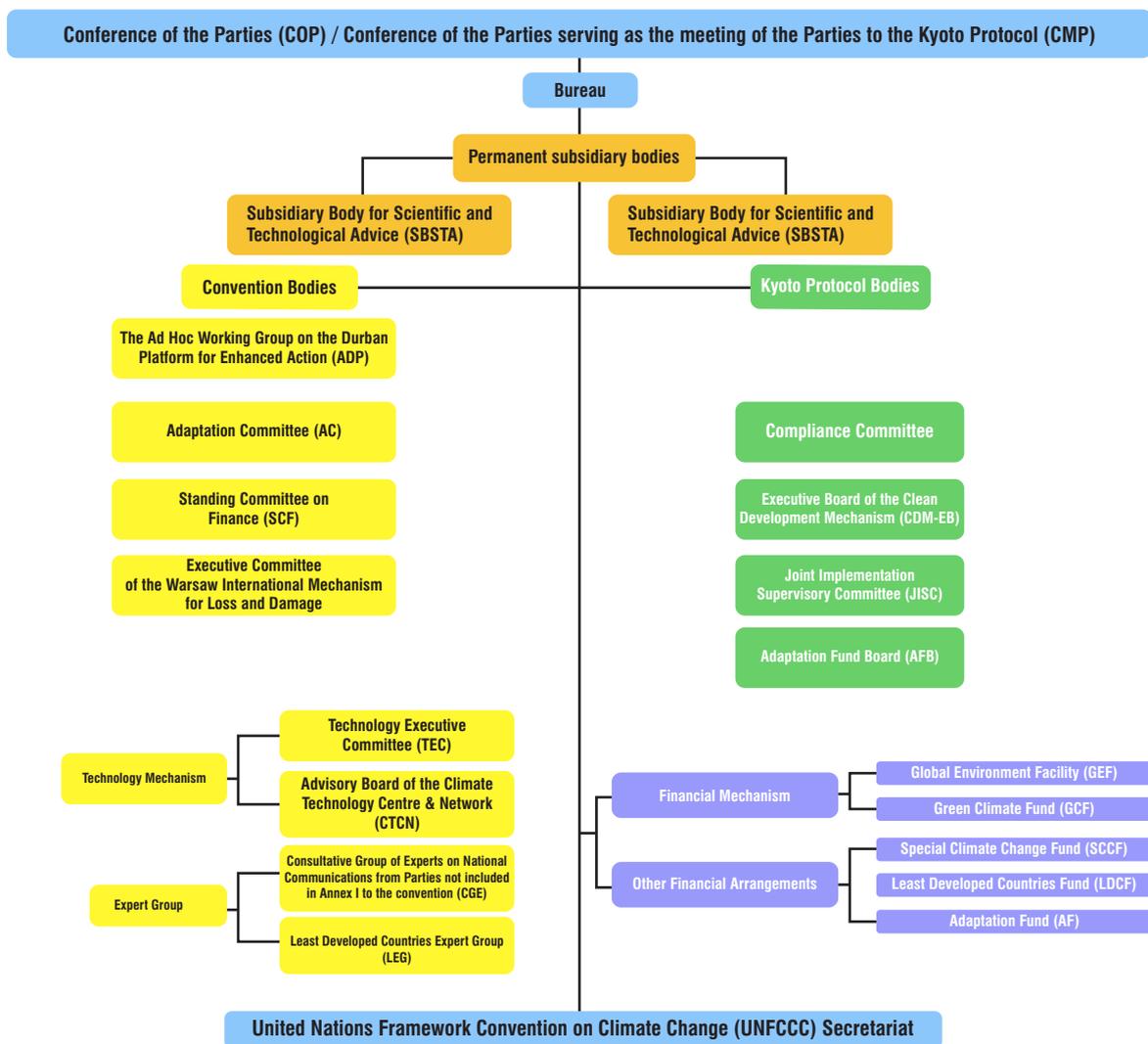


Figure 9 Bodies and mechanisms under the UNFCCC (Source: UNFCCC Newsroom)

The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA)

The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA) was established under Article 9 of the Convention to provide information and advice on scientific and technical matters to the Conference of the Parties (COP) and other Convention bodies (e.g., CMP and CMA). It links scientific information provided by experts and scientists with the policy oriented needs of the COP. SBSTA deals with a range of issues such as coming up with accounting modalities to measure climate flows, reviewing and developing greenhouse gas emission (GHG) inventories, and providing scientific advice on REDD+ initiatives. It is one of the two permanent subsidiary bodies established under the Convention.

The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)

The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) was established as one of the two permanent bodies under the UNFCCC. It serves the COP, CMP, and CMA through the assessment and review of the effective implementation of the Convention and its protocols/agreements. Discussion under SBI are more political than technical in nature. It covers issues such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), among others. In addition, SBI advises the COP on administrative and budgetary matters.

