



# Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2020**



# CSCCC

CSCCC provides a networking platform for civil society organizations, climate experts, academia, researchers, media, private sector and concerned citizens to exchange ideas and build synergies while preserving and strengthening the autonomy and independence of its members.

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## About CSCCC

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

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

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



AISHA KHAN

## Message from the Chief Executive

The year 2020 was challenging at many levels and raised the specter of yet another threat that exposed both the fragility and inter-connected algorithms of our lives.

Adjusting to a new normal, changing established work methodologies, and embracing social distancing as an integral part of doing business was challenging but it opened new opportunities for resetting our approaches and shifting from the conventional to innovative ways of engagement.

The collaboration on Climate between the Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change and the World Bank resulted in many useful discussions with participation from national and international speakers with minimal financial cost and no carbon footprint. While all the meetings were virtual exchanges, the outcomes remained the same with focused inputs and robust recommendations on the way forward.

The cross pollination of ideas and free flow of information across time, space and audience allowed us to chart an ambitious road-map for climate advocacy that covered many thematic areas with an expanded audience base including national and international attendees. The virtual outreach enabled us to disseminate information at a wider scale and increase the bandwidth of our message without any additional monetary requirements or time and effort that goes into planning and management of events.

While webinars and digital communication serve a useful purpose, they are no substitute for the complete human experience that comes from personal meetings that engage the senses, respond to chemistry, stimulate intellectual debate and trigger emotional intelligence to influence thinking and shape policies. The lessons learnt from 2020 provide us with useful ideas on how to do things cost effectively with a low carbon foot print while retaining the human element that is so necessary for social interaction and sustainable relationships.



AMBASSADOR SHAFQAT  
KAKAKHEL

## Message from the Chair Board of Directors

The sudden outbreak and rapid proliferation of the Coronavirus(COVID-19) throughout the world since February 2010 and the stringent precautionary measures adopted to save human lives drastically altered the normal business of life. All institutions and organizations had to adjust to the rigors of lockdowns. Happily advances in science and communication technology, especially the internet, enabled the continuation of some activities of CSOs through virtual meetings.

The Pakistan Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change ( CSCCC) organized, in collaboration with the World Bank office in Islamabad “virtually” most of its policy discourses on various aspects of climate change and sustainable development goals. I must commend Aisha Khan and her team for ensuring the participation of the relevant stakeholders in the ‘Zoom’ webinars. The webinars addressed issues concerning the impacts of climate change and the efforts to mitigate them as well as adjust and adapt to unpreventable effects. These included : Revising ( Pakistan’s) NDC : Setting Realistic Targets and Raising Level of Ambition; Regional Preparedness for Coping with Crisis and Fragility: from Covid to Climate; Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction; Climate Journalism; Climate, Gender and Violence;and Framing Pakistan’s Climate Profile.

The webinars were joined by eminent Pakistani and foreign experts. The panelists focused on identifying measures for mitigating the drivers of climate change as well as adapting to the inescapable effects of climate change. I hope that the recommendations emanating from the webinars, which have been noted in the report, will be useful to the Government of Pakistan and other stakeholders in preparing their briefs for the forthcoming climate conference ( COP 26) scheduled to be held in Glasgow in November 2021.

Let’s hope we can draw a line under the period of unprecedented challenges posed by Covid-19 and prepare for a truly successful COP 26.The risks posed by the climate crisis required nothing less than concerted efforts by humankind in its own interest and in the interest of our next generations.

## Causes and Effects of Climate Change

### Causes

- Rapid industrialization
- Energy use
- Agricultural practices
- Deforestation
- Consumer practices
- Livestock
- Transport
- Resource extraction
- Pollution



### Effects

- Rising temperatures
- Rising sea levels
- Unpredictable weather patterns
- Increase in extreme weather events
- Land degradation
- Loss of wildlife and biodiversity

### What are the social impacts of climate change?

Displaced people. Poverty. Loss of livelihood. Hunger. Malnutrition.  
Increased risk of diseases. Global food and water shortages.

## VIRTUAL ADVOCACY EVENTS

- The year 2020 was unprecedented as the Covid-19 pandemic ravaged the world.
- In light of this 'new normal' CSCCC hosted virtual events for advocacy of the climate change emergency.
- CSCCC, in collaboration with World Bank, held an Impactful Speakers Series of webinars that highlighted various climate related issues and the best policy recommendations and solutions to tackle these challenges. The speakers were experts from various fields and backgrounds that brought their own unique perspectives to the discussion.



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## IMPACTFUL SPEAKERS SERIES



### Webinar # 1 Regional Preparedness for Coping with Crisis and Fragility: From Covid to Climate

7 September, 2020

Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC), in collaboration with the World Bank, held the inaugural webinar in their Impactful Speakers Series. The webinar explored the possibilities of a coordinated response by countries in the region to crises and workable strategies for a future that puts people first. The lessons learnt from COVID 19 were used to contextualize discussion on the looming climate crisis to get input from the panelists on way forward. The panelists included **Dr. Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury, Dr. Adil Najam, Dr. Nausheen H. Anwar and Mr. Abhas Jha.** The session was moderated by **Ambassador Nadeem Riaz.**

In her introductory remarks the Chief Executive of CSCCC, **Aisha Khan**, emphasized the need for adopting a triple “C” approach (Collaborate, Cooperate, Coordinate) to address climate challenges in South Asia. She highlighted that COVID 19 had exposed the fragility of the world and our vulnerability to crises and used that as an example to amplify the need for regional cooperation. Climate change she said would disrupt life and dent the economy at multiple levels and therefore must be addressed in a holistic manner.

As moderator for the session, **Ambassador Nadeem Riaz** highlighted the challenges

facing the world due to climate change. He specifically pointed out the risks associated with out migration and the spill-over impacts of trans-boundary movements of population that may cause a humanitarian crisis and geo-political fault lines if not managed through a coordinated plan. He noted that the South Asian Region, which is home to 1.94 billion people, did not have a concerted strategy to deal with the emerging challenges. He initiated the conversation by posing two options; *to maintain the status quo or to open a new chapter of climate diplomacy in South Asia.*

**Dr. Iftekhhar Chowdhury** remarked that regional co-operation was crucial to tackling climate change because “No nation is an island”. He cited examples of the many shared commonalities in the region and said that it would be difficult to meet climate threats without collaboration. He talked about the collective climate conscience that had worked for Bangladesh and how the country had used advocacy and a heightened level of awareness to flag issues at the global stage. He endorsed the 3 “C” approach and called for out of box thinking that utilizes the intellectual resources of South Asia to develop a nexus between government, civil society and individuals.

