



**DRAFT**

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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Pakistan**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

BUR	biennial update report
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

## **I. Background and mandate**

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines<sup>2</sup> and decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs.<sup>3</sup>
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.<sup>4</sup>
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the fifteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 59 from 3 to 4 December 2023 in the United Arab Emirates for the following

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, para. 58(a).

<sup>4</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

14 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report<sup>5</sup> by 15 September 2023: Albania, Burundi, Colombia, Eritrea, Honduras, Israel, Lebanon, Malawi, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Vanuatu. The workshop was open to all Parties.

5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Gonzalo Guaiquil, comprised three three-hour sessions.

6. As one of the participating Parties, Pakistan received 11 written questions in advance of the FSV workshop<sup>6</sup> from Australia, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America and addressed them via the FSV portal. This FSV record for Pakistan summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,<sup>7</sup> constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 4 December 2023 Pakistan made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. Pakistan was represented by Muhammad Arif Goheer from the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination.

9. Pakistan presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, climate change vulnerability and adaptation actions, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, support needed and received, and preparations at the national level for implementing the ETF.

10. Pakistan highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2018 were 489,840 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq including emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry, which had increased from 181,700 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 1994, owing mainly to the energy and agriculture sectors. The Party explained that the main driver for the increase was the high rate of population growth, which had resulted in increased demand for energy and food.

11. Pakistan presented key policies and measures, including the National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2016, the Alternative Renewable Energy Policy 2019 and the National Electric Vehicle Policy 2019. Mitigation actions include introducing mandatory energy efficiency labelling scheme for household appliances, developing vehicle examination systems and regulations, and implementing energy management systems in industries. In addition, the Party highlighted its vulnerabilities to climate change and recent increases in extreme weather events, such as large-scale flooding and intense heatwaves.

12. Furthermore, Pakistan provided information on the lack of availability of data and tools and on the support needed to strengthen its financial, technical and capacity-building needs to address climate-related issues.

13. Pakistan presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. The initiatives relate to implementing its National Climate Transparency Platform at the Global Change Impact Studies Centre at the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, which is dedicated to archiving, reporting and verifying the GHG inventory and tracking and monitoring adaptation efforts.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Pakistan on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Czechia, European Union, Germany, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Sudan, United Kingdom and United States.

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<sup>5</sup> The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

<sup>6</sup> As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TASR.1/PAK.

15. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to details of deforestation actions, including a community-based forage management programme; lessons learned from the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme; experience from the implementation of the National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2016; and an example of a mitigation action with adaptation co-benefits.

16. In response, Pakistan explained that, in the past 10 years, it has made significant progress in addressing climate change by launching the Green Pakistan Programme and the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme. The latter was launched in 2018, following on from the success of the Billion Tree Tsunami programme that took place between 2015 and 2018, through which Pakistan exceeded its Bonn Challenge commitment. Pakistan has also developed a National Forest Policy, in which community involvement is the key component. Deforestation at the national level is strongly discouraged and punitive measures have been put in place to combat this activity. The National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2016 outlines many important actions that have been implemented or are ongoing, including improving building codes and increasing minimum energy performance standards for appliances, electric vehicles and other energy consumers. An example of an adaptation co-benefit in the national energy efficiency policy is a fan replacement programme that helps to address the vulnerability of human health to climate change by efficiently satisfying the demand for cooling. Forestry actions are another example of mitigation actions with adaptation co-benefits, as forests can absorb carbon while also serving an adaptation mechanism against extreme weather events.

17. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs pertained to Pakistan's efforts to increase the number of trained inventory compilers and challenges related to emission modelling.

18. In response, Pakistan explained that it has increased the number of inventory compilers by institutionalizing GHG inventory development and prioritizing training for national in-house experts in courses provided through the Consultative Group of Experts and the UNFCCC, and with the support of the French Development Agency and the German Agency for International Cooperation. Pakistan is training experts at the subnational and provincial level. Modelling tools, including scenario development and sectoral and subsectoral modelling, and expertise are needed to improve Pakistan's capacity for emission modelling.

19. Other questions related to lessons learned from the process of establishing the National Climate Transparency Platform; experience in the inclusion of climate change in Pakistan's education system; and measures to increase the resilience of communities to climate change with regard to the agriculture and livestock sectors. In response, Pakistan explained that work on establishing the National Climate Transparency Platform is ongoing, and it does not yet have much experience in its operationalization. Pakistan has already made efforts to include climate change related subjects at the university level to provide students with a basic understanding of the challenges of climate change, including with regard to adaptation, mitigation and resilience. Pakistan recently developed its national adaptation plan, which focuses on developing the climate resilience of communities. Agriculture is the major economic activity in Pakistan, and a number of adaptation projects specific to agriculture are under way. For example, Pakistan has implemented two projects funded by the Green Climate Fund, one on climate-smart agriculture in two provinces and another called Glacial Lake Outburst that covers communities involved in agribusiness in northern Pakistan.

20. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/fifteenth-facilitative-sharing-of-views-fsv-workshop-under-the-international-consultation-and-0>.

21. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Pakistan for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of the ICA process. He thanked Pakistan and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

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