

Climate Resilience
& Strategic Preparedness
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Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests

Post Seminar Report

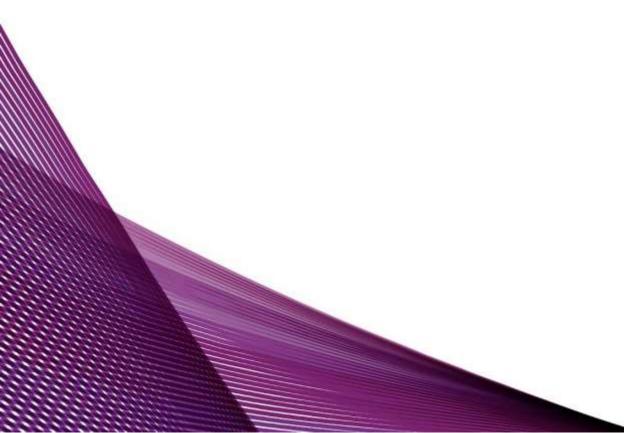


CENTRE for AEROSPACE & SECURITY STUDIES, LAHORE

Climate Resilience and Strategic Preparedness:

Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests

Post-Seminar Report



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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

CASS Centre for Aerospace & Security Studies

CCDR Country Climate Disaster Report

CEWE Compound Extreme Weather Events

COP Conference of Parties

DDMAs District Disaster Management Authorities

EU European Union

EWEs Extreme Weather Events

FWO Frontier Works Organisation

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GLOFs Glacial Lake Outburst Floods

HKH Karakoram-Himalaya-Hindu Kush

IPCC Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change

IQ Intelligent Quotient

KP Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

NDCs Nationally Determined Contributions

NDMA National Disaster Management Authority

NFC National Finance Commission

PAF Pakistan Air Force

PDMAs Provincial Disaster Management Authorities

PDNA Post-Disaster Needs Assessment

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

UN United Nations

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

US United States

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INTRODUCTION

Climate change is wreaking havoc across the globe. Riverine and flash floods, rising sea levels, extreme temperatures, unpredictable weather patterns, alterations in precipitation, persistent droughts, forest fires, glacial retreats, and biodiversity loss are among the most common manifestations of this phenomenon. These natural disasters contribute to increased displacements, migrations, and heightened competition for decreasing ecological resources. They are also exacerbating the vulnerabilities of states with weak economic foundations, political instability, ethno-religious divisions, and limited adaptive capacities. While it was initially considered a matter of low politics, climate change has now transitioned into a serious security concern, given that it can disrupt human civilisation, instigate conflicts, and escalate intra-state violence.

Anthropogenic factors have been attributed as the root cause of these natural disasters. However, what makes the matter more concerning is the fact that states with little historical contribution to greenhouse gas emissions face the risk of being the most affected. Pakistan, with its extensive geographical expanse featuring high-altitude mountain peaks and fertile plains, faces serious consequences of climate change. It has been identified as among the states most vulnerable to climate change impacts by various global organisations like the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the German Watch. The Toronto School, led by Thomas Homer Dixon, also includes

it in six cases where climate-induced resource scarcity may lead to violent intrastate conflicts. Furthermore, the country's agrarian foundation, dependence on a single shared river basin with India, and the presence of nuclear weapons also add to the complexity of the situation.

Recognising the importance of the matter, the Centre for Aerospace & Security Studies (CASS) in Lahore held a seminar titled "Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests". The seminar brought together experts from policy, governance, and legal domains for a comprehensive analysis and provided viable recommendations for policymakers.

SPEAKERS OF THE SEMINAR

Introductory Remarks

Mr Ameer Abdullah Khan Senior Researcher, CASS Lahore

Strategic preparedness in the Face of Ecological Uncertainty: Policies& Priorities from Global to Domestic Levels

Mr Ali Tauqeer Sheikh Member, Pakistan Climate Change Council

Climate-Governance Node: A Prelude to Comprehensive Security

Mr Ahmad Rafay Alam
Environmental Lawyer & Activists

Climate Adaptation & Mitigation: Way Forward to a Sustainable Future

Ms Sarah Hayat Climate Change Expert

Closing Remarks

Air Marshal Asim Suleiman (Retd)
President CASS Lahore

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The seminar titled, "Climate Resilience and Strategic Preparedness, Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests" was aimed at providing a platform for experts to delve into the intricate relationship between climate change and national security. The event aimed to shed light on the challenges faced by Pakistan in the wake of global climate change and also explore how these challenges could potentially threaten state security and social cohesion.

The seminar commenced with opening remarks by Mr Ameer Abdullah Khan, a Senior Researcher at CASS, Lahore. Mr Khan set the stage by highlighting the various ways in which climate change intertwines with the national security of Pakistan. He emphasised the urgency of the situation, pointing out that climate change is not just an environmental concern but a critical determinant of global and national security in the 21st Century requiring a non-traditional response.

Mr Ali Tauquer Sheikh, a member of the Loss & Damage Fund Board, and Pakistan Climate Change Council delivered the keynote address on "Strategic Preparedness in the Face of Ecological Uncertainty: Policies & Priorities from Global to Domestic Levels." Mr Sheikh's address focused on the importance of proactive measures and structural transformations to address climate challenges and enhance national well-being in Pakistan.

Mr Sheikh highlighted the dual nature of climate change as both a security threat and a development opportunity. He stressed the significance of climate readiness for climate-smart development, with vulnerability, adaptation, and resilience at the core of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda. Mr Sheikh also underscored the economic opportunities that responses to climate change can catalyse, citing examples from countries like India and China where investments in renewable energy have driven economic growth and technological advancements.

He emphasised the urgency of addressing climate change promptly to avoid significant economic losses and risks to Pakistan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). He called for a thorough analysis and immediate action to combat climate change effectively, pointing out that delays in taking action could have severe consequences for the country's economy and well-being. Mr Sheikh also touched upon the importance of rethinking urban planning and housing equity to prevent land grabbing and ensure housing for all segments of the population. He criticised the lack of prioritisation of urban planning and governance failures in providing essential amenities to underserved areas, highlighting the need for strategic urban development to build climate-resilient cities.

Mr Ahmad Rafay Alam, an environmental lawyer and activist, in his thought-provoking address during the seminar, focusing on governance-related challenges that augment climate-induced threats to Pakistan's security. Alam highlighted the critical role of governance structures in shaping climate policies, ensuring accountability, and fostering sustainable development. Drawing on his expertise in environmental law and policy, Alam emphasised the need for inclusive and participatory governance mechanisms that engage diverse stakeholders in climate resilience initiatives. He also underscored the importance of strategic sustainability insights in guiding policy decisions and promoting environmental stewardship at the national and subnational levels.

Ms Sara Hayat, an environmental lawyer, climate change specialist, and sustainability consultant, shared valuable insights on climate adaptation and mitigation strategies as a pathway to a sustainable future for Pakistan. Hayat's address focused on imperative of integrating climate considerations into development planning, infrastructure projects, and policy frameworks to enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate risks. She emphasised the role of legal frameworks, regulatory mechanisms, and institutional capacities in advancing climate resilience and fostering sustainable development outcomes. Hayat's expertise in climate change law and policy underscored the interconnectedness between environmental social equity, sustainability, and economic prosperity, highlighting the need for holistic approaches to address climate challenges in Pakistan.

Alam and Hayat's addresses complemented each other by offering nuanced perspectives on governance, policy, and legal

dimensions of climate resilience. Their insights underscored the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration, innovative solutions, and adaptive strategies in navigating the complex challenges posed by climate change and safeguarding Pakistan's security interests in a rapidly changing climate landscape.

The Q&A session provided an interactive platform for attendees to engage with the speakers and delve deeper into the complexities of climate resilience and strategic preparedness in safeguarding Pakistan's security interests. Attendees raised a diverse range of questions, reflecting the multifaceted nature of the challenges posed by climate change and the need for comprehensive strategies to address them effectively.

Firstly, they explored the challenges of policy implementation and governance structures in driving effective climate action at both national and sub-national levels. Secondly, attention was drawn to the availability and allocation of climate finance in Pakistan, with concerns raised about its adequacy for supporting climate-resilient initiatives and the necessity for bolstered international cooperation in this realm. Additionally, discussions highlighted the crucial role of community engagement and stakeholder participation in shaping climate policies, stressing the importance of inclusive approaches involving local communities and civil society organisations. Furthermore, attendees expressed interest in the potential of technology and innovation to bolster climate resilience and sustainable

development, particularly through green technologies and datadriven solutions. Lastly, there was a consensus on the significance of international collaboration and knowledge sharing in addressing transboundary climate impacts and fostering global solidarity against climate change.

In his concluding remarks, Air Marshal Asim Suleiman (Retd), President, CASS Lahore, said that despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions, Pakistan has endured the harsh realities of climate change. He highlighted that the crisis does not stop at natural disasters, rather it extends to straining the economy, political stability, and social fabric of Pakistan, besides intensifying regional tensions. The President acknowledged Pakistan's initiatives to combat climate change, however, he stressed the need for international cooperation, considering this to be a shared endeavour.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

1 Climate Change and National Security

Climate change is a national security concern and a threat multiplier which can contribute to civil unrest, political instability, economic productivity loss, displacement, and migration threatening the security of Pakistan, so limiting the global temperature rise below 1 degree Celsius is our critical national security interest.

2 Trans-boundary Climate Disasters

Floods, droughts, heat waves, sea water incursion and cyclones are major climate induced challenges of trans-boundary nature which can trigger the drivers of conflicts in Pakistan thus necessitating international cooperation and climate diplomacy mainly with Afghanistan and India.

3 International Agreements

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Climate Agreement are crucial instruments for addressing climate challenge but need significant restructuring to ensure climate justice for the developing nations that have minimum contribution in greenhouse gases emissions.

4 Climate Change and Governance

Effects of climate induced disasters are amplified due to the lack of climate-resilient governance structures pertaining to urban planning, budgetary allocations, investment strategies, construction codes, centralised planning mechanisms, etc.

5 Gender and Climate Change

Climate change poses a different and disproportional threat to both genders but women are particularly more vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change due to economic and cultural aspects.

6 Adaptation and Mitigation

Making Pakistan climate resilient through greenhouse gases emissions mitigation and implementing adaptation measures tailored to its unique socio-political and ecological needs is the only way forward to a secure and sustainable future.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Ameer Abdullah Khan

Mr Ameer Abdullah Khan welcomed seminar attendees for their enthusiasm to explore the nexus between climate change and national security of Pakistan amid the climate crisis. He commenced the seminar by highlighting the seriousness of the issue by referring to the gradually rising global average temperature which has crossed the 1.5 degrees Celsius threshold. He iterated that climate change is not just an ecological concern but a security threat.

"Climate change is not only as an environmental concern but as a critical determinant of global and national security."

Mr Khan highlighted the major climate-induced disasters which Pakistan is currently facing. The issues he mentioned included the retreating glacial mass in the Karakoram-Himalaya-Hindu Kush (HKH) region, wildfires in Balochistan triggered by heat wave, glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs), and intense and persistent droughts in different parts of the country.

Need for Expanding the Notions of Security

The speaker suggested that the gravity of issues require a transformed approach towards security as traditional security focuses on military strength and geopolitical alliances, but is not equipped to effectively address non-traditional security threats driven by climate change.

"Traditional notions of security centred on military capabilities & geopolitical alignments provide insufficient response to climate-induced threats."