**Dr. Adil Najam** stated that he did not believe that under the current political dispensation, South Asia would come together to tackle with climate change from a regional platform. He cited the example of the pandemic that offered a perfect moment for starting a conversation on common action but failed to elicit the desired response from any quarter. He emphasized the point that it was not important to discuss the obvious (need for collaboration) but rather a time for recognizing the reasons for the lack of cooperation and trying to remove the roadblocks that stand in the way of progress. He made three important points; *i) need to reduce levels of hope and expectation from international climate negotiations on finding timely and equitable solutions to climate change and putting greater focus on developing National Adaptation Plans using a bottom up approach; ii) Using lessons*



**DR. IFTEKHAR AHMED CHOWDHURY**



**DR. ADIL NAJAM**



**ABHAS JHA**



**DR. NAUSHEEN H. ANWAR**



**AMBASSADOR NADEEM RIYAZ**

*learnt from COVID19 memories to bring meaningful change; iii) Plan for a new economy, new infrastructure and new employment economy in a post COVID world.*

**Dr. Nausheen Anwar** emphasized on the need for a national initiative and said that the Karachi urban flooding was more a result of a severely degraded ecology and less due to climate change. She talked about the damage caused by poor urban planning, encroachments and its cumulative impact on compromising the relationship between people, land and nature. She stressed on the need for putting in place the right kinds of technologies and technocratic interventions for removing ambiguities that lead to impending climate chaos, land displacements, evictions, fragmented governance, climate refugees, infrastructure crisis, structural inequalities and food insecurity. She highlighted the gender dimension of climate change and need for credible data to reduce risk of violence and other forms of discrimination against women.

**Abhas Jha** focused on Pakistan’s climate challenges and emphasized its extreme vulnerability to climate change. Referring to a report prepared by the World Bank he talked about the risk faced by 800 million people in the SAR region,. He mentioned the sea level rise, floods, and droughts, stating that almost 21.4 million people would be pushed into poverty. He advocated for a push towards fixing the energy system, de-carbonizing the electricity grid and working towards energy efficiency. He said that cities needed to be built around people not cars, and investments made in green housing. He called for integrated urban upgrading programs and nature based solutions as the need of the hour. Most of the urban infrastructure, he said, built in the last 6000 years would be rebuilt in next 20 years. He stressed on the imperative to fix agriculture and food systems, move toward climate smart agriculture, early warning systems and effective water tariffs. The window of opportunity, he said would continue to shrink and the time for action was now.

### Key Takeaways

- There is need for developing a framework of systems in all countries.
- Climate change goes beyond any single country and therefore requires political leadership to build consensus.
- SAARC should not be used as a political tool for divisiveness but to create linkages to strengthen regional ties at multiple levels.
- Cross learning and sharing best practices should be facilitated without hindrances.

- Dialogue between science and society should be promoted to develop a better understanding of challenges and need for collaboration and cooperation among civil society actors.
- All problems confronting South Asia will be exacerbated by climate change and a paradigm shift in thinking is needed for social, economic and ecological stabilization.

**IMPACTFUL SPEAKER SERIES**  
**Webinar: REGIONAL PREPAREDNESS...**  
**REGIONAL PREPAREDNESS FOR**  
**COPING WITH CRISIS AND FRAGILITY:**  
**FROM COVID TO CLIMATE**

**Monday 7th September, 2020**  
**Time: 6:00pm PKT**

**AMBASSADOR (R) NADEEM RIAZ**  
 MODERATOR

**AISHA KHAN**  
 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS  
 HEAD OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

**DR. IFTEKHAR AHMED CHOWDHURY**  
 PRINCIPAL RESEARCH FELLOW  
 INSTITUTE OF SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES  
 NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE

**DR. ADIL NAJAM**  
 DEAN OF THE FREDERICK S. PARDEE  
 SCHOOL OF GLOBAL STUDIES AT BOSTON  
 UNIVERSITY

**ABHAS JHA**  
 PRACTICE MANAGER, CLIMATE CHANGE  
 AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT,  
 SOUTH ASIA REGION, WORLD BANK

**DR. NAUSHEEN H. ANWAR**  
 PROFESSOR CITY & REGIONAL PLANNING

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## IMPACTFUL SPEAKERS SERIES



## Webinar # 2 Revising the NDC: Setting Realistic Targets and Raising Level of Ambition

30 September, 2020

The panel discussion addressed how the process of NDC enhancement is critical to implementation of the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. It also highlighted how countries can move towards carbon and climate resilient development. The panelists included the **Special Assistant to the PM on Climate Change Malik Amin Aslam**, **Mr. Chandra Shekhar Sinha** (Advisor in the Climate Change Group, World Bank), **Ms. Sobiah Becker** (Climate Change Advisor, FCDO) and **Dr. Imran Khalid** (Head of Environment and Climate Change Pro-

gram, SDPI). Introductory remarks were given by the World Bank Country Director for Pakistan, **Mr. Najy Benhassine** and the moderator for the session was **Mr. John Roome** (Regional Director South Asia Sustainable Development, World Bank).

In his introductory remarks **Mr. Benhassine** stressed that NDCs were a key component of the Paris Agreement and reflected countries' global efforts to reduce global warming. Climate change, he stressed, was an acute issue that impacted development



**Malik Amin Aslam**



**Chandra Shekhar Sinha**



**SOBIAH BECKER**



**Dr. Imran Khalid**



**Najy Benhassine**

efforts, growth and poverty levels. He emphasized that Pakistan would require the global community's support in mitigating climate related risks and improving resilience, which would remain a top priority for the World Bank. He spoke about the increase in Pakistan's growth and carbon emissions and tied that in with the need for a diversified mix of energy and reiterated the World Bank's desire to help Pakistan in this journey.

The moderator, **Mr. Roome**, mentioned in his opening remarks that the most crucial element of the Paris Agreement would be to return with revised and more ambitious NDCs. Pakistan remained near the top of the list of countries that would be adversely impacted by climate change. The last decade saw more than 100 million people pushed into poverty, along with 10,000 climate related deaths, numerous major climate events and creation of climate hotspots. He explained that even though technically NDCs are concerned with reducing emissions, it was extremely and equally important to build adaptation and resilience simultaneously.

**SAPM Malik Amin Aslam** presented a brief snapshot of Pakistan's future climate pathway, which would have an emphasis on nature-based solutions, increasing resilience, biodiversity protection, ensuring livelihood amongst other political dividends. The two major initiatives he highlighted were the 10 billion tree tsunami and the Protected Areas Initiative. He mentioned the importance of the Electric Vehicle policy that is in its final stages of implementation and would reduce pollution and fuel costs while simultaneously increasing mobility. Overall, he underlined the emphasis placed on renewable energy by Pakistan and assured that by 2025, Pakistan would have 60% clean energy generation. To achieve these targets, he stated, Pakistan was initiating projects for climate smart agriculture as well as channeling wind energy.

All these would be incorporated into the revised NDC which would be completed by the end of the year so that Pakistan could participate in Cop 26 at Glas-

gow with a clear focus and maintain their leadership role on nature-based solutions, biodiversity and climate resilience.