Both SBI and SBSTA can work in conjunction on issues such as Technology Mechanism and Loss and Damage.

The Ad-Hoc Working Group on Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)

The Ad-Hoc Working Group on Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) was established as a temporary working group by COP decision 1/CP.17, and mandated to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties. It was basically tasked to chalk out the details of the Paris Agreement by 2015 for the new global agreement to come into force by 2020. Discussions under ADP were focused around two work streams: Work stream 1 was aimed at finalizing the new Paris Agreement and Work stream 2 was focused on enhancing pre-2020 mitigation ambition (mitigation actions to be taken by developed countries before 2020). The adoption of Paris Agreement in 2015 culminated the work of the ADP.

The Ad-Hoc Working Group on Paris Agreement (APA)

The Ad-hoc Working Group on Paris Agreement was established by the COP decision in 2015 during COP21 to prepare the entry into force of the newly adopted Paris Agreement and for convening the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA).

Conference of the Parties (COP)

The Parties to the UNFCCC meet annually as the Conference of the Parties (COP). It is the supreme decision making body of the UNFCCC where each Party has equal voting rights. It basically reviews the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, including on institutional and administrative arrangements. The COP is held each year on a regional rotational basis with the host country assuming the Presidency each year. In 2017, Fiji will assume the Presidency of COP23, representing the Asia-Pacific region.

The Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP)

The COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) reviews and takes decisions regarding the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol (KP). Parties who ratified the KP participate in the discussions, while states that have not, can participate as observers. It also facilitates the exchange of information on measures adopted to implement the KP such as through high-level segment and facilitative exchange of views. The CMP also reviews the ratification status of the Doha Amendment, which extends the second commitment period of KP after its first commitment period expired in 2012.

The Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA)

The COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) is the governing body that will review and take decisions to facilitate the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Due to an early entry into force of the Agreement, the first meeting of the CMA (CMA1) had to be opened in Marrakech during COP22. The initial session of the CMA is currently suspended to allow parties more time to resolve outstanding issues related to the implementation of the agreement. The CMA1 will resume at COP24 in 2018 to adopt the decisions operationalizing the Paris Agreement. The COP and CMA will meet jointly at COP23 in 2017 to review progress of the work being carried out under the Convention and its bodies related to the agreement.

ADDITIONAL BODIES

Bureau

The Bureau is an eleven-member body elected by the COP annually. The five UN regional groups nominate bureau members, with each region nominating two representatives; one seat is reserved for a SIDS representative. The Bureau is represented by COP/CMP President, seven vice Presidents, the Chairs of the two subsidiary bodies, and a Rapporteur. Each member is elected to serve a term for a year, with the possibility of extending it to two years. The Bureau advises the President on procedural and organizational issues.

Compliance Committee

The Compliance Committee is the governing body for the Compliance Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol. It is designed to strengthen the Protocol's environmental integrity, support the carbon market's credibility, and ensure transparency of accounting by Parties. The committee comprises of 20 members and 20 alternates, elected by the CMP. It is represented by each of the five official UN country groups, including two members from Annex I and non-Annex I Parties, and one from the SIDS. Ten members serve on the facilitative branch, which provides advice and assistance to Parties in order to promote compliance. The remaining ten members serve on the enforcement branch, which determine the consequences for Parties not meeting their obligations under the Protocol.

Adaptation Fund Board

The Adaptation Fund Board was established in 2001 under the Kyoto Protocol. The Fund is aimed at financing adaptation projects in developing countries. It is partially funded by a 2% levy imposed on certified emission reductions (CERs) of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects, and partially funded through voluntary contributions from developed countries. The Fund allows developing countries to directly access funds through national implementing entities.

Nairobi Work Programme

The Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change (NWP) is aimed at improving understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation, and to assist Parties in making informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures. The success of NWP has been so far limited since it does not provide any means for actual implementation of adaptation projects.

Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established at COP16 in 2016 as a dedicated climate fund to finance adaptation and mitigation projects in developing countries. The governing instrument for the GCF was adopted in 2011 at COP17 in Durban, which tasked the GCF Board to undertake a series of decisions operationalizing the fund. The GCF has been able to mobilize \$10.3 billion to date, and committed \$2.2 billion to 43 projects in developing countries.

Clean Development Mechanism

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) was established under the Kyoto Protocol to allow countries with quantified emission reduction commitments to earn certified credits, called CERs, through implementing mitigation projects in developing countries. CDM was the first global mechanism that was established to provide standardized emission offsets. A designated national authority (DNA) is formed under CDM in all countries to authorize participation in CDM projects. Even though the CDM was specifically formed to implement the Kyoto Protocol, parties are working towards replicating the mechanism to serve the Paris Agreement under its market approaches.