Dimensions of Climate Security Nexus

In the end, the speaker explained six dimensions of the nexus between climate change and national security. Firstly, he mentioned climate change as a direct threat to conditions of human survival because of its ability to destroy the ecosystem. Secondly, he underscored climate change as a "threat multiplier" which can exacerbate ethnic and socio-political divisions in a society thus intensifying existing and creating new conflicts. Thirdly, he pointed towards climate change as a direct determinant of military security because of its potential to undermine the conditions of predictability and control and to destroy military infrastructure. Fourthly, he referred to the shifting alignments at geopolitical level due to climate change having implications for the industrial and economic capabilities of the developing world. Fifthly, they underscored the importance of environmental security as a cornerstone of human security. Lastly, he referred to the novel aspect of climate security where a new category of threat may emanate from the militant environmentalists who might be triggered by a sense of urgency and frustration thus resorting to vandalism and use of violence leading to anarchy and chaos.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Strategic Preparedness in the Face of Ecological Uncertainty: Policies & Priorities from Global to Domestic Levels

Mr Ali Tauqeer Sheikh

Mr Ali Taugeer Sheikh, a seasoned climate change and development expert, delivered an engaging and thoughtprovoking keynote address titled, "Strategic Preparedness in the Face of Ecological Uncertainty: Policies & Priorities from Global to Domestic Levels". Mr Sheikh started his discussion with the recognition of climate change as both a security threat and a development opportunity. He also emphasised the urgency of addressing climate change, warning of potential economic losses and risks to Pakistan's GDP if climate action is delayed. He called for thorough analysis and immediate action to effectively combat climate change. Furthermore, he highlighted the need to rethink urban planning and housing equity, stressing the strategic placement of human settlements to ensure housing for all segments of the population. His address also included advocacy for integrating climate considerations across all sectors, making them climate-smart and resilient.

"Climate resilience and development are two sides of the same coin. Climate readiness is about climate-smart development."

Ecological Challenge as Economic Opportunity

Mr Sheikh started with a note of optimism indicating that though climate change is a serious security threat yet it offers a major development opportunity. He emphasised that climate readiness is about climate-smart development as vulnerability, adaptation and resilience are at the heart of the SDGs agenda. This creates new avenues for innovations and economic activity. He suggested that we must adopt a forward-looking perspective, recognising the substantial opportunities climate change presents to societies and countries alike. He then highlighted how, over the past decade, several countries experienced accelerated economic growth, technological advancements, and the emergence of new sectors of investments, all catalysed by responses to climate change. For example, India's attainment of a trillion-dollar economy is greatly propelled by investments in Similar renewable energy and innovative practices. transformations have been witnessed in China.

"Climate change is the biggest security threat and the biggest development opportunity.

Climate-Induced Threats to Economy and Society

While highlighting the potential for opportunities, Mr Ali Tauqeer Sheikh also asserted that while we ramp up our responses to climate change, we must acknowledge its many adverse impacts, which span over every aspect of our economy and social fabric. Each impact warrants dedicated attention and requires a separate conference, a separate book, and probably

an institution to focus on it. Even existing institutions need restructuring to address these challenges adequately. The speaker emphasised one crucial point: the alarming prevalence of undernutrition and stunting among a significant portion of the Pakistani population. With our population steadily increasing, especially among younger generations, this issue becomes more pressing. It affects not only physical health but also Intelligence Quotient (IQ) and mental alertness. The nutritional value of the crops we grow, including seedlings, directly influences these outcomes.

Extreme Weather Events and their Interconnectedness

Mr Sheikh introduced two terms: EWEs and CEWEs. The former stands for extreme weather events, and the later refers to compound extreme weather events. He noted that while people are familiar with extreme weather events such as heat waves. floods, droughts, and GLOFs, the occurrence of compound events is increasingly concerning. The CEWEs, where one EWE triggers another in a sequence, are becoming more frequent and intense as no extreme weather event is isolated, and often, they come in combinations. He illustrated this point with an example of heat wave in the upper Indus basin which can lead not only to the melting of glaciers creating the risk of GLOFs but also downstream floods. Similarly, reduced snowfall in the upper Indus basin would mean less water available downstream increasing the risk of drought. Similarly, a heat wave in Karachi could result in torrential rains or a drought in Tharparkar, and so on. The speaker stressed the importance of recognising the interconnectedness of these events rather than focusing on individual extreme weather events. He urged the younger audience to consider the subsequent events associated with any EWE they witness. Mr Sheikh underscored that Pakistan's ecosystem is diverse, and extreme weather events occur frequently throughout the country. At any given time in this country, there are at least two extreme weather events happening. The frequency of these events is high, whether they are officially registered and responded to or not.

The Slow Onset of Climate Change

The speaker reiterated that extreme weather events are not synonymous with climate change. Therefore, it is important not to confuse or be misled by them. They are rather the result of climate change. The speaker underscored that the real climate change we are experiencing manifests as a slow onset process, measured by scientists in blocks of approximately 20 years. He pointed out that since 1900, there have been six such blocks—five in the last century and one in this century. Therefore, a single hot day or unusual rainfall does not directly mean climate change. Rather, it is the cumulative effect over time that leads us in that direction. Mr Sheikh elucidated that from 2000 to 2020, one such block has been observed, stressing that only by comparing recent data with that of previous months or years we can see whether or not climate change is happening.

In his exposition, the speaker delineated the slow onset of climate change, attributing it to two key factors: rising temperatures and increasing precipitation. He expounded on how this combination, often influenced by shifts in monsoon patterns, can result in various scenarios - early, late, too soon, or too small. The Existence of these variations and combinations has led to unprecedented events, such as more frequent torrential rains in Balochistan, which wash away topsoil and lead to destruction of property, and loss of human life and livestock. In the past few years, there have been instances where Balochistan was cut off from the mainland for multiple weeks due to such events, causing significant disruptions and losses. He, therefore, argued that no amount of our preparedness was enough to justify that kind of isolation. The sheer size of Balochistan, larger than 11 American states, underscores the magnitude of the challenge.

Shifting Patterns of Monsoon

Mr Sheikh emphasised that the monsoon, which is the lifeline for human existence and survival in our region is changing its patterns. It is reaching to areas where it did not reach before while becoming scarce in areas where it was very frequent and intense. The speaker asserted that these climatic shifts present us with various challenges. He gave the example of the last year's devastating floods in Sindh, a departure from the familiar riverine floods of the past 70 years. The change in monsoon patterns diverted the rains, causing floods in unexpected regions. Instead of coming to Pakistan via Kashmir and Punjab and going to Sindh, it came via Afghanistan just went to the middle of Sindh. Similarly, torrential rains in Balochistan led to

flooding in southern Punjab and lower Sindh, which is usually not the case. This exemplifies the slow onset of climate change and its real impacts.

Transboundary and Regional Nature of Climate Change

Mr Sheikh stressed that climate change is hardly a domestic issue; it is transboundary and regional by its nature and essence. Whether it is air pollution, flooding, tropical storms, droughts, or clouds, every climate change problem in Pakistan transcends international borders. Therefore, he underscored that efforts to address these issues must involve collaborative discussions with neighbouring countries Afghanistan, Iran, China, and India, as isolated actions will only offer incomplete solutions. Mr Sheikh pointed out the interconnectedness of regional problems and the necessity for regional solutions, citing the examples of Sialkot and Nowshera. In these instances, cloud bursts in the Kabul River basin led to flooding in Nowshera, while similar incidents in Jammu caused flooding in Sialkot City.

Climate Change and its implications for National Security

The speaker delved deeper into the issue, arguing that many of the climate challenges we face are increasingly becoming matters of national security. While speeches at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly held limited weight in the past, resolutions passed by the UN Security Council carry legal obligations, potentially leading to collaborative or punitive actions by dominant world powers, as evidenced in various instances such as Iraq.

"Scientific evidences and international community's action present a compelling security case for climate action."

Mr Sheikh asserted that fairness and morality are not in question here; rather, the legal implications are paramount. Today, many resolutions from climatic or ecosystem-related challenges worldwide are emerging from the UN Security Council. For instance, the waves of migrants from Afghanistan could be attributed to arid climates and historical drug issues spanning decades. Although we lack comprehensive data on similar situations in Kashmir or Balochistan, it is clear that civil wars and domestic conflicts increasingly stem from climatic changes. The speaker cited the example of the Syrian migration to Europe, which has been linked to climate-induced factors. Similarly, he pointed out that internal displacement is a growing phenomenon Pakistan, distinct from refugee status or migration. Approximately 20% of our population has relocated within the country over the past three decades, with another 20% projected to do so in the next two decades. Urbanisation plays a significant role in this trend.

Rethinking Pakistan's International Engagements

Furthermore, the speaker addressed Pakistan's perception of itself as a nuclear power, arguing that it often leads to arrogance. He observed that we tend to neglect interactions with poorer

nations like Nepal, Afghanistan, Fiji, Malawi, and Mali, while feeling incapable of engaging with powerful entities like China, India, the United States (US), the European Union (EU), or Australia. According to the speaker, this attitude quickly descends into self-pity, labelling Pakistan as the most vulnerable country, which is misleading and detrimental. The speaker emphasised the importance for young scientists to understand that Pakistan is not the most vulnerable nation; rather, it ranks among the least prepared due to misallocated investments. By branding itself as the most vulnerable, Pakistan resigns itself to this fate, indicating weak governance and a lack of responsibility.

Call for Climate Justice

Moreover, the speaker said that arguing Pakistan's emissions are less than 1%, and therefore, the world is unjust to us is a flawed argument. According to Mr Sheikh, more than a hundred countries have lesser emissions than Pakistan, yet they are equally threatened by climate disasters. Pakistan's emissions, at approximately 1% of the global total, are comparable to those of many Northern countries, including Australia. However, when considering the efficiency of energy consumption in these nations, it becomes evident that Pakistan's energy utilisation is less responsible. This inefficiency contributes to the high cost of doing business and production in, rendering the state less competitive internationally. He urged Pakistan to debunk these myths, revisit them, and reassess its policies, advocating for the country to realign itself with poorer nations, leveraging the advantages it possesses.

Leveraging Climate Diplomacy and Soft Power

The speaker underscored the imperative to break isolation through systematic efforts in impressionable climate diplomacy, emphasising its potential significant contribution to soft power. Mr Sheikh drew attention to Turkey's government, which invests over a hundred million dollars in producing dramas aired in Eastern Europe, Pakistan, and elsewhere to enhance its soft power. He stressed that soft power demands investment and does not come free. Moreover, he advocated for debunking certain myths that prevent our policymakers from making tough decisions. The speaker accentuated the importance of the understanding of human nexus security, human development, food security, energy security, and climate change, asserting that climate change lies at the core of economic, human, and vision security. He argued that mere initiatives like planting billions of trees or reducing emissions in Lahore are not enough. It is the tip of the iceberg; the iceberg runs much deeper.

Restructuring Climate Governance

Additionally, the speaker pointed out that climate change is not solely a federal government issue. Presently, federal authorities wield significant power, limiting the autonomy of provinces. Furthermore, the speaker brought attention to the fact that provinces often fail to delegate sufficient authority to district-level governments and institutions to effectively respond to climate change. He stated that climate vulnerability is inherently local, demanding local solutions, and asserted that no amount of

national-level preparedness can alleviate flood storms in Bihari or Kila Saifulah. The speaker proposed empowering those affected by vulnerability through a redesign of the National Finance Commission (NFC) award, suggesting that the share allocated to provinces needs to be further sliced and allocated to the district level. Districts equipped with District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) possess constitutional and political legitimacy, supported by national commitments, despite initial inefficiencies.

Empowering Local Responses

Mr Sheikh elaborated on his advocacy for local government, presenting a compilation of last year's disasters in Pakistan, categorised by losses incurred by non-governmental individuals and the private sector. Individual losses, which include personal properties such as houses, lands, and livestock, outweigh government losses. Mr Sheikh highlighted the differences in housing situations, noting that while living in Islamabad ensures the safety of one's house, residing in Balochistan or Sindh could result in house demolition. He elaborated that houses in Islamabad fall within residential zones, constructed with resilient materials and well-defined structural strength to prevent water intrusion. However, in the case of Balochistan or Sindh, there is a lack of proper land use planning. He emphasised the absence of designated housing areas, particularly for the poor, equipped with resilient designs and infrastructure. Furthermore, he pointed out the lack of technical, scientific, and financial support to individuals construct buildings empower to capable

withstanding climate-related challenges like floods. This absence of support, Mr Sheikh stressed, leaves communities vulnerable to environmental hazards.