**Dr. Khalid** cited examples of the fires, floods and rapid snow/glacier melts to demonstrate that climate change has arrived and said that even the target of reducing emissions by 1.5 degrees Celsius might not be enough to prevent the consequences. He talked about the concept of common but differentiated responsibility and how it was being used as a right to pollute. A political commitment, he surmised, was necessary to implement NDCs. Furthermore, he emphasized that this was a process that required cooperation between federal and provincial governments and between policy makers and stakeholders. Lastly, he laid emphasis on a holistic approach to climate change, accounting for costs but also remaining human centric.

**Ms. Sobiah Becker** underscored the need to commit to urgent action and ambitious NDCs in order to make 2021 a year for climate. She highlighted that Covid-19 had exposed the vulnerability and fragility of the world and showcased the urgent need to make the planet more resilient. The NDCs would offer tremendous opportunities for all countries to adjust, articulate and align their strategies and make them climate resilient. She explained how making investments in the agriculture, energy and industrial sectors would reap dividends for Pakistan in job creation and protecting the environment. A stronger NDC would solidify Pakistan's role as a world leader in climate change along with having spillover effects for livelihood and disaster risk reduction. Ms. Becker outlined the two options that Pakistan currently has; Firstly, to increase the technical scope of the NDC by strengthening monitoring, report-

ing and verification abilities and, secondly, to establish higher reduction emission targets for all sectors.

**Mr. Chandra Shekhar Sinha** contextualized the emerging lessons from countries regarding their NDC revision and enhancement in light of other pressures like the Covid-19 pandemic. He commended the level of commitment Pakistan has shown towards enhancing their NDC and taking a leadership role regarding climate change. Countries do have the scope to scale up their ambition, said Mr. Sinha and underscored the need to implement assertive measures that can help them move towards their climate goals. He further highlighted the importance of transparency in NDCs so that countries could be held accountable and the value of linking NDCs to the planning and implementation process is seen as part of the transparency process.

During the Q&A session, the panelists spoke about the importance of role of civil society in ensuring that governments stay on track in adaptation and mitigation projects. It was stressed that it would be helpful for concerned ministries to involve civil society, scientists and academia to present recommendations for NDCs. Regarding climate financing, it was suggested that investments will happen when private sectors would recognize the effects of climate as the bottom line. For that it would be crucial to develop a culture of dialogue and engagement in countries. It was emphasized that public sector resources were insufficient to support climate change agenda and that private sector would have to be involved. This could be facilitated by de-risking investment, and creating legal and contractual clarity. Long term strategic priorities and risk reduction would be absolutely crucial and would require insti-



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## IMPACTFUL SPEAKERS SERIES



### Webinar # 3 Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

26 October, 2020

The Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC) in collaboration with the World Bank held a webinar titled “Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction” on 26th October, 2020. This was the third event of the Impactful Speakers Series. The panelists included **Lt. General (Retd.) Nadeem Ahmed, Ms. Elif Ayhan, Mr. Hans Guttman.** The event was moderated by **Maj. General (Retd.) Asghar Nawaz.** It was a detailed and insightful discussion which illuminated many aspects of Disaster Management and Risk Reduction systems and mechanisms within Pakistan and in the wider South Asian region.

In her introductory remarks, the CEO of CSCCC **Aisha Khan**, stated that disasters are a common occurrence and the region is susceptible to a range of hydro-meteorological disasters. These disasters tend to affect people differently, depending on their vulnerabilities. Women, children and people with disabilities are more vulnerable as their coping capabilities are low. She highlighted that higher exposure to future risk can lead to loss of dignity, economic setbacks and emotional trauma. She posed

#### Key Takeaways

- There is a need for a more diversified mix of energy and an emphasis on clean energy sources. Pakistan has a relatively small carbon footprint yet an ambitious NDC. This can have a symbolic effect on developed countries and demonstrate Pakistan’s ambition, adding credibility to its NDC.
- The NDC should not be an end unto itself or a standalone document; it must be accompanied by dialogue amongst stakeholders demonstrating how it relates to the country’s short and long-term goals.
- Pakistan, along with other countries, needs to arrive at Cop 26 in Glasgow with clear focus on nature-based solutions, biodiversity and climate resilience. This is a win-win strategy for Pakistan as it protects valued natural capital, increases livelihood and can deliver great global and domestic benefits.
- Raising ambition and revising NDCs is extremely critical to the Paris Agreement. A focus on transparency of NDCs and role of civil society can support developing guidelines and safeguards for communities.
- Due to the heterogeneous nature of commitments, there is a need for an evaluation framework to evaluate them in clear and understandable terms.

IMPACTFUL SPEAKER SERIES  
WEBINAR

Webinar: Revising the NDC: Setting Realistic Targets and Raising Level of Ambition

Wednesday 30th September, 2020  
Time: 06:00pm PKT

**MALIK AMIN ASLAM**  
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRIME MINISTER ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINHA**  
ADVISER IN THE CLIMATE CHANGE GROUP, WORLD BANK

**SOBIAH BECKER**  
CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISER, FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

**DR. I...**  
HEAD OF CLIMATE C...

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questions about increasing adaptive resilience, reducing risk and viable risk financing options.

**Maj. General Nawaz** stated that Climate Change is a threat that is dynamic, unpredictable and Pakistan is one of the most impacted countries in the world. The effects can be seen in the extreme events across the length and breadth of the country. The Paris Climate Agreement of 2015 demonstrated the resolve of countries to offset and minimize disasters; however gaps exist between intentions and actions. General Nawaz highlighted that for developing and least developed countries, finances and lack of resources is a major hurdle towards climate action. Regional enhanced cooperation, in a non-political and unbiased manner, is the need of the hour.

The Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist at the World Bank, **Ms. Elif Ayhan**, spoke about the challenges and opportunities regarding risk awareness. She stressed on the fact that Pakistan will need to give climate change the highest political and administrative attention. In order to successfully work towards risk reduction and risk awareness, it is important to realize that disasters are multi-hazard and require a multi-agency approach, she reiterated. Cooperation is needed between government, communities and civil societies. She also remarked that Pakistan currently has a strong Disaster Management system in place. The National Disaster Management Authority and the establishment of the NDRMF is a unique system that needs to be utilized, she said. She also spoke about the adaptability of systems and supporting long-term risk reduction programs. Ms. Ayhan emphasized that while disasters, such as earthquakes and storms, are natural; their effects are amplified by wrong decisions, weak infrastructure and bad settlement patterns. She underlined the need for strong systems, policy legislations, coordination mechanisms and unique multi-hazard approaches.