Joint Implementation

Joint Implementation (JI) is another flexible mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol that allows Annex B parties to earn emission reduction units by implementing mitigation projects in other Annex B countries. This is to further assist Annex B countries to implement additional, cost-effective mitigation commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. Like CDM, JI projects must provide emission reductions that are additional to what would have otherwise achieved. The JI mechanism is based on two sets of procedures for verifying ERUs as additional. Under Track 1, the host country meet all eligibility requirements of additionality before a project could be verified. Under Track 2, the host party does not meet all of the eligibility requirements but undergo a verification process under the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JSC). Track 2 has received tremendous criticism from developing countries regarding its environmental integrity.

Cancun Technology Mechanism

The Cancun Technology Mechanism was established at COP16 in Cancun to facilitate enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support mitigation and adaptation action in developing countries. The mechanism consists of the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) and the Technology Executive Committee (TEC).

Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage

The Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage is a new mechanism established at COP19 in Warsaw, and later made to serve the Paris Agreement. It is aimed at addressing loss and damage associated with climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate impacts. The mechanism is guided by the Executive Committee, which is guided by the COP.

NEGOTIATING PHASES

Plenary

The plenary is a formal meeting of the entire COP, CMP, CMA, or one of the subsidiary bodies. Formal decisions and conclusions are adopted during plenary sessions with quorum.

Friends of the Chair

Discussions under UNFCCC are led by Chairs appointed by the COP President. The Chairs can initiate a formal meeting called Friends of the Chair meeting, which can either be open-ended or closed, and is used to seek constructive inputs from parties on a roadblock issue. Often times, it is established to break the gridlocks on politically charged issues.

Contact Group

A contact group is usually established by the COP, a subsidiary body or a committee to formally start the negotiations. The first contact group is always open for parties and observers.

Informal Contact Group

An informal contact group is a close meeting of parties to advance negotiations on an agreed text that can be forwarded to the COP for formal adoption. Informal contact groups are closed to observer organizations, except for the last informal contact group.

Informal-Informal Negotiations

Informal-informals are smaller group meetings that are used for focused discussions on contentious issues. These are closed meetings and may be limited to only invited delegates (mostly group coordinators and top negotiators). These are also sometimes called drafting groups or spin-off groups.

High-Level Ministerial Sessions

The High-Level Ministerial Sessions are often held in the second week of the COP. These are led by the Ministers, who are supported by lead negotiators and experts. The Ministerial sessions are usually convened to finalize high level negotiations on specific issues that could not be resolved by the negotiators, or that require highest level of political engagement such as climate finance.

DOCUMENT TYPES

Party submissions and conference room papers

Parties can submit miscellaneous documents (either in form of party submissions or informal document) that express their views and information in response to specific calls for submissions by the Secretariat or parties themselves. Conference room papers are in-session documents that are intended for use only during the session.

Technical Papers

Technical papers are usually prepared by the UNFCCC Secretariat to provide guidance to parties on a wide range of topics such as loss and damage and NDCs.

The Chair's Text and Non-Papers

Often, the Chair of a session can propose a Chair's text or Non-paper that consolidates various inputs from Parties with suggestive convergence areas to facilitate negotiations. These do not have official document symbol.

Draft Negotiation Text

A draft negotiation text is introduced to finalize a decision on a specific issue. Usually, the draft negotiation texts are provided in advance so that parties can deliberate on the language in the text and engage in textual negotiations.

Decisions

A draft negotiating text when formally adopted by the COP (or CMP or CMA) becomes a decision. Decisions are translated into all six official UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish) and labelled by the decision number and the session that adopted the decision. Decisions are often repeated and reiterated in new texts to reinforce a particular position. COP decisions have no end date, unless specified, and can be amended to reflect new or previous positions on the subject matter.

Annex 3: United States Communication Regarding Intent to Withdraw from the Paris Agreement – Legal Effect and Implications

In 2016, US President Obama was able to accept the Paris Agreement through an executive action, without getting Senate's advice or consent. This is because the way Paris Agreement is framed, it elaborates UNFCCC (which is ratified by the US Senate), and is consistent with countries' domestic laws with non-binding provisions, and thus, does not require US Senate's approval for entry or exit. Obama Administration's ratification of the Paris Agreement encouraged other countries to also ratify it, resulting in its early entry into force.

The situation, however, took a drastic turn when President Trump won the 2016 US Presidential Elections. During his election campaign, he signaled that he would exit the Paris Agreement if elected to office of the President of the United States. On June 1, 2017, President Trump officially announced his intent to withdraw the US from the Paris Agreement. On August 4 2017, the US Mission to the United Nations notified the UN Secretary General (who is serving as the repository of the Agreement) of Trump Administration's intent "to exercise its right to withdraw".