Reassessing Pakistan's Investment Strategies

The speaker discussed that our investment strategies have been fundamentally flawed, highlighting that simply pouring money into projects, even with the best intentions, does not guarantee success. Whenever floods occur, Pakistan finds itself facing similar challenges. The construction standards approved during the colonial Raj period were criticised for seeing nominal improvements, with entities like the Engineering Council and Frontier Works Organisation (FWO) failing to revise specifications and construction guidelines, ultimately failing the nation. Instead of addressing these systemic issues, we often blame the poor for not constructing adequate housing. Oftentimes, we have the simpler answer of corruption.

"During 2023-2030 Pakistan will need \$152 billion for adaptation, and \$196 billion for decarbonisation."

While he acknowledged that this may be the case, Mr Sheikh urged for a deeper understanding of the issue. He questioned why the government had not taken steps to ensure its infrastructure, proposing that a third party should bear the financial burden in the event of damage or loss rather than relying solely on government funds or seeking international loans. The staggering losses of \$30 billion last year alone were cited as a direct result of the outlined issues.

In his presentation, Mr Ali Taugeer Sheikh referenced critical data from the provincial disaster management authorities (PDMAs), Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) conducted by the Planning Commission of Pakistan, and the Country Climate Disaster Report (CCDR) by the World Bank. The figures he presented were stark: \$152 billion are required for adaptation and \$196 billion for decarbonisation. Mr Sheikh characterised this as an existential threat, considering the losses and the high percentage of Pakistan's GDP at risk. He brought attention to the fact that Pakistan would need \$348 billion, an amount 800% more than the current annual budget. As Mr Ali Tauqeer Sheikh looked toward the future, he warned that in the coming years, Pakistan faced the risk of losing approximately 7% to 9% of its GDP if corrective measures were not implemented and if the whereabouts of the \$30 billion were not scrutinised. He painted a vivid picture of the potential consequences: a substantial decline in per capita income and a scarcity of basic amenities such as lighting, clothing, and nutrition for a significant portion of the population. Looking ahead, Mr Sheikh projected that Pakistan would have less than \$50 billion available. He stressed that the key lessons from this assessment emphasised the urgent need for thorough analysis and immediate action to combat climate change.

"Climate disasters, environmental degradation & air pollution will cost 7-9% fall in GDP overall shrinking it by 20% by 2050."

Rethinking Urban Planning for Housing Equity in Pakistan

Additionally, the speaker focused on the critical importance of locating human settlements as a primary step. He stressed the need to prevent land grabbers from seizing control, highlighting that the focus should not solely be on luxury developments but on providing housing for all segments of the population. With nearly 50% of Sindh's villages consisting of fewer than 50 households, Mr Sheikh questioned the responsibility for providing essential amenities such as schools, electricity, roads, and infrastructure in these areas. He attributed the issue to a failure of governance rather than solely civil law or corruption. He underscored the lack of prioritisation of urban planning as the root cause, noting the absence of efforts to address building materials. Moreover, insufficient attention is given to local government. Mr Sheikh criticised the prevailing notion that solutions originate solely upstream, neglecting the crucial role of local governance in addressing these challenges. He also criticised outdated responses, emphasising that simply distributing funds without addressing underlying issues would not effectively resolve the problem.

Collaborative Actions for Climate Resilience and Adaptation

Mr. Sheikh advocated for four priority collaborations in climate adaptation and resilience, underlining the urgency of taking action and transitioning towards preparedness and response measures. Firstly, he suggested the establishment of a national disaster and resilience management authority, rather than relying solely on the National Disaster Management Authority

(NDMA). Secondly, he proposed the integration of climate risks into sectoral development, encompassing agriculture, water management, and urban planning. Thirdly, he stressed the importance of localising resilience efforts and addressing risks at the district level. Finally, he recommended climate-proofing low onset cropping patterns as part of the adaptation and resilience strategy.

Strategies to Deal with Extreme Weather Events

Additionally, the speaker proposed five resilient strategies for extreme weather events and compound extreme weather events. Firstly, proactive measures during heatwaves and tropical storms were emphasised. The importance of immediate action during heatwaves in northern regions was stressed, advocating for proactive measures rather than waiting for downstream flooding, which is often an inevitable consequence. Similarly, when a tropical storm approaches Pakistan and the Arabian Sea, it is predictable that coastal areas like Thatta and Badin will be flooded, affecting agriculture with saline water intrusion. Therefore, evacuation plans and operational strategic infrastructure must be put in place.

Institutional readiness and critical infrastructure audits were underscored as vital. There was a call to audit critical infrastructure such as airports, railways, government buildings, and dams for their resilience levels to prevent disruptions in transportation and mitigate food shortages, particularly in regions like Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP).

Proactive steps for resilience enhancement were emphasised by Mr Sheikh. He stressed the urgency of taking proactive steps to enhance resilience in the face of extreme weather events, emphasising the need to act regardless of specific temperature thresholds like 1.5 degrees or 2 degrees.

Addressing human activities affecting natural water flow was highlighted as another crucial aspect. Attention was drawn to the impact of human activities such as sand mining, encroachments, and waterfront housing societies on obstructing natural water flow, particularly evident in Lahore and Punjab. Addressing these issues, though straightforward, was highlighted as politically challenging due to influential interest groups capable of manipulating transfers and influencing decisions at various levels of government.

Urban flooding management was a key focus, with a spotlight on Karachi's significant costs due to infrastructure inadequacies, especially in areas like Thatta and Badin. While some non-governmental organisations have made commendable efforts in supply management, vulnerabilities in civil administration were highlighted, resulting in resource redirection and other administrative inefficiencies. These challenges were identified as harsh realities requiring urgent attention.

Conclusion

Mr Sheikh reiterated the gravity of the challenges facing Pakistan and stressed the need for substantial structural transformations to overcome them. He emphasised that fulfilling these

transformations would not be a favour to anyone but a fundamental commitment to the people of Pakistan. Mr Sheikh highlighted the essential need to understand that people defend their lifestyles, not just their countries. He stressed that by providing for citizens, the state and society can enlist their support in protecting the nation. This, he argued, was a crucial reality that needed to be embraced swiftly to explore economic opportunities and enhance national well-being.

Climate-Governance Node: A Prelude to the Comprehensive Security

Mr Ahmed Rafay Alam

Mr Alam began by expressing his honour to speak at CASS and his appreciation for the technical, comprehensive, and intellectually rigorous, presentation delivered by Mr Shiekh. He outlined his discussion to be more oriented towards understanding the social and moral contexts of climate change. At the outset, he raised the alarm that the climate crisis is threatening our future.

Climate Change: Threatening the Stability of Human Civilisation

Mr Alam emphasised that climate change is essentially global warming caused by greenhouse gases, which are emitted when fossil fuels like gas, coal, or oil are burned for energy or transportation. These gases trap the sun's heat in the atmosphere, leading to increased temperatures and destabilising the Earth's ecosystem. He stressed how it is the stability of the Earth's ecosystem until now that has allowed us humans to be able to cultivate agriculture at a scale large enough to support our current civilisation. However, the instability arising from global warming threatens the agricultural foundations of our civilisation, which have been stable for over a hundred thousand years.

Mr Alam underlined that the climate catastrophe does not simply imply the extinction of Earth or human beings but rather the replacement of our current civilisation with a less stable one. This is due to the fundamental changes in our relationship with the Earth, as average global temperatures have already risen by about 1.2 to 1.3 degrees Celsius since the Industrial Revolution. He remarked that this was already the hottest month on record and that this was the coolest summer of the rest of our lives.

Consequences of Rising Carbon Concentrations

Mr Alam presented data showing that current carbon concentration levels in the atmosphere are around 425 parts per million, a level not seen for 2.5 to 5 million years. He said that the levels of intensity of carbon concentrations indicate that our civilisation is experiencing something entirely new, leading to various climate-related disasters. He gave several examples such as California which experiences a forest fire annually, akin to how Pakistan has a smog season every year.

"Climate change threatens not just survival but the replacement of our current way of life with a less stable future."

He recalled how in 2020, there was a national emergency declared because of a plague of locusts that swept over the region. The locust population were increased by the unseasonably cool winters that the Horn of Africa had experienced over the past years, allowing for these swarms to, breed in such large populations. And so just as much as the forest fires are part of the climate sort of events, Mr Alam stated that this locust event was also a climate event.

He went on to describe the hardships of death and destruction endured by Australia, Greece and Libya because of extreme weather events, whether it be raging forest fires or torrential downpours. In this regard, he highlighted the recurring erratic rainfall in Karachi which paralyses the commercial capital of the country and how the 400-800% average monthly rainfalls that fell over these parts of Sindh and Balochistan in 2022, which do not normally receive monsoon rain, created a 100-kilometre lake that was visible from space.

Urban Heat Islands and Air Pollution: A Looming Health Crisis in Pakistani Cities

He also expressed concern over the urban heat island effect, where built-up areas in cities can lead to temperatures exceeding human body tolerance and threatening the lives of tens of thousands of people who could be at risk for prolonged exposure to unprecedented heat levels. Recalling how a decade ago in Karachi, there was a month-long heat wave that cost 1,400 lives. Additionally, he addressed that air pollution is a year-long phenomenon from Kabul to Calcutta and has become a problem in all Pakistani cities, especially in Lahore because of its population, commercial activity, and automobile use. For instance, he cited that greenhouse gases in the form of air pollution on average cost 2 years of life expectancy of Pakistanis living in urban areas whereas in Lahore, it is as high as 7 or 8 years of life expectancy being lost.

Climate Injustice: The Interplay of Global Emissions and Local Governance Failures

Mr Alam then discussed the concept of climate injustice, pointing out that the greenhouse gases produced primarily by the Global North have contributed significantly to climate change. He cited a study that attributed 50% of the intensity of recent extreme rainfall in Pakistan which caused historic flooding to global warming. However, he pointed out that it was not entirely a manmade disaster. Given that settlements have been constructed in in flood plains lacking proper flood protection, so there was governance issues, which exacerbated the problem. Mr Alam aptly put it that we live on this fault line between international climate injustice and our governance issues.

Role of International Agreements in Addressing Climate Change and Supporting Vulnerable Nations

He stressed the significance of key international agreements such as the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement in combatting climate change. Mr Alam emphasised the need for developed nations to assist developing ones in both adapting to and mitigating climate change, adhering to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. He highlighted that climate funding is not just an obligation but a debt owed by wealthy nations to poorer ones, enabling necessary technology transfer for safeguarding lives and assets.

Furthermore, Mr Alam discussed the consensus reached at the Kyoto Conference of Parties (COP) in the 1990s to limit global

warming to 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. He painted a dire scenario, indicating that a 2-degree rise could result in the complete submergence of small island states like the Maldives and Seychelles due to sea-level rise. Consequently, under pressure from these vulnerable nations, the target was revised to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Harsh Realities of Climate Change: No Safe Threshold

Mr Alam emphasised that no level of climate change is safe. Both 1.5 and 2 degrees Celsius are not harmless thresholds. The devastation at 2 degrees warming prompted political leaders to elevate the ambitions of the UNFCCC by ensuring global temperatures wouldn't exceed 1.5 degrees. However, despite these efforts, greenhouse gas emissions since 1992 have surpassed all historical levels.

"There's no safe amount of climate change. 1.5 and 2 degrees are not harmless thresholds."

Additionally, he warned of the absence of stabilisation on the horizon. While there was a slight decrease during the COVID-19 pandemic, emissions swiftly rebounded, indicating no slowdown. Scientists now doubt the feasibility of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The UN Secretary-General cautioned that without unprecedented global changes, we could surpass 2 degrees, even reaching 2.5 degrees Celsius by the century's end. Mr Alam expressed deep concern that at 2 degrees Celsius, international food shortages due to crop failures would be

significant, and at 3 degrees Celsius, no existing trees could withstand such conditions.

He thus reiterated how death and destruction that come from the instability of the Earth's ecosystem and extreme climate events perhaps can't be put into words or numbers in terms of lives. But certainly, millions of people are at risk of losing their lives because of climate change internationally. And most of those people would be in the global south because this is where the world's population lives.