**Lt. General Nadeem Ahmed** highlighted the work of NDRMF, as one of the first funds of its kind to be created in a developing country. It is one of the best policy innovations with stringent prequalification guidelines for implementing partners, he said. He also highlighted that funds for disaster response are a new concept in Pakistan as the earlier practice was to redirect funds for development as response to disasters and this would



**Lieutenant General  
Nadeem Ahmed (R)**



**Hans Guttman**



**Elif Ayhan**



**Maj. General Asghar  
Nawaz (R)**

undermine Pakistan's capacity to meet its development goals. He covered comprehensively all the concepts of catastrophe bonds, risk insurance, contingent risk financing and central fund between provinces. He emphasized on the importance of a national catastrophe model and also underlined the importance of sustainable development and predictive management of disasters.

The Executive Director of ADPC, **Mr. Hans Guttman**, emphasized the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on the world economy and the welfare of the vulnerable communities. However, he was of the opinion, that this also gives the world an opportunity to build back better. Despite some criticism directed at the UN Agencies, he said that it was still the best and only workable formats for global cooperation. He highlighted the challenges faced by South Asia including but not limited to, GLOFs, droughts, locust attacks, earthquakes, lack of Early Warning Systems and poor construction and development. He talked about the potential of regional cooperation in policy regulations, supporting innovations and other formal/informal approaches for addressing some of these problems. He also emphasized the importance of coordination between communities, local/federal governments, private sector and other actors.

During the Q&A session with the audience, it was agreed that people are more willing to participate in CBDRM exercises if they have gone through a disaster. Hence, there is a need to enhance and promote advocacy programs. Pakistan's geographic location and the importance of regional cooperation and EWS were highlighted. It was pointed out that political differences and humanitarian issue should be dealt with separately and the former should not take away from cooperation in the other. Ms. Ayhan acknowledged the linkages between environmental degradation/climate change and increased risk of gender based violence and talked about the need for advocacy and raising awareness of the subject. The commitment to NDC was reiterated and importance of adaptation and mitigation was acknowledged as key to climate control. In response to one of the questions it was stated that, as of now, Pakistan did not have a management plan to tackle climate migration and its affects could have serious consequences at different levels of societal tiers. Gen Nadeem said that climate change mitigation and disaster risk reduction fall within the purview of MOCC and NDMA respectively and as such the goals and management plans of both need to be aligned with proper resource allocation.

### Key Takeaways

- The need to work with civil society and use its knowledge to inform policies was highlighted. Cross sectoral integration was recommended for all development activities with focus on sustainable development.
- Building resilience is not just about mitigation and sustainability, but was also an issue of equality, equity, fairness, human rights and leaving no one behind.

- Imperative to move towards innovative financing, building resilient communities, strengthening governance systems, promoting cooperation within Pakistan and in the region, and utilizing cutting edge technology.
- Enhanced and integrated preparedness to minimize damage through proactive measures and coordinated actions.
- Need to enhance and promote advocacy programs to raise awareness
- Regional cooperation on EWS and delinking humanitarian issues from political difference.




## DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND ...



## IMPACTFUL SPEAKER SERIES





**MR. HANS GUTTMAN**  
Executive Director, ADPC



**ELIF AYHAN**  
Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank



**AHSAN TEHSIN**  
Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank  
Moderator



**AISHA KHAN**  
CEO CSCCC  
Opening Remarks

### DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RISK REDUCTION

Monday 26 October, 2020  
Time: 6:00pm PKT

**ZOOM JOINING DETAILS**  
ID: 916 6900 7196 PASSWORD: 1234

**CONTACT US**

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## IMPACTFUL SPEAKERS SERIES



### Webinar # 4 Climate Journalism: Capacity, Knowledge and Outreach

17 November, 2020

The Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC) organized a webinar on “Climate Journalism: Capacity, Knowledge and Outreach” on 17 November, 2020. The panel of eminent journalists included [Shahzada Irfan Ahmad](#), [Rina Saeed Khan](#), [Shabina Faraz](#), and [Syed Muhammad Abubakar](#). The session was moderated by [Afia Salam](#) with introductory remarks by [Aisha Khan](#), CEO CSCCC.

**Aisha Khan** said that one of the objectives of CSCCC was to raise awareness and in-

crease the bandwidth of climate advocacy. “To achieve this objective CSCCC uses a variety of platforms but media outreach remains a key domain” she said. However she highlighted the point that despite an increase in climate discourse after the Paris Agreement the media coverage was not proportionate to the threat posed by climate change. The purpose of the webinar she said was to hear directly from the journalists about the reporting challenges they face and also receive recommendations on how to create more center stage space for

climate stories in the media.

**Shahzada Irfan** said that one reason why climate stories don't find traction with the public is because they are event based and fail to create a causal link. Reporting on floods and air quality are only filed when there is a disaster or when smog interferes with mobility. The main reason for this he said was lack of training on how to pitch a story to get a buy in from the readership. Moreover climate stories are most effective he said when they bring out the human face of the impact. This requires travel to the affected area and logistic support which is not available to most journalists. He recommended need for training and facilitation from civil society and other stakeholders to support climate journalism.

**Rina Saeed Khan** emphasized the struggle that journalists faced to get climate change stories published. However, she said there was a shift after the 2010 super floods and Pakistan routinely featuring in the top 10 most vulnerable country list. The interest in the subject had increased she said and the topic was receiving more coverage than before but given the gravity of the consequences of climate change more effort needed to go in for creating a niche space for the subject and its coverage. She also stressed the importance of capacity building of journalists and increasing their access to experts, research and funds. She also pointed out the importance of social media in highlighting stories and how a good, well-researched story now had many more options to reach the audience outside of mainstream media.

**Shabina Faraz**, being the only panelist with a background in Urdu journalism, highlighted the low level of coverage that climate change articles get in the Urdu press. She pointed out that for many Urdu journalists global climate agreements and issues pertaining to mitigation and adaptation were knowledge gaps due to lack of awareness about the subject. She put emphasis on the fact that climate change stories were being reported as current



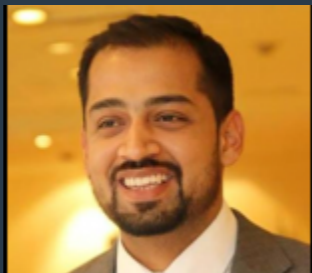
**SHAHZADA IRFAN AHMAD**



**RINA SAEED KHAN**



**SHABINA FARAZ**



**SYED M. ABUBAKAR**



**AFIA SALAM**

affairs but the reason and causes behind these events were not being addressed. Both the print and electronic media, she said, rely on rating and as the public has a greater appetite for sensational stories climate change gets relegated to the periphery. She mentioned the importance of sensitizing editors regarding these topics, including a human element in reporting climate stories, training programs for journalists, equal funding and support to English as well as regional journalists.