What implications will this have on the coming negotiations to finalize the rules book for the Paris Agreement? Does this communication have any legal effect?

The communication is not an official notice of withdrawal; it is only a notice of "intent" to withdraw. It explicitly states that a formal notification of withdrawal will be submitted once the United States is eligible to do so (according to the legal procedures governing the Paris Agreement, it would take a country three years after the Agreement's entry into force to withdraw, which, in the US case, can happen as of 4 November, 2019). It does not have any legal effect since it does not trigger the withdrawal process in itself under the Agreement. Also, under the Paris Agreement rules and procedures, an advance notification is not required, and as such, the purpose of the US communication, as stated in the document, is for "transparency"

Since the communication has no legal status, it leaves room open for the US to openly participate in the Paris Agreement related negotiations. The communication also states that the US can choose to remain in the Paris Agreement if it finds "suitable terms for reengagement". As details in the Agreement are left for elaboration, it allows the US to find suitable and favorable terms for itself.

Annex 4: Finalizing the Rulebook for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement

The adoption of the Paris Agreement in December 2015 marked a pivotal moment in international climate negotiations that established a new global framework comprising of countries' voluntary climate targets – the Nationally Determined Contributions – and new multilateral mechanisms aimed at ensuring transparency, accountability, and ambition over time. Originally timed to come into force in 2020, the Paris Agreement witnessed an unprecedented political support in 2016 with a record number of 160 Parties out of 197 Parties ratifying it, resulting in an early entry into force. The official threshold for entry into force was reached on 4 October 2017 when 50 countries constituting 55 percent of global emissions ratified the agreement, which took effect a month later. By COP23 in Marrakech, 111 countries representing more than three-fourth of global emissions also ratified the agreement, resulting in the COP to hold the first session of CMA (CMA1) to chalk out the details on new procedures and mechanisms to make the Paris Agreement fully operational. This requires an extensive set of decision to be further elaborated and agreed upon in future COP sessions that will form the “Paris Rulebook”.

DETAILS THAT NEED TO GO INTO THE PARIS RULEBOOK: STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS

Due to an early ratification of the Paris Agreement at COP23, many details pertaining to the rulebook were left unattended in Marrakech so as to not exclude those parties from the discussions that had not been able to ratify the agreement until then. Hence, a wide range of topics, including mitigation, adaptation, finance, transparency, global stock take process, market mechanisms, and implementation and compliance needs to be further discussed in subsequent sessions. In addition, several issues under the Paris Agreement that were regarded as 'orphan' or 'homeless' in Marrakech last year (with no bodies tasked to undertake their work) need to find a home under existing Convention bodies.

The CMA1 opened up in Marrakech, but no decisions were adopted. Since there is no deadline specified to complete the discussions on the issues under the Paris Agreement, CMA1 was mandated to extend its work beyond Marrakech to resolve outstanding issues latest by COP24 (2018). The COP and CMA will meet jointly at COP23 in 2017 to review progress.

The discussions to date on these issues have been procedural in nature, with parties adopting work plans on how to carry out the discussions forward. The core features of these work plans entail that parties will be engaging in the discussions through written submissions, technical workshops, and facilitated roundtable discussions, before working on textual negotiations.

Mitigation

The Paris decision calls for further guidance to parties on the scope and elements of NDC, the up-front information that parties need to provide while communicating their future NDCs and what accounting modalities can be adopted to assess individual country's NDC. One major challenge with this is how to develop guidance that incorporates the diverse nature of NDCs that have been put forward. Some developing countries need to see differentiation in the up-front information requirements for developed and developing countries, whereas, developed countries ask for common information to be reflected in future NDCs.

Adaptation

Issues related to adaptation are being simultaneously discussed under APA and SBI. Within APA, parties have started to discuss the adaptation communications that they are encouraged to report on periodically under the Paris Agreement, highlighting their adaptation needs and efforts. Parties are also

exploring ideas on how to link the adaptation communications with the transparency system and the global stock take. Under SBI, the Adaptation Committee is considering how to recognize the adaptation efforts taken by developing countries, and to regularly assess the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation efforts and support.

Finance

As a cross-cutting issue, finance will be discussed under all Convention bodies and working groups. Under SBSTA, one of the major issues that is being discussed is the accounting modalities to assess financial flows from public and private sources, and whether such modalities will be applied to financial flows from developed to developing countries or to broader flows of public finance. The Paris agreement also requires developed country parties to provide biennial reports on financial support provided or mobilized through public sources. The long-term finance goal or projects levels of future support is another major issue that parties seem to have divergent views on and will be taken up by COP23 in Bonn.