Neoliberalism, Consumerism, and Patriarchy: The Interconnected Drivers of the Climate Crisis

Mr Alam then deliberated on a thought-provoking question that greenhouse gases have been part of human practice for decades and millennia. But what have been the drivers of the climate crisis that pushed us to this precipice of civilisational collapse? In this regard, he was of the view that neoliberalism or the present global economic order is a prime driver of climate change. He stated that this capitalism is deeply entwined with colonialism, something our region has experienced, which has historically been the unaccountable extraction of natural resources from one part of the world. And, of course, the subjugation of the people in the developing countries so that populations in other parts of the world can make and amass vast amounts of money. Something that we see today in the form of neo-capitalism and multinational corporations.

Mr Alam cited a decade-old Guardian article which shed light on how just 90 companies that still exist today are responsible for two-thirds of all global warming. He also pointed out that affluent people in poor countries drive the climate crisis. He displayed a chart showing how about 10% of the world's richest people consume about 50% of the world's resources, demanding a behavioural shift. Mr Alam further stressed that there can be no effective adaptation or mitigation anywhere in the world unless women are part of decision-making. He urged that the most important thing we need going forward is the powerful emotion of empathy.

"Neoliberalism, consumerism, and patriarchy are interconnected drivers of the climate crisis, requiring shifts in elite behaviours."

The Gap between Climate Governance Ideals and Realities

The concluding segment of his presentation focused on the disparity between Pakistan's climate governance aspirations and the harsh realities. Mr Alam highlighted the revision of the National Climate Change Policy in 2021 and the submission of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in 2016, later updated in 2021. He mentioned the significance of funding the Living Indus document to potentially save the Indus from degradation. Additionally, he pointed out the National Adaptation Plan as a crucial governance framework.

Mr Alam remarked that when it comes to policy, considering the aforementioned initiatives, on paper we are well aligned. However, the core provisions in these policies related to adaptation, urban planning, land use management, waste management, etc. are all issues which have historically been, even before the 18th Amendment, subjects of provincial governance control. He pointed out that many of the initiatives and promises that the federal government is making, require political uptake and ownership from the federating entities. Because we have an international obligation, but it's governed through the province. Mr Alam underscored the need to establish a mechanism in our climate governance, a sort of firmament that coordinates the promises that the federation makes to the commitments that the provinces have to undertake.

Conclusion

While concluding his speech, Mr Alam highlighted the necessity of such a mechanism by stating how flood protection, for instance, is a rather expensive endeavour and the money can only be released if a finance bill in a provincial assembly approves that funding. He highlighted this dichotomy that in Pakistan, the federation is making promises and saying that we are compliant on paper when the check writing, the actual cashing of the check has to be done by some other entity whom they have not interfaced with. He was of the view that this is one of the weaknesses in the implementation of our federal policies with most of the subject matters at the provincial level.

Climate Adaptation and Mitigation: Way Forward to a Sustainable Future

Ms Sara Hayat

Ms her Sara Hayat, in address highlighted the interconnectedness between environmental shifts, gender disparities, economic stability, and national security. She explored the challenges faced by women in accessing essential resources, the economic repercussions of climate-induced disruptions, and the gendered aspects of disaster response. Moreover, she examined Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change, geopolitical dynamics, and the imperative for adaptation and mitigation strategies. Ms Hayat underscored the importance of data-driven policy formulation and collective action to navigate the challenges posed by climate change while fostering resilience and sustainable development.

Gender Disparities in Environmental Impact

Ms Sara Hayat began by highlighting the disproportionate impact of environmental changes on women compared to men. She stressed the crucial role that women play in households and broader society, noting that their well-being directly affects the functionality and security of a state. Ms Hayat drew attention to cultural norms where women are often responsible for household tasks, sharing personal stories that underscored the challenges they face in accessing basic resources. For example, obtaining firewood for cooking has become increasingly difficult, as has accessing clean water, especially in remote areas. These

difficulties result in physical health issues such as headaches and back pain for women who must carry heavy loads of water over long distances. Additionally, women are more susceptible to wildlife attacks and sexual harassment while performing these tasks.

Economic Repercussions of Climate Change

Ms Sara Hayat also explored the economic ramifications of climate change, particularly regarding employment opportunities and household income. Given the traditional role of men as primary earners, disruptions caused by climate change further strain household finances, leading to a rise in domestic abuse cases. Additionally, highlighting the demographic significance of women, who make up around 49% of the population as per the 2017 census, Ms Hayat emphasised that women's well-being should be considered fundamental to national security. These comments underscored the necessity for policies interventions aimed at addressing gender disparities that are exacerbated by climate change, ultimately ensuring the resilience and security of societies.

Agriculture Sector Challenges and Migration Patterns

During her address, Ms Sara Hayat shed light on the profound impacts of climate change on the agriculture sector, accentuating the resulting migration patterns and their gender-specific challenges. She underscored how climate change has severely disrupted agricultural activities, leading to the displacement of millions who depend on farming for their

livelihoods. This has forced many to migrate, particularly from rural to urban areas, in search of alternative employment. However, Ms Hayat highlighted the unique challenges faced by women in this migration process, often left in vulnerable situations or confronting harsh living conditions accompanying their families. She noted that approximately 30 million climate migrants have contributed to the burgeoning populations of densely populated cities like Karachi and Lahore, exacerbating issues such as urban overcrowding, slum emergence, intensified resource scarcity, iob market competition, and elevated crime rates.

Furthermore, the discussion delved into the adverse effects of climate change on agriculture, particularly regarding crop quality and yield. Ms Hayat pointed out that traditional seeds ill-suited to climate change, combined with increased atmospheric carbon levels, have significantly reduced crop productivity and quality, aggravating food insecurity and potentially sparking civil unrest. Of significant concern is the limited economic opportunities available to women, who are heavily involved in the agriculture sector. As agricultural productivity declines, women lose their primary income source, heightening their vulnerability. Cultural barriers further impede their transition to alternative professions, compounding their economic challenges.

Gendered Aspects of Disaster Response

During the seminar, Ms Hayat highlighted the gendered aspects of disaster response, focusing particularly on flood-prone regions like Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. She pointed out that cultural and religious norms, such as the lack of swimming education for women, contribute significantly to their increased vulnerability during floods. Women, who are 16 times more likely to die in floods, often hesitate to accept aid from male rescuers due to cultural constraints.

"Empowering women with disaster response education is crucial to mitigate gendered vulnerabilities during natural disasters."

Ms Hayat stressed the importance of raising awareness and educating women on disaster preparedness and response to effectively address this issue. Empowering women with knowledge and skills, such as swimming, and fostering awareness about the significance of accepting aid during emergencies, can help communities better mitigate the risks associated with natural disasters.

Link between Climate Change and Security Threats

Ms Hayat also explored the connection between floods and terrorism in Pakistan, highlighting a concerning security implication. Insufficient data and limited civilian access to information hinder a comprehensive analysis of this link. However, it was noted that during natural disasters, religious organisations often provide assistance, leading some individuals to join extremist groups in exchange for aid.

This phenomenon underscores the urgent need for better access to data and resources for civilians to understand the

complex interplay between disasters and security threats. Additionally, efforts to provide alternative avenues for assistance during emergencies can help mitigate the risk of vulnerable individuals, particularly women, being exploited by extremist organisations.

Pakistan's Vulnerability to Climate Change

Ms Hayat highlighted Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change, emphasising its profound security implications often overlooked. Pakistan has emerged as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, attributed to several interconnected factors.

the exacerbates Pakistan's Firstly, large population susceptibility, as higher population density correlates with increased vulnerability. Adaptation and mitigation measures tend to have a higher success rate in countries with manageable populations, underscoring the urgency of addressing Pakistan's Secondly she demographic challenges. highlighted geophysical features of the country which make the country more vulnerable to climate change. Glacial melting, particularly in the northern regions, poses a significant concern, exacerbated by the encroachment of the Arabian Sea on coastal agricultural lands in the south. This geographical vulnerability underscores the imperative to develop adaptive strategies tailored to Pakistan's unique topography.

Lastly, Pakistan's geopolitical dynamics, characterised by tensions with neighbouring India and Afghanistan, exacerbate its vulnerability, particularly in the context of water scarcity disputes.

Additionally, low literacy rates further compound Pakistan's vulnerability, hindering effective climate resilience and adaptation efforts.

Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies

Ms Hayat spearheaded an in-depth discussion on the critical subject of adaptation and mitigation strategies aimed at mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change. She articulated that mitigation efforts are primarily geared towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions, a pivotal step in combatting climate change. This entails a concerted push towards promoting renewable energy sources such hydropower, and wind energy. Despite commendable progress in this arena, Pakistan confronts a spectrum of challenges, including the daunting hurdles of high costs associated with transitioning to renewable energy, infrastructural limitations, and persistent gaps in public awareness regarding the urgency of climate action.

Moreover, Ms Hayat shed light on Pakistan's ambitious endeavour to transition towards electric vehicles (EVs), setting a commendable target of achieving a 30% adoption rate by 2030. However, this laudable goal is not without its own set of impediments, as the nation grapples with infrastructural constraints and formidable cost barriers hindering the widespread adoption of EVs.

In addition to these initiatives, Ms Hayat underscored the ongoing efforts to bolster mitigation measures within industrial sectors. This encompasses a multifaceted approach, including initiatives aimed at improving waste management practices and implementing effective smoke treatment protocols. Such endeavours reflect a proactive stance towards mitigating the environmental footprint of industrial activities, thereby contributing to broader climate resilience efforts within Pakistan.

"Mitigation efforts in Pakistan should focus on renewable energy and electric vehicles.

While global efforts towards achieving net-zero emissions are commendable, Pakistan's resource constraints necessitate pragmatic approaches to climate mitigation. Pledging zero carbon emissions would be impractical given these limitations. Instead, a comprehensive approach addressing various socioeconomic and environmental factors is crucial for effective climate resilience and adaptation.

Ms Hayat highlighted the crucial role of adaptation in managing climate change impacts, emphasising strategies like empowering women through diversified livelihood sources and avoiding flood-prone areas. The "billion tree tsunami" initiative was also praised for its cost-effective afforestation efforts, contributing to global warming mitigation and creating employment opportunities.

Furthermore, proactive measures like investing in salineresistant agricultural seeds were discussed to tackle environmental challenges. Security implications of glacial melting and smog were addressed, emphasising the need for collective action, cross-border collaboration, and technological interventions to mitigate climate-induced risks.

"Adaptation strategies should include afforestation, saline-resistant seeds, and addressing glacial melt."

Conclusion

In her conclusion, Ms Hayat underscored the urgency of addressing the gendered dimensions of climate change and the critical role of adaptation and mitigation strategies in building resilience. She emphasised the need for collective responsibility, data-driven policy formulation, and cross-sectoral collaboration to effectively address the interconnected challenges posed by environmental shifts. By empowering women, embracing adaptive measures, and fostering cooperation, Pakistan can navigate the complexities of climate change while promoting sustainable development and safeguarding national security.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Air Marshal Asim Suleiman (Retd) President CASS Lahore

Air Marshal Asim Suleiman (Retd), President CASS, Lahore, in his concluding remarks, pointed out that Pakistan is right in the middle of the fight against climate change, even though it did very little to cause the problem. He remarked that the United Nations Secretary-General has rightly called Pakistan a "double victim". On one hand, we face the brunt of climate change's severe impacts; on the other, we are constrained by an outdated global financial system. This limits our access to crucial resources needed for adaptation and resilience.

Pakistan and Climate-induced Disasters

The President said that despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions, Pakistan has endured the harsh realities of climate change. The summer of 2022 brought monsoon rains nearly double the 30-year average, leading to devastating floods. These floods displaced 33 million people, took 1,400 lives, and resulted in economic losses amounting to \$30 billion. Such extreme weather events have become alarmingly common, signifying the urgent need to enhance our resilience.

"Despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions, Pakistan has endured the harsh realities of climate change."

Climate-Security Nexus

He said that the crisis does not stop at natural disasters. It extends to straining our economy, political stability, and social fabric, deepened by ethno-religious divisions. With limited adaptive capacity, climate change has escalated from a secondary issue to a pressing security concern. It threatens to disrupt our society, ignite conflicts, and increase intra-state violence.

"The crisis does not stop at natural disasters. It extends to straining our economy, political stability, and social fabric, deepened by ethno-religious divisions."

