

FAST FACTS

United Nations
Development Programme



Pakistan

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

Climate change is one of the defining challenges of our time. By putting climate change adaptation and mitigation at the heart of poverty reduction efforts, with proper attention paid to the needs of more vulnerable groups including women, UNDP helps to ensure that climate actions are flexible and resilient enough to meet climate challenges now and in the future.

UNDP in Pakistan strengthens national capacity to integrate environmental considerations into development plans and strategies, establish effective partnerships, secure resources, and implement programmes to support sustainable, climate-resilient development pathways. It also ensures that communities are better able to manage, adapt to and monitor climate change, seeking out and sharing best practices and providing innovative policy advice to manage the environment in a sustainable manner that will advance poverty reduction efforts. Our key areas of intervention—mitigation and adaptation, and sustainable natural resource management also strengthen community resilience.

UNDP supports the Government of Pakistan in fulfilling its obligations under UN conventions in the field of environment. The three primary conventions are referred to



MATTERS OF FACT

- The first National Climate Change Policy was developed and approved by the Government of Pakistan
- National Sustainable Development Strategy was presented as Pakistan's road map for sustainable development in Rio+20
- More than **700,000** households nationwide engaged in climate change adaptation and energy conservation/alternate energy provision
- More than **60** villages prepared and carried out practices related to sustainable land management
- **24** projects were implemented across **19** districts to improve service delivery and community ownership of natural resources
- More than **1,000** people, **50** percent of them women, in vulnerable communities were made aware of glacial lake outbursts floods related hazards, preparedness and adaptation
- A total of **200** people, including **80** women, participated in disaster risk management strategies and gained knowledge of techniques for mitigating risks and losses during future glacial lake outburst floods and other climate change related disasters
- **10** safe havens and **10** access routes were identified at Bagrot and Bindo gol valleys to minimise life and material losses from climate change related disasters in northern areas of Pakistan
- More than **630** energy efficient and disaster resilient new buildings were built with up to **40 percent** energy efficiency
- **600** communities benefitted from solar energy systems and devices, including solar lanterns, solar street lights, fans and water pumps.
- **2,200** biogas plants installed, benefitting more than **20,000** people
- **200** household hybrid solar/wind systems were installed in **150** villages
- **50** micro-hydro stations are providing power to more than **50,000** people in Malakand, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Approximately **5,000** hectares of non-arable arid land were converted into productive land

as the Rio Conventions and include the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the UN Convention on Combatting Desertification and Combatting Land Degradation (UNCCD). In addition to these, there are many other multilateral UN and regional conventions, which we support at the request of the Government of Pakistan. Once

Pakistan becomes party to a multilateral agreement, UNDP supports its implementation through targeted capacity building and pilot projects, to inform future policy making.

Our work focuses on:

Strengthening Institutions and Capacity

UNDP assisted the Government in developing and drafting the Country's first National Climate Change Policy as well as the National Sustainable Development Strategy.

The Climate Change policy sets out priorities for Pakistan until the year 2030 in the area of climate change mitigation and adaptation. We are also supporting the Government with its strategic work programme on priority actions for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.

Mitigating risks from flash floods

In partnership with the Government of Pakistan and the Adaptation Fund, UNDP supports efforts to reduce the risk of flash floods from glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) in high risk areas of Gilgit and Chitral districts. The mitigation of this risk was also included in the National Climate Change Policy. Efficient monitoring of GLOF risks in the northern areas is made possible by creating site maps, installing observatories and automated weather stations in the pilot sites. These have effectively reduced risks from GLOF as the Meteorological Department issues early warnings and alerts communities to potential dangers. Our community based disaster risk management training equips people with techniques to protect themselves during future flash floods and other climate change related disasters.

Encouraging sustainable use of land

We encourage and promote the sustainable use of natural resources by providing alternatives to communities that are almost entirely dependent on natural assets. We team up with community organizations and the Government to develop and implement guidelines for the efficient use of land. With our help, community members carry out sustainable land management practices, including rain water harvesting, micro-irrigation systems, forest and fruit tree plantation, establishment of nurseries and soil conservation.

Promoting renewable energy sources

We improve community-based policy initiatives that promote low-cost renewable energy technologies, including assisting poor households to access renewable energy sources. We help to implement cost-effective energy efficiency measures through the use of energy saving appliances/equipment such as fans, compact fluorescent lamps, ballasts, refrigerators and air conditioners.

Expanding sustainable transport measures

UNDP promotes sustainable transport measures to minimize energy consumption and related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the transport sector. We are establishing an operational urban transport system in the provinces of Punjab and Sindh; improving fuel efficiency in truck freight transport; increasing public awareness and strengthening institutional knowledge on concepts of sustainable transport.

Supporting the National Action Programme on Land Degradation

We contribute to fulfilling Pakistan's obligations under the UN Convention on Combatting Desertification and Land Degradation by aligning the national action programme with the 10-year strategy of the UNCCD. We help the Government to review its work in sustainable land management, analyzing to see if it is compliant with the UN convention and identifying gaps. We also ensure that national financing is available to fill those gaps. This includes strengthening the reporting process and developing an integrated investment framework for the programme in Pakistan.

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