Transparency

The Paris Agreement establishes an enhanced transparency framework that requires both developed and developing countries to report and review their obligations. The framework is to be built upon existing transparency processes under the Convention, and provides flexibility to developing countries. This however will be contested by developed countries who wish to see a common and robust transparency framework for all. Another consideration that is being discussed under the transparency agenda is whether the requirements pertaining to it needs to be tailored to suit different types of NDCs.

Global Stocktake

A global stock take is established under the Paris Agreement that will meet every five years starting in 2023 to assess the collective progress achieved towards the implementation of the agreement's long-term goals. The stock takes will allow parties to submit their successive rounds of NDC that will likely to demonstrate a progression beyond their current levels of commitment. Building on last year's discussions in Marrakech, parties will continue to discuss how to structure the stock take, including its format, inputs, timeline, duration, and output, along with its linkages to other elements of the Paris Agreement.

Implementation and Compliance

A 12-member expert committee has been established under the Paris Agreement to “facilitate implementation and promote compliance” in a facilitative, non-intrusive, and non-punitive manner. The APA has started to consider issues related to the implementation and compliance, including: the scope of the mechanism, what will trigger the mechanism, and how to make it facilitative with respect to varied circumstances and capabilities of Parties.

Market and Non-Market Mechanisms

Under SBSTA, Parties began to consider two market-related provision of the Paris Agreement: 1) the use of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) to meeting their NDCs while ensuring that there is no double counting of such transferred outcomes, and, 2) the creation of a new mechanism that can contribute to mitigation and sustainable development through tradable emission units (similar to Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism). Another area where parties need to make substantial headway is to decide over the details of the non-market approaches that are mentioned in the Paris Agreement. Current thinking on the topic include ideas pertaining to macroeconomic policy reforms such as feed-in tariffs and fossil fuel subsidy reforms.

“Orphan” Issues

In Marrakech, parties were unable to assign the so-called orphan issues from the Paris Agreement to the APA or another body for further discussions. These issues included: common timeframes for NDC

(parties choose different timeframes in the first round), rules around the adjustment by parties of their successive NDC, and the new collective finance goal beyond 2025. After heated discussions, Parties asked the APA to continue deliberating on the “possible additional matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement”.

Other Pending Issues

In addition to the issues related to the Paris Rulebook, parties are also actively engaged in a number of discussions related to the following issues and actions that are likely to be taken up during COP23 in Bonn:

Adaptation Fund

A major issue that has been pending from COP21 in Paris is whether the Adaptation Fund (established under the Kyoto Protocol) will serve the Paris Agreement. For developing countries, Adaptation Fund has a direct access modality that is useful and hence, they like to see it continue serving the Paris Agreement. Developed countries, on the other hand, would prefer to channel adaptation funding through the Green Climate Fund instead of the Adaptation Fund. The Paris Agreement decides that the Adaptation Fund should serve the agreement, yet no clarity has been provided in the accompanying decision text on its governance or architecture.

2018 Facilitative Dialogue

Since it will take several years for the Paris Agreement to become operational (i.e., by 2020), parties decided in Paris to conduct an early stock take of current efforts through a facilitative dialogue in 2018 that will guide the next round of NDC submissions. In Marrakech, parties asked COP22 and COP23 Presidencies to undertake joint consultations on how to organize the facilitative dialogue and report back at COP23.

Mid-century Strategies and Pathways

In Marrakech, a group of countries including: Canada, Germany, Mexico, and the United States, submitted their mid-century strategies that outlined their actions for deeper emissions reductions by 2050. This is in line with the Paris Agreement that encourages countries to prepare and submit “long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies”. A new initiative called the 2050 Pathway Platform has been launched that will bring together state and non-state actors to develop their own mid-century strategies.