**Syed M. Abubakar** spoke about the reality of climate change, the importance of climate journalism and the difficulties faced by journalists. He highlighted the importance given to sudden climate induced disasters and events at the risk of ignoring slow onset events that could have devastating consequences. He talked about the constraints and challenges faced by journalist in reaching out to credible sources of information and recommended a structured approach to briefing on climate issues from relevant government departments and developing an inventory of experts who can be contacted for comments. He was of the opinion that advertising agencies could play a role in creating space for climate coverage but they did not consider climate change as a priority. Effective

communication, he said, was essential for making these stories more reader friendly and impactful. Like the other panelists, Mr. Abubakar also emphasized the importance of funding, fellowships, training, support, stimulating debate and raising awareness. He said that the government needed to allocate funds for this purpose and encouraged multilateral donors to invest in strengthening media capacity.

**Afia Salam** moderated the discussion and covered a vast range of issues during the course of the webinar. She attributed the low percentage of investigative stories to lack of training and paucity of funds. She emphasized on the need for building and strengthening the capacities of regional and female journalists and also sensitizing media managers about the importance of climate change so that climate stories could be disseminated to a wider audience. During the Q&A session it was highlighted that effective climate change journalism could enable citizens, the private sector and decision makers to collaborate in designing effective adaptation and mitigation strategies that facilitate policy makers in making decisions that are place based and people centric.

### Key Takeaways

- Pitching climate stories that strike a resonating chord with the public and get a buy In from stakeholders
- Access to funding for covering climate stories and more opportunities for training and building capacity.
- Sensitizing editors and media owners to create niche space for climate stories.

- Climate reporting to be less technical in language and more effective in highlighting the human face of climate impacts.
- Regular media briefing from relevant departments, and forums for interaction with civil society and other stakeholders.
- Supporting and promoting female climate journalists and reporting in local language.
- Stepping up the role of civil society and private sector to support climate journalism
- Optimizing use of social media for self-publication and creating a climate constituency



## CLIMATE JOURNALISM: CAPACITY KNOWLEDGE AND OUTREACH

DATE: 17 NOVEMBER, 2020  
TIME: 06:00PM PKT



SHAHZADA  
IRFAN AHMAD



RINA SAEED  
KHAN



SHAB  
FARAZ



SYED M.  
ABUBAKAR



AFIA SALAM  
MODERATOR

**Join**

**ZOOM JOINING DETAILS**

MEETING ID: 926 8625 3745  
PASSWORD: 01234

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WORLD BANK

## IMPACTFUL SPEAKERS SERIES



### Webinar # 5 Climate, Gender and Violence

30 November, 2020

**Ms. Aisha Khan**, Executive Director, Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change, gave the opening remarks, citing the need for establishing linkages between climate change and gender-based violence (GBV), and growing research output, as the motivation behind the World Bank sponsored webinar.

**Ms. Benzair Jatoi**, a barrister working on gender issues in Pakistan, served as moderator for the session, calling attention to the 16 Days of Activism on Gender-Based Violence, the international United Nations

campaign spearheaded as part of celebrations for the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.

**Mr. Babar Bashir**, Managing Director of Rozan, a Pakistani NGO, built context on gender disparity, noting that one in three women and girls face violence globally. He posited that there is a serious need for engagement of men and boys to break the cycle of abuse before it begins, and to reconstitute the power structures inherent in the dominantly patriarchal societies of South Asia.

**Ms. Uzma Qureshi**, Social Development Specialist at the World Bank (Pakistan), pointed to the seriousness of global financiers to enhance gender input in development programs, citing the 5-year Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender agreed upon at the 25th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. As echoed by other panelists, Ms. Qureshi laid out the structural arguments for gender balance present in the various national climate policies of South Asia, but lamented that implementation of these policies remain laggard. However, she also highlighted successful strategies for the engagement of women in multiple climate and development projects undertaken by the World Bank and South Asian countries, including the establishment of quota for women’s employment in development projects.

**Ms. Hiska Reyes**, Senior Social Development Specialist at the World Bank and Coordinator of the Evolve Initiative, brought forward issues pertaining to the changing landscape of gender action during COVID-19. While the initial lockdown periods created new stresses on development resources, Ms. Reyes stated that lessons from previous pandemics helped the World Bank pivot effectively to respond to the second wave of COVID-19 by integrating GBV messaging into interventions such as targeted direct cash transfers and food vouchers.

**Ms. Fauzia Bilqis Malik**, Manager Islamabad Programme Office, IUCN Pakistan, elaborated on the importance given to the role of gender action in all financing channelized through Green Climate Fund, the largest climate finance mechanism available for developing countries. With a GCF readiness grant, IUCN Pakistan is now pushing forward on mainstreaming gender into the National Climate Change Policy, with key sectoral analysis in energy, water, agriculture and health sectors.

**Ms. Zainab Khan**, Head of the Sub-Office Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for UN Women Pakistan, brought in the perspective of rural women, noting that the failure of the state and society to furnish women with ac-



**Babar Bashir**



**Uzma Qureshi**



**Fauzia Bilqis Malik**



**Zainab Khan**



**Hiska Reyes**



**Benazir Jatoi**

cess to markets, policy making and information was detrimental to building resilience not only to climate risks, but also to overall societal development. She informed on the rise in child marriages post-2010 floods in Pakistan and the continual low level of access to critical services for rural women due to lack of identification card registrations. She strongly urged for sensitization of policy makers to GBV issues under holistic approaches.

### Key Takeaways

- Lack of sector-specific, disaggregated data hampers iterative policy development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, with regard to gender inclusivity and violence.
- The role of local government is imperative in supporting improvements in democratic processes and gender equality.
- A quota system for gender balanced participation in development agenda, particularly employment, remains a viable strategy for empowering women and girls to overcome GBV.
- Training of local women councilors and attributing specified percentages within development and governance budgets enhances holistic community engagement at the local level.
- Beyond local level community engagement, integrating gender perspectives through sensitization of top level policy makers increases the flow of gender-balanced development funding.
- Alongside a focus on women, investment in participatory approaches that target men and boys can induce societal transformations, being most effective before the cycle of abuse begins.
- It is not merely enough for men to support in core domestic responsibilities, concerted effort towards sharing of domestic power is required.
- Organizing women at grassroots level is critical to building resilience and overcoming natural shocks.