Food Security & Climate Change

Air Marshal Asim Suleiman (Retd) said that this is exemplified in the way agriculture, the backbone of our economy, has been hit hard, with reduced crop yields and increased vulnerability to weather extremes. This not only affects our rural communities, which form the heart of Pakistan's agrarian society, but also leads to displacement and rising poverty. Moreover, the health of our people is at risk from climate-related diseases, such as heatstroke, respiratory issues, and water-borne diseases following floods.

Trans-boundary Water Conflicts

The President said that on the external front, the stakes are elevated significantly in the context of Pakistan and India. The two nuclear-armed neighbours share the vital and vulnerable Indus Basin. This shared water resource, crucial for the

livelihoods and economies of both nations, is under increasing stress due to changing climate patterns. This not only increases existing tensions but also introduces a complex layer of transboundary water management challenges. Recognising this shared challenge as a priority can pave the way for collaborative efforts towards mitigating climate impacts, fostering peace, and ensuring the security and prosperity of both nations in the face of adversity.

Call for International Cooperation

He said that on its end, Pakistan has embarked on significant initiatives to combat these challenges. We are committed to the Paris Agreement, focusing on building a sustainable future. Yet, the journey is riddled with obstacles, including financial constraints and the need for technology transfer. Here, the importance of international cooperation shines through. Global financial assistance, technology transfer, and capacity-building are essential for us to meet our climate goals.

Adaptation and Resilience

The President said that looking forward, we must prioritise strengthening our infrastructure to combat climate impacts. This includes constructing advanced flood defences and developing heat-resistant crops. Harnessing renewable energy offers a beacon of hope for reducing emissions, with solar, wind, and hydroelectric power leading the way towards a greener economy.

"We must prioritise strengthening our infrastructure to combat climate impacts. This includes constructing advanced flood defences and developing heat-resistant crops."

Moreover, our reforestation and conservation efforts are vital for controlling carbon dioxide in the environment and protecting biodiversity. In this regard, public awareness and education are crucial for developing a culture of sustainability within Pakistan. Engaging the public in climate issues fosters a collective drive towards environmental management.

He said that as we navigate these turbulent times, it is important to remember that this journey towards a sustainable future is a shared endeavour. The materialisation of the 'Loss and Damage Fund' at COP28 is a welcome step, besides the 'Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty', 'Food and Agriculture Declaration', and the 'Climate, Relief, Recovery, and Peace Declaration'. However, concrete measures are needed to protect vulnerable states from the effects of climate change.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

Question 1: Who among us, whether from the forces, government agencies, law enforcement bodies, or academia, will step forward to assume responsibility for ensuring the effective implementation of our meticulously devised initiatives?

Ms Sara Hayat responded the insightful question and agreed that implementation often stands as the most significant obstacle in policy execution. Ms Hayat highlighted that it is imperative for the government departments to assume responsibility and ownership of their role instead of deflecting it elsewhere. She stressed the crucial importance of engaging academia in raising awareness and providing valuable data and suggestions. Ms Hayat called for involving student bodies, noting that youth significantly contribute engagement can to progress. Additionally, she underscored the essential role of civil society organisations and think tanks as vital intermediaries between government entities and effective action. While acknowledging the government's legal authority to sanction, Ms Hayat suggested that financing for implementation could be sourced from the private sector through innovative mechanisms such as public-private partnerships, which have gained global traction. In summary, she reiterated that while government departments bear primary responsibility, collaboration among academia, civil society, and the private sector is indispensable for achieving meaningful progress in policy implementation.

Mr Ali Taugeer Sheikh, also contributed to the discussion, highlighting the need to reassess the current mind set, particularly concerning climate change. He emphasised the longstanding urgency of addressing climate change, which may have been evident two or three decades ago. He mentioned his authorship of the first Punjab climate change approximately a decade ago which remained in draft form for about eight or nine years due to a lack of prioritisation. Additionally, Mr Sheikh emphasised the critical need to reconceptualise the approach to finance. He highlighted that all international finance should now be regarded as climate finance. It is no longer sufficient to compartmentalise funding into separate categories such as education, health, or urban planning. Instead, each sector must incorporate a climate component, making them climate-smart and resilient. The speaker recalling his experience in Ahmedabad, India, approximately 10 years ago, Mr Sheikh referenced his involvement in developing their heat management policy, which later served as a model for Karachi's heatwave management plan. Furthermore, the speaker stressed the importance of integrating climate considerations into curriculum development and teacher training to ensure awareness and preparedness for climate challenges.

The speaker drew attention to a critical scenario in India where newborn babies and their mothers faced significant vulnerability due to the location of the maternity ward on the second floor, directly exposed to the sun. He emphasised the considerable challenge of relocating entire wards or wings to cooler areas downstairs. This illustration underscored the urgent necessity to consider climate finance in all sectors, including healthcare. Mr Sheikh cautioned against deluding ourselves into thinking otherwise, asserting that climate finance is integral to all aspects of funding.

Mr Sheikh highlighted that combating climate change within our systems demands a fundamental shift. He pointed out a promising initiative at the federal level, where the precursor PC2 must undergo climate-proofing alongside PC1 to climate-proof it. This involves integrating climate-smart elements into concept notes and templates at various stages of project development. Mr Sheikh emphasised that the entire project approval process, including PC1, PC2, and subsequent phases (PC3, PC4, PC5, etc.), should incorporate climate-smart strategies and monitoring mechanisms for climate adaptation and resilience throughout the project lifecycle. After project implementation, he stressed the importance of systematic data collection processes to track climate adaptation outcomes and performance, informing future decision-making and enhancing climate resilience strategies. Furthermore, the speaker urged that even projects at the provisional level must adhere to climate-proofing standards established by the government of Pakistan. He highlighted that this transformative process necessitates significant policy reforms, including the introduction of new formats, templates, and budget allocations. Overall, he reiterated that this journey

toward transformation requires comprehensive policy overhauls, data analysis, and refined investment strategies.

Elaborating the point further, Mr Sheikh stated that it is crucial to understand that no amount of international finance can substitute for national funding in addressing the climate crisis. He drew attention to staggering figures, indicating an 800% increase in resources needed to adequately tackle climate change. Therefore, he stressed the importance of younger generations comprehending the necessity of integrating climate considerations into every aspect of governance and decision-making. Addressing the audience, Mr Sheikh advocated for reforming the entire budgetary system, which is a long-term endeavour. He argued that this would require embedding climate data generation and analysis into our processes to refine investment strategies. He asserted that there is no substitute for national finance in addressing this crisis, arguing that no amount of international funding can sufficiently resolve our challenges.

Question 2: There is considerable discussion about mitigating the effects of smog. What are your thoughts on using artificial rain as a viable solution for this challenge?

Mr Sheikh initiated his response with a light-hearted remark, joking that cancer cannot be cured with aspirin. Recounting his experience, he narrated a journey in Lahore as he ventured towards the Data Sahib shrine in an open-top bus, he noticed the pollution taking its toll, causing difficulty in breathing and darkening his face. Mr Sheikh observed from the upper deck a scene of bustling with activity. Shops spilled their merchandise onto the sidewalks, while street food vendors lined the edges. Further ahead, shopkeepers had spread out clothes for sale on the road, and rickshaw drivers awaited passengers. Therefore, a large portion of the road was occupied by encroachments, leaving only a narrow passage for traffic to navigate through, resulting in congestion. The speaker argued that administrative solution seemed simplistic: encroachments. However, he could not help but consider the livelihoods of the shopkeepers at stake, recognising that those individuals have families to support. Consequently, he proposed an alternative approach i.e., establish designated areas where such a dense population can conduct their livelihood activities without resorting to encroachments.

Another concern that emerged was the quality of fuel. The speaker stated that while the Punjab government does not directly import fuel as it is handled by the federal government, there remains an issue with the quality of the fuel being imported.

Despite the desire to improve, Mr Sheikh acknowledged that the Punjab government's hands are tied due to the fuel grading system. The fuel imported is of C-grade quality, yet consumers are charged A-grade prices for it. This disparity contributes to the gap that sustains the country's operations. Improving fuel quality is crucial to reducing harmful emissions. However, Mr Sheikh emphasised that Punjab alone cannot address this issue, despite being the largest province.

The one thing that the speaker asserted categorically was that the smog was not originating from India. He highlighted that there was no system in place to confirm or refute that claim. He argued that people often resort to blaming India when they are hesitant to attribute something to a specific cause. Mr Sheikh emphasised that it was implausible for the air to travel from there to here and not the other way around. In fact, he noted that the air should have dispersed significantly by the time it arrived. Contrary to this, the dense smog faced locally was a clear indicator of local generation. Mr Sheikh deemed it a highly complex provincial issue, which is frequently discussed in various meetings as Pakistan had become a global case study.

Mr Sheikh called for the examination of the issue in three contexts. Firstly, he emphasised considering the livelihoods of people and ensuring they have designated spaces for earning and sustenance. He urged to avoid forcing them into encroaching on public areas and violating laws. Secondly, he stressed the importance of significant investment in public

transportation, advocating for accessible routes connecting all parts of the city, not just specific areas. Thirdly, he proposed transitioning to more affordable modes of transportation and fuels. Mr Sheikh highlighted that long-life batteries and electric vehicles (EVs) are the future, with many companies worldwide investing in these technologies. He also noted that several countries are committing to selling only high-quality fuels.

While recognising Mr Sheikh's insight as informative, Ms Sara Hayat added a few points to the discussion. She shared views regarding the implementation of cloud seeding or artificial rain, noting that the data showed very little difference in air quality on days when these methods were utilised. Ms Hayat observed that the improvement was minimal even the next day, suggesting that rain alone does not make a significant difference, particularly if it is limited. She emphasised that only substantial rain and wind to carry away air pollution can have a real effect on cloud seeding. In contrast, a public holiday a few days later resulted in muchimproved air quality in Lahore than what was achieved after cloud seeding. She asserted this noticeable difference in air quality was due to the reduction in vehicular emissions due to the public holiday. Furthermore, she referenced the Punjab government's smog report, according to which, vehicle emissions, including trucks and motorcycles, were identified as the primary source of smog. Additionally, industrial emissions and power generation were highlighted as significant contributors, particularly concerning Lahore's poor urban planning. Ms Hayat emphasised the presence of various small

industries within the city and a considerable number on the outskirts, such as textile and power generation plants. Lastly, she noted that crop burning stood as the third reason for smog in Puniab.

Ms Hayat proposed that solutions need to be local and focused on addressing the sources of emissions, which she considers manageable. She emphasised public transportation as the primary solution, advocating for green transportation such as electric or biomass-powered options, as opposed to relying on petrol and diesel for buses and metro lines, which she believes minimises the benefits. Additionally, she suggested creating pedestrian-friendly cities despite acknowledging that Pakistan's weather may not always be conducive to this. Drawing from observations of European countries, she noted their practice of planting numerous trees to encourage pedestrian activity and provide shade. Ms Hayat stressed the importance of industries implementing filtration mechanisms in their chimneys to remove filtered gases, asserting this as a more effective solution than cloud seeding. Ms Hayat pointed out that cloud seeding is costly and meddling with nature can have unintended consequences. She gave example of cloud seeding in Dubai and Abu Dhabi, which resulted in drought in Yemen. Towards the end, Ms Hayat asserted that nature operates on its own terms, and it is best not to interfere with it.

Here again, Mr Sheikh added a few points, elaborating on the historical context of an old Russian technology frequently used in Central Asia for the past three or four decades. He emphasised the extensive operations during the Soviet era, where rockets were launched into clouds alongside substances like salt or ammonium gas to induce raindrops, sometimes leading to hailstorms and significant damage to crops such as cotton. Mr Sheikh underscored that while this technology has been available in the public domain for some time, there's little necessity to resort to shooting from below. He cautioned against the use of aircraft, missiles, and similar methods due to their inherent dangers, suggesting that such elaborate methods should only be entertained in dire emergencies or specific events like VIP landings or the Olympics. Instead, he advocated focusing efforts on addressing the real issues at hand.