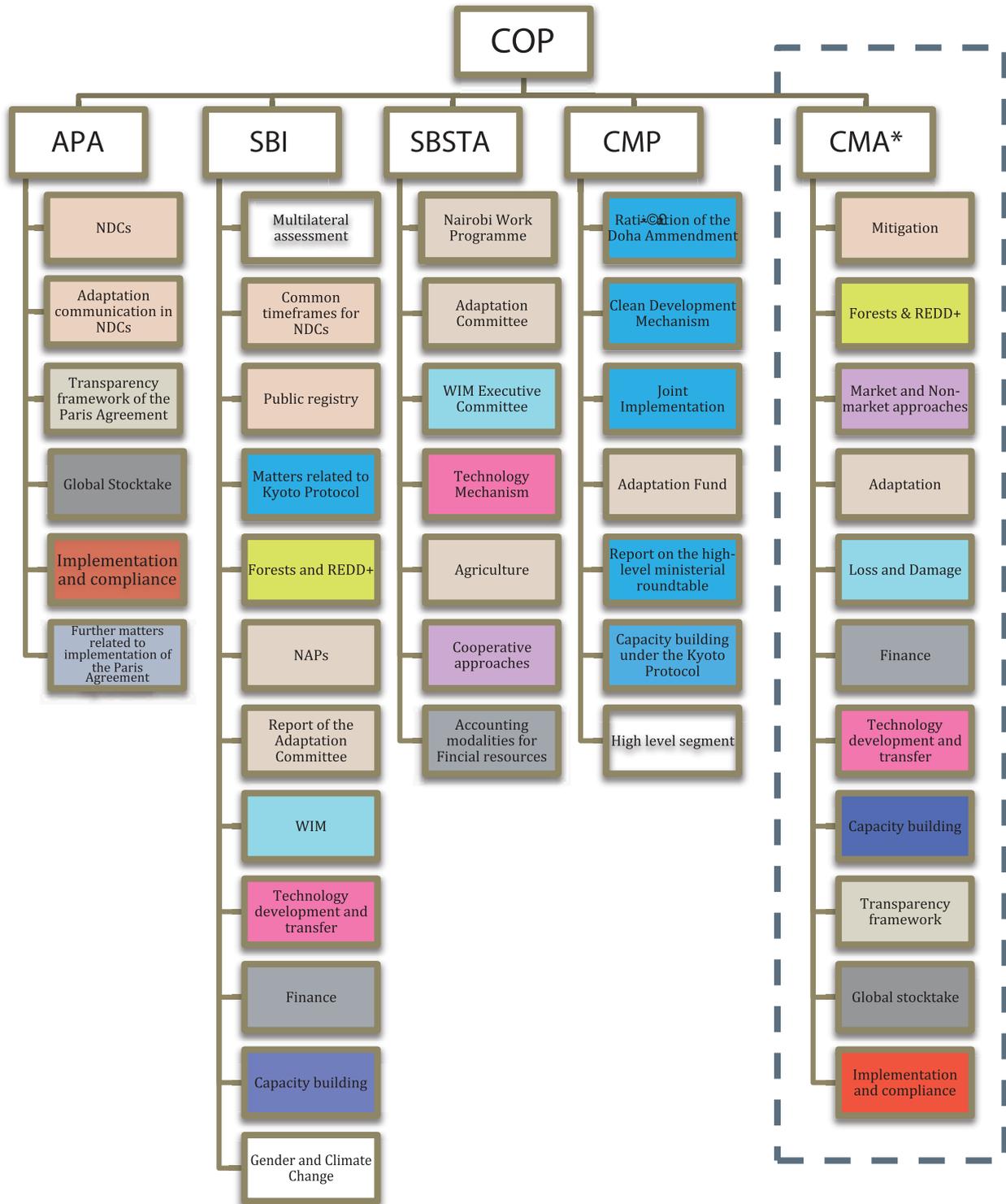
Long-term Finance Roadmap

Developed need to demonstrate a clear roadmap outlining how they envision mobilizing the \$100 billion goal a year by 2020. A report to that effect was issued before COP22, however, more details pertaining to the roadmap need elaboration.

Loss and Damage

The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) had its first review conducted in 2016. Established as an interim body at COP19 and brought under the Paris Agreement, WIM is tasked with finalizing approaches to help vulnerable countries cope with unavoidable climate impacts, including extreme weather events and slow-onset events such as sea-level rise. WIM's next review will happen in 2019, and subsequent reviews will take place on a five-year cycle. This will coincide with future global stock takes. The provisional agenda of COP23 lists down following items for loss and damage: presentation of progress of Executive Committee (ExCom) of Warsaw International Mechanism on its two-year work plan; presentation of outcomes of meeting of ExCom 5 and 6; outcome of meeting of the Paris Committee with respect to capacity building for loss and damage; and, presentation of Beta model of Transfer Clearing House.

ANNEX 5: NEGOTIATING ISSUES AND TRACKS



*CMA is currently suspended and will resume in 2018.

ANNEX 6: NOTES FROM THEMATIC DISCUSSIONS

Internal Advice

- Institutional development/restructuring require strengthening to respond to climate change effectively. The role of NDMA/PDMA needs to be enhanced to take anticipatory actions rather than respond to something which has already happened.
- Capacity of key stakeholders needs to be further developed, including by exposure to international negotiations.
- Financial space for mitigation and adaptation actions is limited. Need to create increased financial space for mitigation and adaptation actions.
- Support provincial governments for undertaking climate related activities, but not exclusively on adaptation issues.
- Create role for civil society in providing oversight to compliance of procedures and protocols, especially with reference to EIAs, coal power plants, and evaluation of projects like GLOF (building control and building design measures).
- Engage civil society more actively in institutional capacity building.
- Mainstream Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Gender into all policies and plans.