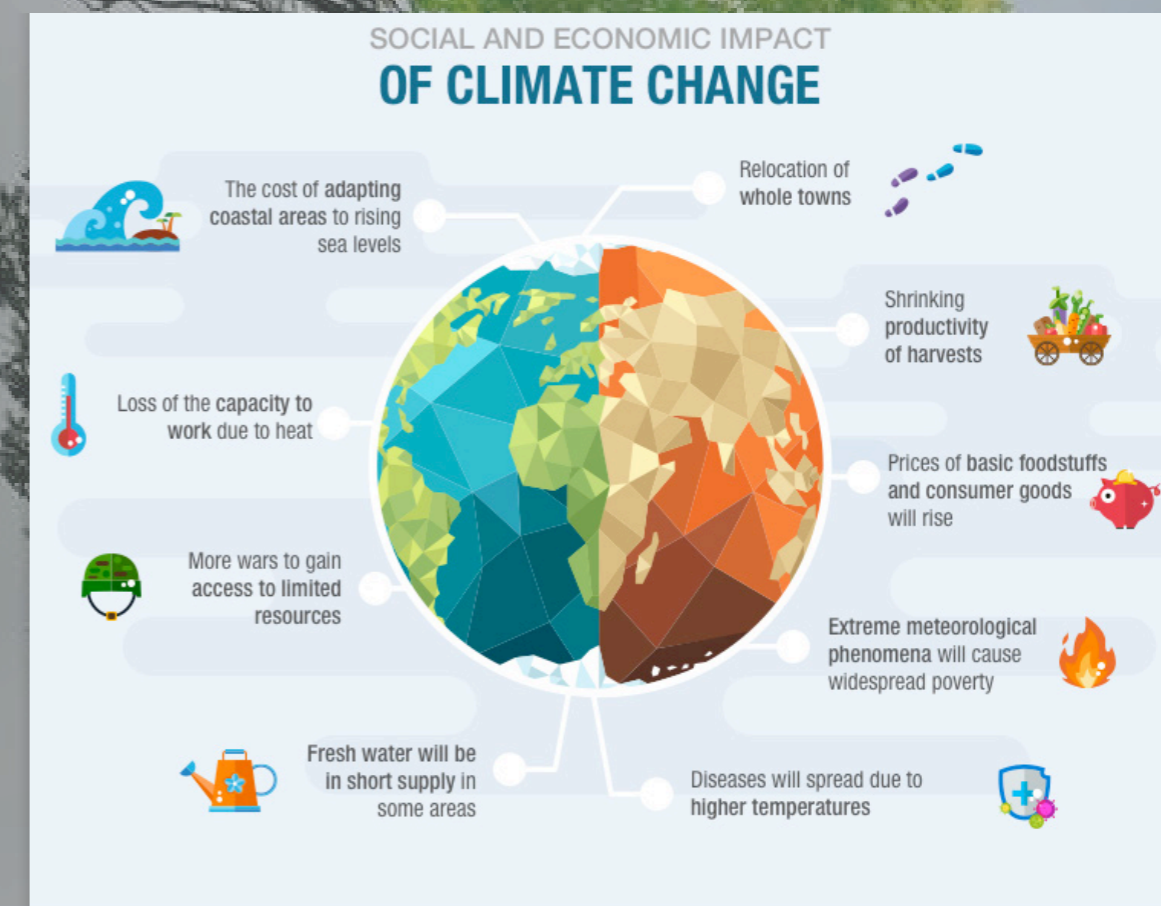
- The COVID-19 pandemic response has taught that the loss of livelihood across any domestic partnership increases the burden of responsibility on women far more than on men.
- Lessons from previous pandemics played a large part in rolling out a blended development response from key international financing mechanisms, mixing traditional and non-traditional access modalities to reduce gender disparity.
- Targeted direct cash transfers/food vouchers to women assisted in securing recovery efforts in the post-COVID new normal.
- Digitization of GBV services are becoming a valid way for women to gain assistance, but in-person help centers must continue to support GBV victims who are unable to shift towards digitization in circumstances.
- Integration of gender/GBV messaging within all development programs provides new avenues for building on past efforts, while mainstreaming gender/GBV issues to the highest levels of decision making.
- Scaling up of research and knowledge platforms on the climate-gender nexus requires data generation, analysis, transparency and accountability.
- Aligning all policies and development work with reporting frameworks for the SDGs secures financing from systemic shocks while attracting climate financiers, particularly the GCF.
- Improvements in democratic process and institutional strengthening are core functions of generating gender equality in the developing world.

**IMPACTFUL SPEAKER SERIES**

**CLIMATE, GENDER AND VIOLENCE**  
"CLIMATE, GENDER AND VIOLENCE"

DATE: 30<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2020  
TIME: 06:00PM PKT

Scan QR code to view the full session recording.



## VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

- CSCCC held its annual conference virtually in 2020. This was a mega event that brought together experts who addressed the challenges that Pakistan will face in the battle against climate change and how to effectively adopt adaptation and mitigation measures.



## Framing Pakistan's Climate Profile 2020-2030: Future Projections and Pathways to Resilience

*9 December, 2020*

The United Nations declared the 2020s the Decade of Action, calling upon countries to accelerate sustainable solutions to society's biggest challenges, including climate change. Despite an international effort to address climate change through the Paris Agreement, the likelihood that global warming will be kept below the tipping threshold of 1.5°C-2°C remains low. By 2030, countries will need to have mobilized trillions in financing for mitigation and adaptation, to avoid the most dangerous impacts of climate change. Through iterative commitment, coordination and communication mechanisms, the appropriate

level of ambition must be in place by 2025 among all countries to effectively mobilize resources to meet the warming target. The investments within the next decade will set the tone for how disruptive climate shocks can be, as well as how resilient communities and nations need to be.

Pakistan's high vulnerability to climate change impacts is well established. Changing atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations are directly and indirectly attributable to the increasing occurrence of extreme weather events in Pakistan. Subsequent devastation from floods, droughts,

heat waves, and glacial melt result in loss of life, property and livelihood, reduce economic growth potential, and jeopardize the country's ability to meet the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. In continuing preparations for the transformative challenge ahead, the Nationally Determined Contribution submitted by Pakistan estimates an financial expenditure of US \$7-14 billion per annum for meeting its adaptation cost. The level of investments Pakistan needs to scale up its adaptation measures are massive, and depend on examining the near-term climate profile of Pakistan (2030) with renewed focus and updated information. Keeping in view the iterative reporting obligations at the national level, and the provincial mandate to ensure climate resilience, updated global climate projections provide accelerated, localized climate impacts for Pakistan. However, no mechanism for a national climate assessment exists yet for Pakistan. There is urgency behind preparing a continuum of diverse, granular, near-term climate projections to guide Pakistan on the near-term impacts of climate change on (i) Water-Food-Energy nexus, (ii) loss and damage associated with increasing natural disasters, and (iii) demographic and social destabilization challenges.

Exploring these variables at the country level is important for building evidence based approaches that empower communities to develop their own resilience pathways and attract investment. Determining the impacts of a changing climate will also facilitate in making informed and empowered policy decisions that anticipate risks, making it a part of strategic planning and preparedness to better cope with decade time scale scenarios in the light of new information and emerging threats.