Question 3: One of the effects and repercussions of, global warming is the rapid melting of, icebergs and glaciers. Considering that Pakistan has a huge number of glaciers all around, and they are melting, apparently, rapidly. So how serious is, this problem for our country, in terms of flooding and other adverse effects it would have? Also, what kind of steps can we take to mitigate this problem?

Mr Sheikh emphasised that Pakistan relies on 70 to 80 percent of its surface water from the melting glaciers in its northern regions, highlighting the critical role of glaciers in the country's water resources. He noted that all of Pakistan's water is transboundary as it shares borders with China, India, and Afghanistan as lower riparian states. Expressing concern, Mr Sheikh mentioned the alarming projections by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that indicate the possible disappearance of glaciers by the 2040s. He pointed out that glaciers are melting worldwide, citing examples such as the recent disappearance of the last glacier in Venezuela in 2023 and significant reductions in glaciers in the European Alps and other regions. However, he mentioned one exception in a western Himalayan area where glaciers appear to be still expanding, although this represents less than 1 percent of Pakistan's total glaciers. This underscores the urgent need to address climate change impacts on glaciers, which are crucial water sources for Pakistan's sustainability.

He mentioned that Pakistan's glaciers are melting, and scientists are closely monitoring them. What is concerning is the increasing

occurrence of heat waves, which leads to more water flow downstream during off times. This situation has both advantages and disadvantages. Mr Sheikh emphasised Pakistan's reliance on glacial melt from Afghanistan, especially during the driest period when water is most needed. He stressed that this is a critical time for Pakistan's national integrity and cohesion to address political grievances related to water distribution. However, he also lamented the management and governance issues, particularly the excessive use of water in the four districts bordering Punjab. These districts are predominantly used by farmers, including those from influential political families, who grow water-intensive rice crops.

Mr Sheikh pointed out that this approach goes against common sense. He acknowledged that addressing these issues is not easy, but it is essential. While it is beyond Pakistan's or any scientist's capacity to stop the process entirely, efforts to reduce accelerated global warming are crucial. Therefore, Pakistan should fully support initiatives aiming to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees under the Paris Agreement. Mr Sheikh highlighted the potential role of Pakistan's foreign office and diplomatic efforts in this regard. He also suggested that Pakistan's scientific community and others should commit to achieving net-zero emissions to contribute positively to climate action.

Ms Hayat expressed deep concern regarding the serious issue of glacial melt, particularly in the Himalayan region. She referred to a notable study projecting that by 2080, we could lose up to 60% of our glaciers. While acknowledging the alarming nature of such studies, she stressed the importance of considering these trajectories when formulating policies.

Transitioning to the topic of GLOFs, Ms Hayat warned about the significant risk they pose downstream. When glacial lakes form, especially in unprepared areas, they can lead to sudden and devastating flooding. In Pakistan alone, there are around 44 GLOFs that pose a severe threat downstream. She mentioned ongoing efforts by the Ministry of Climate Change, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to address this issue. Ms Hayat also discussed the adverse effects of GLOFs, including forced migration due to melting glaciers and subsequent property and livelihood losses. She emphasised the urgent need to control gaseous emissions at their source to mitigate global warming and reduce glacier melt. While she mentioned innovative ideas like covering ice with reflective sheets, she acknowledged the impracticality of such measures for large glaciers.

On the mitigation front, she stressed the importance of investing in feasible technologies to save glaciers. For adaptation, she recommended conducting studies to identify high-risk glaciers and ensuring that no human settlements or agriculture activities occur in these vulnerable areas. Additionally, Ms Hayat highlighted the crucial role of early warning systems, especially for communities in northern regions heavily reliant on glaciers for their livelihoods and safety.

Question 4: We talk about issues and solutions ranging from technological advancement to unequal repercussions on one gender when it comes to climate change, why we are not discussing climate justice since Pakistan is among the worst impacted countries Pakistan?

Ms Hayat, while addressing the question, highlighted the crucial nature of the climate justice debate and appreciated its significance. She stressed that this conversation should not be taken lightly and consistently emphasised the importance of taking action against climate change for anyone who can do so. Ms Hayat pointed out the unfair burden placed on countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, and low-lying island nations, which suffer the most from climate impacts despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions. For example, Pakistan's contribution is less than 0.8%. Yet, it consistently ranks among the most impacted nations, often in the top 10, as seen in 2023.

However, Ms Hayat argued against refraining from action simply because these nations are not significant contributors to global warming. Such a stance, she noted, would only undermine collective efforts. Instead, she advocated for asserting that addressing climate change is essential for the well-being of all nations, regardless of their contributions. Additionally, Ms Hayat emphasised the need to recognise that the most vulnerable segments of society, particularly in rural areas, are disproportionately affected by climate change despite their lower emissions. Achieving a balance and ensuring appropriate compensation for those most affected is crucial.

Mr Sheikh, while adding to the debate, highlighted the importance of domestic climate justice as a foundational step towards achieving international climate justice. He emphasised the concept of a "Just Transition", which aims to ensure that vulnerable populations are not negatively impacted by global transitions. Using an example from Lahore, he illustrated how efforts to control emissions by removing rickshaws from roads could disproportionately harm marginalised rickshaw owners and their families. Mr Sheikh argued that such actions would be unjust, as they would undermine livelihoods and core values. Instead, he advocated for transitioning society in a manner that prioritises and addresses the interests of those already disadvantaged.

Furthermore, Mr Sheikh highlighted disparities in policies, citing the presence of a BMW charging station in Kohsar market, Islamabad, as an example of inequitable approaches. He urged for a reassessment of subsidies, concessions, and import policies to align with principles of justice. Additionally, he emphasised the need for solutions that accommodate street vendors rather than displacing them.

Question 5: There has been talk about managing the onslaught of climate change locally. So should local wisdom, which is very entrenched, not be part of this climate resilience? So, what is your opinion on the fact that policies are being made on higher government levels without the involvement of local stakeholders?

Ms Hayat, in response to the question, highlighted the challenge of effectively engaging all stakeholders. She noted ongoing efforts to involve policymakers and other relevant parties, emphasising the importance of clearly defining stakeholders for climate change initiatives. Ms Hayat stressed that stakeholders encompass not only the government but also civil society organisations, think tanks, academia, and the private sector. She further pointed out that every individual, including concerned mothers, becomes a stakeholder when their children's health is threatened by climate change.

Ms Hayat identified a key challenge in getting people to take climate change seriously, particularly the crucial role of raising awareness. She noted that policymakers often overlook this stage as it may not seem glamorous but highlighted its fundamental importance in ensuring the effectiveness of policies and legislative measures. Insufficient investment in awareness-building can diminish the impact of otherwise good policies. Ms Hayat emphasised the need to raise ample awareness to help people understand the direct impacts of climate change and motivate them to take action.

Moreover, she underscored the importance of proactive measures, cautioning against a reactive approach that waits for disasters like floods to prompt action. Ms Hayat stressed the value of having sufficient data and ongoing discussions to ensure that people recognise the seriousness of climate change and take necessary actions promptly.

Regarding local wisdom, Ms Hayat highlighted the significance of introspection within homes and society's core structure. She encouraged individuals to reflect on their roles in contributing to climate change and actively engage in efforts to mitigate or adapt to its effects. Ms Hayat praised civil society's potential to drive change, citing the example of organising climate strikes nationwide in 2019 through an organisation called Climate Action. She stressed that every individual holds the power to make a difference through actions such as raising awareness, participating in discussions about climate change, minimising vehicle emissions, or reducing food waste. These seemingly small actions, when done collectively, can yield substantial results in combating climate change.

Mr Sheikh shed light on the evolving dynamics surrounding local wisdom and its impact on agriculture in Pakistan. He reflected on a time when farmers could predict weather patterns based on centuries-old inherited knowledge. However, with climate change disrupting traditional farming practices, this invaluable wisdom is now at risk. Mr Sheikh highlighted findings from surveys indicating significant shifts in farming timelines,

emphasising the growing uncertainty faced by farmers. This uncertainty not only affects individual farmers but also has broader implications for Pakistan's food security.

Addressing the skeptics who might dismiss the issue as solely the concern of farmers, Mr Sheikh stressed the need for a holistic approach. He argued that safeguarding the interests of farmers is crucial for the welfare of all Pakistani citizens and for ensuring food security. Expressing skepticism towards traditional approaches like capacity building and awareness campaigns, Mr Sheikh advocated for a more proactive stance from the government. He believed that resources should be directed towards directly assisting farmers and providing necessary services instead of investing in conventional methods. This, he asserted, is a more effective way of leveraging existing capacities to address the challenges faced by farmers and safeguard Pakistan's agricultural sector.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

1 Establish Dedicate Institute

The federal government through the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination should create a dedicated authority to oversee disaster preparedness and resilience efforts, enhancing coordination and response mechanisms.

2 Climate Diplomacy

The Ministry of Climate Change and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should take a coordinated approach to increase international climate financing and green technology transfers through a robust climate diplomacy campaign, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

3 Climate Smart Agriculture

The department of agriculture and other stakeholder institutions should develop adaptive strategies for climate smart cropping patterns and other agriculture practices to ensure food security and agricultural sustainability amid changing weather patterns, shrinking water availability and climate-induced disasters.

4 Mainstream Climate in Development

The government needs to devise strategies for integrating climate risk assessments into development planning for various sectors such as agriculture, water management, urban planning, and construction. There is a need to incorporate climate-smart strategies and monitoring mechanisms into all stages of project development.

5 Collaborate for Climate Resilience

A well-coordinated, whole-of-the-government approach is required for developing efficient climate resilience by taking on board all levels and agencies of government as well as private sector and civil society with fully funded local governments at the forefront.

6 Women Inclusive Decision Making

Effective adaptation and mitigation strategies and sustainable development require the inclusion of women in decision-making processes at all levels for which disaster management authorities and other relevant departments should devise framework for gender-inclusive policies and mechanisms

7 Climate Awareness

Climate action and social change must hinge upon awareness and data-driven scientific knowledge for which education departments and other stakeholders should take appropriate measure to incorporate knowledge about climate change into curriculum supplemented by awareness campaigns initiated with the help of civil society.

SPEAKERS' PROFILES



Mr Ali Tauqeer Sheikh

Member, Pakistan Climate Change Council

Mr Ali Taugeer Sheikh is a climate change specialist, focusing on low-carbon and resilient development, international climate finance, and just transition for an equitable world. Currently he is serving as the Member OF Climate Change Council and as Member from Pakistan to the Loss and Damage fund Board. He is also a consultant with the World Bank and advisor to Planning Commission of Pakistan and Ministry of Climate Change Pakistan. He has engaged in the design, development and delivery of several regional, national, and sub-national level projects, programs, and portfolios. Deeply committed to transformational change, he has managed diverse multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral teams comprised of climate scientists, policy planners, think-tanks, and activist groups.

Mr Sheikh has served on several national commissions and international committees including the Advisory Group on Learning and Evaluation and the Transformational Change and Learning Partnership (TCLP), both set-up by the Climate Investment Fund (CIF), on behalf of the World Bank and other multilateral development banks. He was the Founding Director & CEO of Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD)

Pakistan and Asia director of Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN). Currently serving as the Climate Change Senior Advisor at the World Bank. He serves on the boards of several non-profit and private sector organisations. He is member of Pakistan Climate Change Council, chaired by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. He is a frequent columnist on climate and water-related issues for Pakistan's national newspaper, Dawn and the News. He is a frequent electronic media commentator and has appeared on such channels as Al Jazera, BBC, DW and all major national channels.



Mr Ahmad Rafay Alam

Environmental Lawyer & Activist

Ahmad "Rafay" Alam is a Pakistani environmental lawyer and activist and co-founder of Saleem, Alam & Co., a firm that specialises in the energy, water, natural resources, and urban infrastructure sectors. As one of Pakistan's leading environment lawyers, Mr Alam regularly advises the federal and provincial governments, the World Bank, ADB, IFC and a number of INGOs on issues of policy and strategy in these sectors, and he provides corporate clients strategic sustainability insights.