External advice (actions/ strategies)

- Develop strategic approaches to mitigation, adaptation, and development, looking at them holistically and not separately or in silos.
- Develop provincial climate action strategies that integrates climate change considerations into development planning.
- Work on a communication strategy to build ownership for climate change by all stakeholders.
- Explore pathways for engaging communities, youth, and entrepreneurs for building capacities on climate adaptation and mitigation.
- Government encouraged to raise level of ambition and provide more information related to four-fold increase in emissions as submitted in Pakistan's NDC.
- Greater transparency in sharing fuel-mix and providing reasons, causes and effects to the public to justify policy.
- Government advised to develop an energy transition plan from coal to clean energy with timelines.
- National Climate Change Policy and Implementation Framework need to be reviewed in light of the Paris Agreement and NDC submitted by Pakistan to streamline planning and actions.
- National and sub-national climate implementation frameworks should be SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time bound).

Research Related

- Emphasize on identification, mapping, and collection of concrete actions already taking place on adaptation.
- Correlate vulnerability and development indices, and identify their weaknesses and gaps.
- Engage in an internal exercise to evaluate vulnerabilities and identify causes other than those directly linked to climate change to devise strategies for building resilience with a holistic approach.

Outwards:

- Develop a consolidated sector specific plan with clearly defined needs, actions required, cost of action, and timeline to make adaptation case more transparent and credible.
- Highlight strengths, achievements, and constraints to address climate change impacts.
- Ministry recommended to share brief with Civil Society/media on the negotiations.
- Develop an institutional mechanism for structured dialogue with the civil society.
- Develop climate commitments for the National Action Plan every 24 months, in collaboration with the Civil Society, under the Open Government Partnership (OGP) to ensure long-term climate resilience building.
- Weigh carefully the development benefits and environmental costs and make choices that are realistic, achievable, and sustainable.

ANNEX 7: Participant List

S.No.	NAME	INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION
1	Minister Zahid Hamid	Ministry of Law and Justice / Former Minister, Ministry of Climate Change
2	Speaker Shah Ghulam Qadir	AJK Legislative Assembly
3	Secretary Syed Abu Ahmad Akif	Ministry of Climate Change
4	D.G Muhammad Irfan Tariq	Ministry of Climate Change
5	Lt. Gen. Omar Hayat	NDMA
6	Gen. (Retd.) Asghar Nawaz	Ex-Chairman NDMA
7	Engr. Ahmed Kamal	Federal Flood Commission
8	Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Asif Yasin Malik	Former Secretary Ministry of Defence
9	Farid Ahmad	Government of GB
10	Syed Rashid Hussain Shah	Ministry of Climate Change
11	Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Tariq Waseem Ghazi	GMACCC
12	Dr. Abid Suleri	SDPI
13	Jacqueline Wilk	HBS
14	Aisha Khan	MGPO/CSCCC
15	Muhammad Salim Khattak	Ministry of Climate Change
16	Engr. Feroz Shah	PCD - Police
17	Ms. Zil-e-Humma	Ministry of Climate Change
18	Dr. Ghulam Rasul	MET
19	Imran Khan	Ministry of Climate Change
20	Muhammed Salim	Ministry of Climate Change
21	Muhammad Azam	Ministry of Climate Change
22	M.Asif Sahibzada	Ministry of Climate Change
23	M. Qazilbash	OXFAM
24	Zeeshan Mahr	OXFAM
25	Pervaiz Ali	PWD
26	Faryal Baloch	PD&R
27	Dr. Razia	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination
28	Malik Muhammad Uzair Khan	National Assembly
29	Muhammad Rashid	Planning and Development Department Punjab
30	Waqar Siddiqui	NDMA
31	Afaf Malik	NDMA
32	Tehmina Huma	NDMA
33	Raheela Saad	NDMA
34	Col Zafar	Joint Staff Headquarter
35	Shafqat Khakahel	SDPI / MGPO / CSCCC
36	Nisar Ali Memon	WEF
37	Khalid Aziz	RIPORT