### Objectives of the Seminar

The main objectives were:

- To showcased discussions among experts on the latest climate change projections for 2030 and its impacts on the socio-economic and ecological sectors taking into account existing resources,



**Dr. Muhammad Azeem Khan**



**Dr. Arif Goheer**



**Dr. Arif Anwar**



**Aftab Awan**



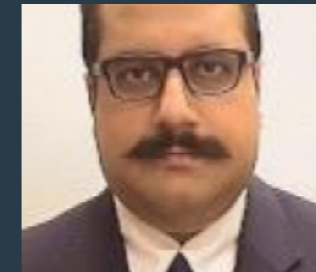
**Lt. General Omar Mahmood Hayat (Retd.)**



**Maj. General Asghar Nawaz (Retd.)**



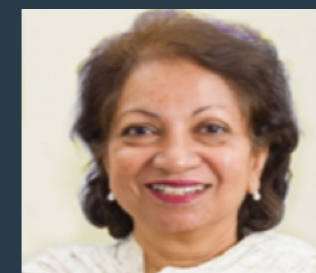
**Ahmad Kamal**



**Ahsan Tehsin**



**Lt. General Tariq Waseem Ghazi (Retd.)**



**Dr. Zeba Sathar**

governance structure, access to technology, geography, demography and prevailing social and cultural practices.

- To prioritize key threats and examine each from a temporal and spatial lens using different RCP scenarios to project most likely impacts on human security taking a business as usual scenario and presenting an alternative pathway to development.
- To enable panellists to make realistic and implementable recommendations that need immediate adoption to put Pakistan on a climate resilient trajectory to guide Climate Change policy till 2030.
- To prepare a detailed report on the virtual seminar proceedings with an executive summary and key takeaways

### Key Takeaways

- Steps undertaken by Pakistan have historically fallen short of the mark in terms of national adaptation to climate change, primarily due to a lack of political will to grow institutions under a holistic climate mandate.
- Recent increase in government commitment to interventions that bring climate change to the forefront are laudable. However, pressure from all sectors must continue to build if the climate ambitions of the country are to sustain to 2030 and beyond.
- Pakistan's primary concern under climate change remains the water sector. The value chain of water must be articulated across all levels of government and sectors in order to facilitate effective decision making.
- Climate change must be elevated to a national security concern for the country in light of destabilization of transboundary natural resources and demographic changes. The dev

astating impacts of climate change require clear communication to all stakeholders.

- Mainstreaming sustainability into the regional, national and subnational development agenda is imperative to securing the population and natural resources of the country in an uncertain climate future. Particular emphasis on the HKH region can generate many lessons for the diverse responses needed for the rest of the country.
- A national consensus on economic growth and its links to emissions and environmental degradation must occur today, if the climate ambition of Pakistan is to align with the global narrative for sustainable development post-2030.
- Local level engagement can fulfill many of the resiliency hurdles. Enhancement of human capital is necessary to hold governments accountable to sustainable development to 2030 and beyond.
- The onslaught of climate change is exacerbating already stressed systems in Pakistan, but many systemic inefficiencies are not related to climate change. It is imperative that the links to climate change impacts are clarified, and where necessary, delinking of climate from the regular inefficiencies of the economy, environment and people must be undertaken as well, to enable effective decision making.
- The water-food-energy nexus presents a complex interplay of multiple institutions and markets. Capitalizing on the progress made in any subsector requires coordination that feeds from the national levels down to district and community levels. Knowledge generation through these activities must link to decision



**Professor Saqib Jafarey**



**Dr. Usman Mustafa**



**Dr. Ghulam Rasul**



**Shafqat Kakakhel**



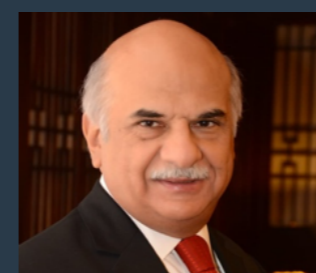
**Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri**



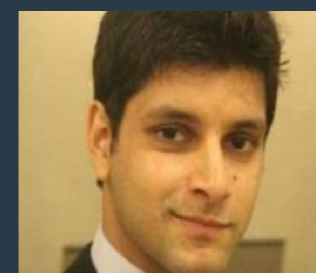
**Najy Benhassine**



**SAPM Malik Amin Aslam**



**Muhammad Jehanzeb Khan**



**Basharat Saeed**

support that incentivizes markets to respond along climate resilient pathways.

- Technical policy formulation is Pakistan's strong suit, but policy implementation must break out of the cycle of political transfers of power. The agro-ecological zones of Pakistan from the 1980s remain relevant even today, but successive governments have not stuck to the implementation frameworks already established, highlight weak governance.
- Reliance on donor-driven and international climate financing mechanisms alone will not secure the country from continual climate threats. Ownership, responsibility and accountability of national, natural resources requires crucial input towards the development of endowments that reduce the country's international development finance needs before 2030.
- Entrepreneurship and a focus of climate services is the crux of the solutions-oriented approach that builds climate resilience at the local level and creates jobs. This provides the human security platform for our massive youth base by 2030 to respond to the accelerating climate threats by 2050 and beyond.

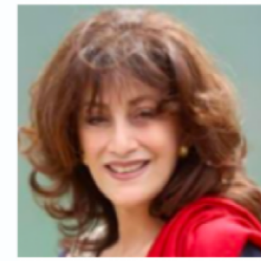


Scan QR code to view the full session recording.



## CLIMATE OUTREACH

- Series of Lectures - Dialogues -Webinars



**Aisha Khan**  
CEO  
Mountain & Glacier Protection Organization



**Maliha Abbas Zaidi**  
Founder/Chairperson  
National Dialogue on Climate Change

### Has Pakistan achieved its Green Goal?

CEO of CSCCC spoke to the founder of National Dialogue on Climate Change, Maliha Abbas Zaidi. Pakistan had announced the achievement of SDG-13, Climate Action a decade before its deadline. In this discussion, various aspects of the goal were delved into to determine how accurate the picture actually is.



CEO of CSCCC participated in a webinar organized by the US Consulate on the role of journalists and media in highlighting and addressing Climate Change.



Delivering a series of three lectures to class of 2020 probationers on Climate Change at Foreign Service Academy.



Group photo with probationers of Foreign Service Academy.



CEO addresses the impact of Climate Change on Food and Water Security.



Talk on Climate Change at the Foreign Service Academy by (CEO, CSCCC) to defense attaches in Pakistan's mission abroad.

## BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS



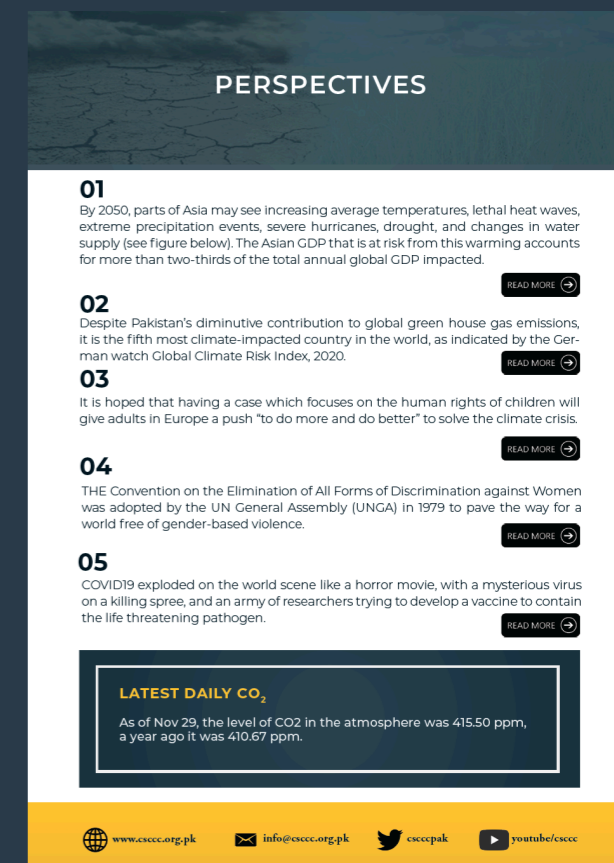
## Memorandum of Understanding with Institute of Regional Studies

CSCCC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Institute of Regional Studies to establish a cooperative relationship through mutual assistance in the area of climate change, through collaboration in research, capacity building, knowledge management and advocacy.



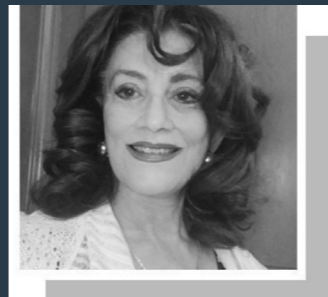
## MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

A new initiative was launched by CSCCC in 2020 in order to facilitate and provide information to its members. A monthly newsletter is prepared with all the latest climate related news and information, which is then circulated to all the members. This initiative is undertaken free of cost in order to increase awareness on climate change related issues and updates.





## IN THE PRESS



## CLIMATE ADVOCACY ARTICLES BY AISHA KHAN

### GBV and Climate

*Dawn - 25 Nov, 2020*

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 1979 to pave the way for a world free of gender-based violence. This was followed by the Unite to End Violence against Women initiative launched in 2006 with the aim of raising awareness and increasing policy making and resources dedicated to achieving the objective.



### Risk Reduction

*Dawn - 12 October, 2020*

The Long-Term Climate Risk Index places Pakistan at fifth place for countries most affected by climate change from 1999-2018. Pakistan was hit by 21 massive floods in the period from 1950-2011, causing economic losses of up to \$19 billion.



### Climate Odyssey

*Dawn - 20 July, 2020*

The Conference of Parties to the UN Treaty-COP26 has been rescheduled to take place in November 2021. The journey that started in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, with the goal of stabilising green house gas concentrations at a level that does not interfere with the climate system, achieved global consensus in 2015 at COP21 in Paris.



## A Fragile World

*Dawn - 6 April, 2020*

“There are decades when nothing happens and there are weeks where decades happen.” Vladimir Lenin did not have a health pandemic in mind but his words ring true as we witness a transformation take place in peacetime on a scale as never seen before. In just a matter of weeks, the lethal coronavirus has spread all over the world, halting trade and travel, slowing the global economy, triggering social upheaval and endangering the lives of millions.



## Tough Choices

*Dawn - 15 March, 2020*

A rapidly changing climate is a burning subject being discussed by policymakers, activists, industry, academia, researchers and the media. At international climate meets negotiators painstakingly try to reach agreements on major issues and at the country level nations struggle to achieve voluntary targets for reducing emissions, but so far results have not been encouraging.



## Age of Impunity

*Dawn - 3 February, 2020*

The political disorder is witnessing a shift in the balance of power from liberal democracies to autocratic regimes. As the rule of law weakens and decisions are made in violation of human rights, tackling global problems will become increasingly difficult. And as democracies regress, accountability will fail as a measure of ethical evaluation, corruption will become rampant and the rights of the weak will suffer a setback. Thus will begin the ‘age of impunity’ undoing all the gains of civilisation accumulated over more than a century and take us back to the ‘law of the jungle’ where might is right.



## Climate & Security

*Dawn - 19 January, 2020*

The year 2020 marks the beginning of a decade witnessing the onset of many changes that will bring focus to the connection between climate change and national security.



## Climate Change

How you can make a difference



### Be Water Wise

Watch your water usage and use simple techniques to use less, even saving you money.

- Turn the water off when brushing your teeth.
- Take shorter showers.
- Use eco wash tablets to wash at cooler temperatures.



### Reduce Waste

Everything that is created has a life cycle which generates greenhouse gasses. Reduce emissions by following these tips.

- Recycle whenever you can.
- Buy recycled products.
- Reduce the amount of new packaging by buying less.



### Energy Saving

Not only will using less energy save the planet but it will also save you money. Follow these simple tips.

- Switch the power off at the wall when finished with the appliance.
- Switch to energy saving light bulbs around your home.
- Read the energy label of new devices and buy the most energy efficient.



### Travel Green

Vehicles are responsible for one third of gas emissions so by using yours less you can make difference.

- Ditch the car and use your bike or walk to places close by.
- Consider using public transport when you want to go somewhere far.



### Clean Energy

While you don't personally control your local energy plant you can still make a difference by using less.

- Switch to renewable energy.
- Install solar panels and generate your own energy.



### Small Changes

Small changes can make you feel like you are making a difference, and will start to add up.

- Buy local. The less distance your food has travelled the smaller the carbon footprint.
- Plant a tree.
- Spread the word and share what you know to all your friends and family.

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

1

**CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE**  
(A Company licensed under Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 30 JUNE 2020**

	Note	2020 -----Rupees-----	2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property and equipment	4	1,795,754	2,508,291
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Prepayments and other receivables	5	1,150,309	1,239,772
Cash and bank balances	6	2,062,550	6,996,980
		3,212,859	8,236,752
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>5,008,613</u>	<u>10,745,043</u>
<b>FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>			
General fund		(1,798,643)	2,832,669
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Restricted grant - unutilized	7	-	1,228,473
Deferred capital grants	8	1,679,754	2,508,291
Accrued and other liabilities	9	5,127,502	4,175,610
<b>TOTAL FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u>5,008,613</u>	<u>10,745,043</u>
<b>CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS</b>	10		

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

  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

  
DIRECTOR

2

**CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE**  
(A Company licensed under Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)  
**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

	Note	2020 -----Rupees-----	2019
<b>INCOME</b>			
Grant Income	11	5,275,115	27,970,847
Donations		398,330	-
Other income		-	2,741,166
		<u>5,673,445</u>	<u>30,712,013</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Programme expenditure			
Programme activities	12	4,563,993	17,969,830
Logistic and supervisory costs	13	3,676,105	5,472,230
		8,240,098	23,442,060
Administrative costs	14	2,064,659	4,805,110
		<u>10,304,757</u>	<u>28,247,170</u>
<b>(Deficit) / surplus for the year</b>		<u>(4,631,312)</u>	<u>2,464,843</u>

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

  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

  
DIRECTOR



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