Mr Alam has served as Chairman of the Board of two public sector utilities: the Lahore Electric Supply Company and the Lahore Waste Management Company. As founding Vice-President of the Urban Unit he over saw the growth of the Punjab's only public sector urban think-tank. He also serves as a Member of the Pakistan Climate Change Council, the Punjab Environment Protection Council, the Hisaar Foundation's Think Tank on the Rational Use of Water, and as Advisor to Air Quality Asia.



Ms Sara Hayat

Climate Change Expert

Ms Sara Hayat is an environmental lawyer, climate change specialist, and climate change, sustainability, and resilience consultant. She specialises in climate change law and policy and has worked on multiple aspects of climate change in Pakistan, including advising the Government on preparing Pakistan's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in 2021. She is an internationally renowned climate advocate. Her major consultancy endeavours include working with The World Bank as a climate change adaptation specialist for the Sindh Climate Resilience Project, the United States Institute of Peace suggesting potential collaboration strategies between the US and Pakistan in combating climate change, UNDP advising the Government of Pakistan on revising Pakistan's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for submission to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement, Amnesty International focusing on communicating Climate Change & Smog in Pakistan and exploring the nexus between Climate Change & Human Rights in Pakistan, and Oxfam International, studying Climate Change-induced migration in Sindh, Pakistan.



Air Marshal Asim Suleiman (Retd)

President, CASS Lahore

Air Marshal Asim Suleiman (Retd) graduated from the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) Academy in 1978 and has flown a wide assortment of fighter aircraft from the PAF's inventory during his flying career. Air Marshal Asim Suleiman (Retd) is a graduate of the National Defence University, Islamabad and Defence Services and Staff College, Dhaka. He holds a master's degree in Defence and Strategic Studies from Quaid-i Azam University, Islamabad.

He has been a part of several Operational and Training Squadrons, including the Combat Commanders' School as an instructor. His command assignments include command of a Combat Squadron and an Operational Base. He served as an Air Adviser at the Pakistan High Commission in India. His numerous staff appointments include serving as Staff Officer in different capacities to three Chiefs of the Air Staff, Director-General Air Intelligence, Deputy Chief of Air Staff (Support) and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff (Administration). After retirement, he served as Director General of the Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority. He was also nominated as Chairman PIA. Air Marshal Asim Suleiman (Retd) is a recipient of the Hilal-i-Imtiaz (M) and Sitara-i-Imtiaz (M). He was also awarded the Sitara-i-Basalat and Imtiazi Sanad.



Ameer Abdullah Khan

Senior Researcher, CASS Lahore

Mr Ameer Abdullah Khan is a Senior Researcher at CASS, Lahore and a doctoral fellow in International Relations at the National Defence University of Pakistan. Previously Mr Khan has served as a Lecturer and Researcher at prestigious institutions such as the National Defence University and MY University. In strategic domains he remained associated as Research Fellow with the South Asian Strategic Stability Institute in Islamabad and as the Team Lead Research & Analysis Centre at TAMBRO EXOP Gmbh.

Mr Khan worked as consultant with the National Disaster Management Authority and the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission. His international consultancy experience encompasses projects with the Foreign Commonwealth Development Office UK, GIZ Germany, and the Accountability Lab International, reflecting his global outlook and engagement in diverse spheres of environment, policy and development. A prolific writer, Mr Khan has authored numerous research papers, op-eds, book chapters and conference & seminar papers on various facets of International Relations.

PRESS RELEASE

The Centre for Aerospace & Security Studies (CASS), Lahore, hosted a seminar titled 'Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests' on 7 March 2024. The event discussed the challenges that Pakistan faces in the wake of global climate change, which can potentially threaten state security and social cohesion.

The seminar commenced with opening remarks by Mr Ameer Abdullah Khan, Senior Researcher at CASS, Lahore, who spoke about the different aspects in which climate change is interrelated with the national security of Pakistan. This was followed by a keynote address by Mr Ali Taugeer Sheikh, member Loss & Damage Fund Board and World Bank Consultant, who spoke about strategic preparedness in the face of ecological uncertainty while outlining policies and priorities from global to domestic levels. Mr Ahmed Rafay Alam, an environmental lawyer, shed light on governance-related challenges, which augment climate-induced threats Pakistan's security. The last speaker, Ms Sarah Hayat, Climate Law and Policy Expert, discussed the need for climate adaptation and mitigation as a way forward to a secure future for Pakistan.

In his concluding remarks, Air Marshal Asim Suleiman (Retd), President, CASS Lahore, said that despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions, Pakistan has endured the harsh realities of climate change. He highlighted that the crisis does not stop at natural disasters, rather it extends to straining the economy, political stability, and social fabric of Pakistan, besides intensifying regional tensions. The President acknowledged Pakistan's initiatives to combat climate change, however, he stressed the need for international cooperation, considering this to be a shared endeavour.

The seminar highlighted various key points. The speakers pointed out how certain lapses in management in the past have contributed to the escalating severity of climate change threats. They also emphasised the need for inclusive climate-resilient strategies at the federal, provincial and local levels. They further suggested to bridge the knowledge-policy gap pertaining to climate change. They also stressed the urgency of boosting efforts to enhance international climate finance inflows. The seminar concluded with a unanimous call for proactive decisions to safeguard Pakistan's national security interests.

SUMMARY OF THE HEADLINES

Sr No.	Newspaper	Title
1	Timeline News	Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests
2	The World Ambassador	Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests
3	The Europe Today	Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests
4	The Gulf Observer	Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests
5	News Lark	Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests
6	Daily Times	Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests
7	Daily Asian Sun	Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests
8	Daily Rule	Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests
9	Islamabad Post Metrolite	CASS hosts seminar on 'climate resilience'
10	Daily Asia Today	Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests

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Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness, Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests





Climate Resilience and Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests

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Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests

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Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests



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Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests

March R. 2024



By ABID CHAUDHRY TWA

The Gulf Observer

Environment



Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests

TGO News Service () March 8, 2024



Islamabad, The Gulf Observer: Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests The Centre for Aerospace & Security Studies (CASS), Lahore, hosted a seminar titled 'Climate Resilience & Strategic Preparedness: Safeguarding Pakistan's Security Interests'. The event discussed the challenges that Pakistan faces in the wake of global climate change, which can potentially threaten state security social cohesion.



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کُرَاقَ مِی سَمَاحِی کےمشادات کے تحق کے لئے ما تولیاتی آلود کی سے شکنے کے ٹی افور بنگائی اقدامات جلداز جلد الى الوليق تبديلون كے ياكتان برائے تقي اُرات كا جازون كا بارون كا تقط اور بدتى تم آخل كيلے تطرب كا باعث من مكتاج

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کے روان مال مادایاتی توفیل کے واکنوں منطقہ یا جی انجیزی ہیں۔ آنیاں کے کہا کہ افاعد بالمعامل مقراع کے والائر کار کر الرق ب في الروية بالدار الإلهاب الإلهام والتورك بالمناطق المناطق المناطق المراكزة المراكزة المراكزة المراكزة المناطق المناطق المناطقة ام آقی کے لے معنی تر آخرے کا باعث ان تک احادام کا ادارات سے ماریہ تعارف کا کرا یا جانے کی خوات کی خود شار انسانی میں انداز ارتکا کیا۔ ورسال كلفة كا أعار الدس مع والدعية الله والعال كالمنظل مخوط على جدائية البيل شاهدو إكر عالى والموافئ التوك يالمنط رارة الرام المنظرة والكالم عدد المنافي المنافي كلاد مك الدائ الكتاب الأسترابط الرامة المنافي عن المنافي المنافي المنافية continue to me the series distribution of the continue of the continue to وترق والان الما المطالب كالمام على المارك كالمعالي المعالية والمستان المعالية والمعالية والمعالية والمعالمة المعالمة والمعالمة المعالمة ال تك من والتعريب المقابل المان العالمات المائل العالم ما تعالمات كا مان المنتح كا جان المراح كا المان الم عراض خاملياتي تجرانت ناورا كناه خانس كالمتكسك كماليان بيدام وسناوج كرومتنا كيديك والتابي وأوكا فيوسية ك الله الأولام والمورة الإن المال المال المراكز المال المواقعة المالة المالة المواقعة المواقعة المواقعة المالة المواقعة enisacine enicheron medicales etablication etablication de de la constant SEEL ON BUILDED GARLUMENTORE STEEL STEEL OF وكالياسمان في طاب كالمون في البياطاب مرواه العامية عالى العاباتي آلونك كذافرت القويرنا في الداعات الدون في الم



ر المعالم المعالم

امد وبهت اور فودا من وي المحموظة ل لطبية ما تعلم كايدة م DAILY QUAID PESHAWAR Member APNS Member CPNE ملى قوى الماتى كالتحفظ



Endedontende de la contrata del la contrata de la contrata del la contrata de la contrata del la contrata de la contrata de la contrata de la contrata de la contrata del la contrata

با قاعد تقديق شدورة اعت ABC موجئان كاحقق ترجمان اية يشر الإبارين Daily KHABARDAR Ph: 081-2855686 Pax: 081-2837383 ardarqta@gmail.com -1445 The 20246 19 mins

حقة بالما كالرك كالإسادات الله المديم بالأحلاما في المنابع الأمام المالية بعاله إلها أي كالأرك علامة موسياتي تتبديليوس سيديها ؤكي تتعسبه عملي الياكستان كي قومي سلامتي كالشحة

۔ تھے بنے وی کہ ماحالیاتی تبدیل سے محلق علی البدان جی حواود خاد کہ لاتم کنے جائے کی شرورے KENDE GOT JEVEL SINCE 14072444444 آ العبداد المسائل المدان المدان من المحاص المواحد المراسي عيد والمدائد الدايان المحاودة والمرادة المرادة المرادة المرادة والمرادة وال dura de Language aparel o and of a sol الماك شاهر بعده للط شارات في عاري الماك ال با الإيلان والكاملة أن المسابق الإي الكاملة الإيلان الكاملة الكاملة الإيلان الكاملة الكاملة الكاملة ا UNEC MERCHANIC MANAGERIA الانتهارة والمراجد لاستان الأكراف الماني كالموا وعاء بخاريها الكاميان سك مهدا حملياتي فعزارو كي الدروائل اختال المتكا England Fred Gart Burnel William Land الاعلى معالى والمالي المالية المالية والمالية والمالية المالية JUNES STEVER LUNG LOW DE LING LANGE THE OF LE الدني سنتعلق عي مهاي من مواده فالألخ نك باست كي الده المين مدة وورياك واستداقه والكال التوجه المان يا والتاقيم البيناك. عود عد ميداد الله والله والأوافق كه الأوافق المان Edited & color from the and secured L' Will de Marie Will

بالاسامال تبديل عنها كالمساك والتال كالم في معالى المنظل هذا الراجد المساور والى والمالي الله في الماري من المناسخ من المناسخة على المناسخ المناسخ المناسخ المناسخة 14 m - \$0 6 co bear of End for more - 100 261 6 وكالما والمرابعة المرابعة المرابعة والمنافعة والمنافعة والمرابعة والمرابعة والمنافعة و 3424342 ELANTHER COS 3442 etone attinioner university ないことがいいとといいというということ CONTRACTOR STREET باخلياتي خطرت ويتعاده مياد كالكافر بالاستاجي والراميان أوا خراي هر بالاستان بياحث والماولة المائيان بياحاد يااي EMBLINE HE WASHING THE WALLEST 100 fell felly me the man dit of well with the



باكري باكتتان كالمتفقل محفوظ بنايا حاسكتا بيدييتاريه

رما حوالیاتی آلود کی کے فقصانات کا سامنا کرنے والے مما لک شرفعایاں ہے دعا" ر التوان الموان الموان التوان على الموان الموان التوان الموان الأرحرري في والتاكم أركن المرية المحاك

طبت في المال أن المال كالمن المال كالمن المال LUBS DYFIGURELLE Jay poplant Bay wal **のないかからなんだっかんと** EUBRUPYLUPINE BU ニートゥンティアノアトリカランコート キレントイトラスカイントレーション からいこんけいかんしんけん الله المعالمة الماسية كالمحارث المال الم おおとことかけいかところをしかり جائے وال الکنے محمول کا جا اور اور اور الکنے میں اس کے بچھ عمر کی میں ان کور ہوگ ہے اور محمول کا مال کے سے کارک ان کے ملک کے بیان کا استان میں اس کا استان کی استان کی استان کے اور اور ان کی کھنا ہے ك المال ك المال المال عن المال ا