S.No.	NAME	INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION
38	Tariq Banuri	GCISC
39	Dr. Seeme Mallick	Climate Expert
40	Dr. Bashir Ahmad	Pakistan Agriculture Research Council
41	Dr.Yusuf Zafar	Pakistan Agriculture Research Council
42	Olivier Huynh Van	French Embassy
43	Qazi Asmat Isa	PPAF
44	Abduvakkos Abdurahmanov	UNDP
45	Fauzia Malik	IUCN
46	Hina Lotia	LEAD - Pakistan
47	Pervaiz Amir	PWP/GWP
48	Nasir Aziz	Action Aid
49	Imran Ali	HBS
50	Ashima Hussain	American Refugee committee
51	Yashwa Imran	American Refugee committee
52	Rabia Manzoor	SDPI
53	Muhammad Sajid	PPAF
54	Huda Kamal	IUCN
55	Dr. Rehana Siddiqui	PIDE
56	Dr.Tahir Kahlon	NDU
57	Hanbal Kahlon	ABS and Company
58	Sardar Kamran	Jazz
59	Shabbir Hussain	Express
60	Rina Saeed	Journalist
61	Zofeen Ebrahim	The third pole
62	Muhammad. Usama	GEO TV
63	Syeda Abu baker	freelance Journalist
64	Muhammad Shahid	GEO TV
65	Syed Ahmed Talal	Media
66	Sanam Zaib	Dawn
67	Muhammad Akhter Cheema	IUCN
68	Hussain Ullah	OCHA
69	Jawed Ali Khan	UNEP
70	Dr. Muhammad Amjad	PARC
71	Faryal Ayas	CROLI
72	Minahil Ali	CROLI
73	Sofia Shakil	The Aisa Foundation
74	Naeem Akhter	Pakistan Red Crescent
75	Dr. Ejaz Ahmad	Independent Consultant
76	Waqar Siddique	WWEA
77	Sawd Bangash	The Asia Foundation
78	Akhter Munir	APP

S.No.	NAME	INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION
79	Mome Saleem	HBS
80	Rahan Siddique	PIDE
81	Akber Khan	PIDE
82	Imran Nadeem	Dost Foundation
83	Kashmala Kakakhel	Independent Consultant
84	Col. Sajjad	JSHQ
85	Col. Junad	JSHQ
86	Fasil Ali	Daily News
87	Asghar Hayat	Rose TV
88	Shahbir Hussain	Express News
89	Waqas Gillani	The News
90	Farid Rais	Neo TV
91	Ahsan Nawaz	Journalist Foundation
92	Muzammal Haroon	Royal TV
93	Hamna Khalid	ABS & CO
94	Arif Goheer	GCISC
95	Hanbal Khatoon	ABS
96	Riaz M. Khan	Former Ambassador
97	Rai Niaz Ahmad	PMAS-Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi
98	Shehbaz Mehmood	GCISC
99	Fazal-E-Akram	M/O PDR
100	Dr. Azeem Khalid	PMAS-Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi
101	Engr. K.B Ali	M/O Industries
102	M. Khurram Jamshaid	M/O NFSZ&R
103	Shoaib Sarwar	MOFA
104	Romina K. Alam	National Assembly
105	M. Ishtiaq	Voice of America
106	Syed Asim	SDPI
107	Nabila Sandhani	Education
108	Ayesha Qaisrani	SDPI
109	Samavia Batool	SDPI
110	M. Awais Umer	SDPI
111	Ghamze Ali	SDPI
112	Asif Shahzad	Ministry of Climate Change
113	Dr. Aurangzeb Khan	DG Climate Change AJK
114	Sartaj Khan	P&D Department KPK
115	Sectary Sajjad Haider	Government of GB
116	Razi Latif	DFID PAK
117	Altaf Hussain Maitco	Ministry of Commerce
118	Dr. Zia ur Rehman Hashmi	GCISC
119	Afia Salam	Indus Earth Trust

S.No.	NAME	INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION
120	Gen. (Rted) Mahmud Durrani	Former NSA
121	Naeem Memon	Alternative Energy Development Board
122	Dr. Abdul Majeed	IUCN
123	Syed Ahamed Aalal	NDU
124	Saad Ullah Ayaz	Ministry of Climate Change
125	Muhammad Fawad Hayat	Ministry of Climate Change
126	Ali Faisal	Ministry of Climate Change
127	Imran Khalid	SDPI
128	Mohammad Amjad	GCISC
129	Muhammad Mudasir	ICIMOD
130	Ahmad Mumtaz	Independent Consultant
131	Muhammad Ali	Independent Consultant
132	Zakria Khan	MOIP
133	Amanullah Khan	UNDP
134	Jane Alkhouri	High Commission of Canada
135	Rhiannon M Bramer	US Embassy
136	Ahmad Saeed	Arizona State University
137	Karen Janjua	Community World Service Asia
138	Irshad Abbasi	Agha Khan Development Foundation
139	Mazhar Ali	AKFP
140	M. Mudassar	ICIMOD
141	Farid Alam	The Asia Foundation
142	Brayshra Kundi	The Asia Foundation
143	M. Sajid	PPAF
144	Asim Saqlain	OXFAM
145	Tariq Ashraf	PPAF
146	Aimal Ali Khan	MOJTT
147	Farrukh Zaman	Consultant CSCCC
148	Imran Ashraf	EU
149	Dr. Zeeshan Ali Khan	NUST
150	Dr. Rabia Liaquat	NUST
151	Commodore (Retd.) Zafar Iqbal SI (M)	Joint Staff Headquarters
152	Col. Muhammad Saeed	Joint Staff Headquarters
153	Lt. Col. Amjad Ali	Joint Staff Headquarters