ال ساحلة الحيلة عرب للراجعات أ CAROLAND LANGEL JY منال عدد المان من المان على الدائل منظم من والد العراجة بالله في أرق في المنازية منظم عنو المواد الما الكاسدان الكالوالد سكادوان عراد ال و الكان الط محد أن القريد العد عد مريد ا ensulation frame. بالتان لا مالي ماليال ألمال ك 146 على الميا الميل صيده م يكان المثل المتاد الكسامة إلى SULVE SUNGIFICAN

الورق كي معر الراج ب عياد ك كي الم علت كل يدول جاسة بحل على علا استیک دولاد ٹائل ہوں۔ انون نے تجاج وق کر انوایائی تھر کی سے حقق کمی میدان بی م جدود کا کو کم کے جائے تی خرورے

عى كايال بد الإن ل عروي كاكريالان بد الله ل الدواياكر وسط الكد الخرف في الكوار الكريم الكروياك بالكراث على مطارع الرواياكر وسط الكر もいろかん ひょかいがな かいか かんかん からんないかんかいかんかん جد فراال بهد خرود كي ب- يجين راي خلقة أدداد باعتام في اداك إلتال LLUCAURLGRYNS رائل عاد المساول المساول عاد المساول المساول المالي المساول المساول المساول المساول المساول المساول المساول ا والتما ي المرائع في كالمواد المالية عن المساول المساول المساول المساول المساول المساول المساول المساول المساول

عوال کے اور کی بداگاناں کے ج

والإلى الغراث كي النات عن الشاقر ويكما

Jupidu Senna Luning

عراس خاول الاعادة



مقترقارا يروآسيس اينذ سيكورني استثريز بين يبيينار يرشركا كأكروب فوثو



ما کی ما تواپائی تبدیلیاں کے باکستان برایے کل اُر است کا ما زوایا گیاہ کرر یا کی تحقیقہ ہو تاتی بھی تا بھی خطر ما کی ما تواپائی تبدیلی کے باکستان برایے کی اُر است کا ما زوایا گیاہ کرر یا کی تحقیقہ ہو تاتی بھی تھا۔

artyvisiaideljistes attoraktussidelikasoolijos devottuvidelikasootja تكول الأواف والدعى ليكري الكواف المتحادث والتحادث والمتأوات والماسية عمل المن المتعادد والرياف المتوكر كالكوم للسياش جَن كا خلق موسول توليل سر بين كا تقت الله المراه الله يت كا الراجمة في الله بين المراجمة في المراجمة ف ك دوان عالى اعلى على تعليان ك إكتاب ، حقظ بالتي الكورك إلى اللها عالى ك كا ك ب كران الله الإيران المان المنافع المنافعة المنا ر من المستقد ا من المستقد الم رير و معدد على كالمعدد الله والمعدد عدد المعدد المع -BASREPARACENTELLAT CHARLESTERS BIREVILLE # 23 يك عداد في المائيل الابال الابالياس الله المائل الول كالمناف المائل المائل السادار المالك الدائلة المالية والعالمة المالية ك الديال ول قرار المحروم والوال المال medicatortications attornetions ないころのでんけいかからしてる あっていはとこのことと المرسى كالمعاملات كالمح عادد بالمالال الالان المالان ا مكل احداث في العديد كالمول في العدال مرداد الدون بالى المولي المول كالفرا

خرورت شيدال يجازى المراجه تساقيل اللان والمناحل على يورا والالان كالأكرافي SEP LINGER BUTCHELT のでんというしいけるは - 日のとの HENCHEN BURNES - BEDEVIN الإنكابات كالروء ب الهن المادور الدومتواك وكالماست بمسارة أماكا أواسة كى خرور عد يدورال ديم عالى قالى كال كى جا فراكو الإعاري عيد كالكاري الكار أوادا 的多人的人 OCE-GIOMELDIL الفروقا كالقراف يتباد يلد في كال



املة إلى المراقبة بالبارية بيكورة المشري بالباب عدم بي تبريان بريان كرة ق مان كانتفار كان بريان بمناز كان بالب



عالى ما المابي تبديليون كسايا التين برائيدهمي المساعة جازما بإلياج كديا المحتان بمراحق كيل كيك العرب كالعنص التنظيع

Let and with a mile for freely winer - was to he first



رفتر 20245 A09 منتر





غثر فارابرواسيس ايند سيكورثي استذيز لاجوريس ايك سيميناركا انعقاد يمينار كاعنوان موسمياتى تبديليوں سے بياد كى حكمت على ادر پاكستان كى قومى سلامتى كا تحظامها

کے لئے منتقبل میں خطرے کا ماصف بن سکتے ہیں۔ اس اسلام آباد (توی اخبار) منظر فار ایرد ایسی ایند ميكور في اسلام الا مورش أيك بيمينا ركا انتقاد كما مياجس سیمینار کا آغاز ادارے سے وابست سیئر رورج امیر کا موان موسیاتی تبدیلوں سے بیا کی علمت ممل: عبدالله خان کی محقظو سے ہوا جنیوں نے موسیاتی



پاکستان کی قرمی سلائق کا تھنظ قبار اس تقریب کے دوران مالی ماحولیاتی تبدیلیوں کے پاکستان پر ایسے تنی فدیلیوں کے پاکستان کی قوی سلامی براٹرات کے حوالے سے روشنی والی۔ ان کے بعد علی تو تی شی جو کہ لاس الراسكا ما يوول كيا يوكدوا في تحظ اور ماي مم آجل ابذ ایج قد برا کراتی سفہ 3ابنہ نبر 38)



آ ڈٹ بیوروآ ف سرکولیشن ABC سے تعدیق شد واشاعت



لا جور ، سنیٹر فارام وائینیس اینڈ سیکورٹی اسٹڈیز کا جورجی سیمیٹار کے بعد شرکا و کا کروپ فو ٹو

لستان کو ماحولیاتی نظام کےمطابق خود کوڈ ھالنا ہوگا ،ساراحیات

ماحولیاتی تید ملی سے متعلق علمی میدان ش موجود خلاکو تم کرنے کی شرورت ہے موسماتی تبدیلیوں کے ماکمتان کی قومی سلامتی براثرات کے حوا۔

مغترفارا بروائبيس ابيذ سيكورني امثذيز لا بورجي سيمينار كےانعقا و کےموقع برشر كا و كا قطاب

سکورٹی اعشار الا ہور میں ایک سیمینار کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔ عالی ناحوایاتی آلودگی کے کامیلا ڈھی حصہ بہت کم جس كاعتوان مومياتي تبديلون سے بياة كى تفت سے ليكن بدستى سے ادامل ماحواياتي آلود كى ك لملي بإكستان كأفرى ملاحق كالتحفظ قدارا كمأقريب مختصانات كاسامنا كريت واسفهما لك شي فهايان ك دران عالى ماحولياتي توريليون ك ماكتان ير بيد البيان في حريد كما كريد جران كفي قدرتي ا ایسے حتی اثرات کا جائزہ لیا گیا جا کہ دیا تی حملا اور ۔ آفات لائے تک محدود ٹیس رہتا بکہ اس کے تقیم الله يم المجلى ك المنظم على الدرا الماعث عن اللي معيث كرود اوقى ب اور ملك عن الماى ان كنة إلى ماس يحيار كا آغاز ادار ، المنظم ادر ماتى بهمآ بلى كوتصال وكالمات ما الأقل وابسة يتتزرير جرامير عبدالله خان كي تفتلوت اوا كازمات عن شدت ال ك علاوه ب، مربراه جنوں نے مرسمیاتی جد بلیوں کے یا کتان کی قومی ادارہ نے مانمی ماحولیاتی آلودگی کے عفرے سے ملائق برارات كرعاسة عددتى اللهان ففق ك إكتابي اقدانات كوراياتا بم انهول في ركن اور عالى يك عددان وهيرين، في كليدى جس يرقاد باف كالتابيوي كالكراك التابيري الطاب كيا بس من البول في ما ولياتي تقيرات كاخرورت بدال يميدار على اجم أوليت ك عند والدا موف ك لئ ينافى جاف واف محست كليدى الات بات موفى رمقررين في وان كيا مملیون کا جائز ولیا اوران تفست مملیون کو حالی علم می کرس طرب ماضی کی مکونتوں کے ادوار میں ے لے کرمٹائی سے تک معلقہ مالے کھل کے ماتھاموں کے سب ماحلیاتی خطرات کی شدے لئے اٹی مفارشات ڈیٹ کیں۔ ان کے بعد شریاضافردیکھا کیا۔ انہوں نے زورد یا کہ عالمی ما حواليات ك شيع عد وابد وكل العروافي في ما حوالياتي والورك ك معروارات عد يجاد ك لف فظاب كيانيون في الي فطاب من إكتان من مقاى موبان اوروقاق كي في ياك الكي تقت ملى طرز ظر الى كان مطلوكا جائزه ليا جوكم بالتان تجويز وق جائع جس عن سي محافة اسلك بولاد يس ماحولهاتي غفرات كو بإحمادا وين يم كار قرما مثال اول الهوال في تجويز دي كه ماحولهاتي تهد في ہوتے ہیں۔ اس مینار کی آخری مقررہ محترمہ سارا سے محصل ملی میدان میں موجود فلا کولفر کے جائے گی حیات تھیں۔ جو کہ ماحولیاتی قوائین اور اس سے مشرورت ہے۔ انہوں نے زور دیا کہ یہ مسئلہ ایک حفظ إلىسى الكبيرت على أبول في كما كه بنكا ق مثلت من يافرق تودية في خرورت یا کشان کو بدلتے ہوئے ماحولیاتی مظام کے مطابق ۔ اوران مدیس عالمی ڈیکس کی جلد فراہمی بہت شروری خودكوإ حالنا وكالاورال منطب وابدة فخرات يه ب يمياران عقد قراراد يدانتهم في اواك قام ياكرى باكتان كاستقتل محلولا بلا حاسك باكتان كالوى ساحى كمفادات كالحفا كالكا ہے۔اپنے الفتاً می گلمات کے دوران مشتر فار ایوں ماحوایاتی آلودگی سے قطنے کے ٹی الفور بنگا می اقد امات

أيعين اجذ يكورني اعلاج لاجور كامريراه رينازة جلداز جلد لخرجا مين

ا معد (بعدود مجدث) الفيشرة را يروا يكتب البلا - الجربار على عاصم مليمان نے كها كدا كر يديا كتان كا

با قاعده تفيد لق شده اشاعت ABC بيباك سحافت كاعلمبر دار 70 AL ع در الله 1445 م 27 أ 2024 أ 1445 ما يا 1445 م يا 1445 م يا 1445 م يا 1445 م يا 1445 ما يا 1445 ما يا 1445 ما بلاتبر34

يا كستان كوما حولياتي نظام كے مطابق خود كو! حالنا ہوگا ،سارا حيات

یا حوالیاتی تلد علی سے تنعلق علمی میدان میں موجود خلا کوشتر کرئے کی شرورے ہے موممیاتی تبدیلیوں کے یا استان کی قومی سلاحی پراٹرات کے حوالے کے سعدواتی والی کل

خشرفا راميره أنيعيس الينذ سيكور في استذيز لا جور جس تيمينار كما أحقاد كيم وقع براشركا وكالخطاب

يكورني المقرية الاجوريس أيست يتاركا انستاه كياسيا المراكا ووال موسيالي ويدفوال مصاياة كالقس ال إسان كالري مواقية الانتهام الريتريب ك ووران عالى ما حامياتى الدوليون ك في المثان ي ا بيت على الراحة كا جاءً والماكم الوكررية في تحفظ الد حاى مرا وكل كرف المستشكل عن الفرسة كا ما عد AN JET BURE LITTLE DE LE والاستانية فرايرج البرعيدالك خالت كالنظو عصاءا اخوں نے مرسیاتی تبدیلیں کے پاکستان کیا ہی ساتھی یر اثر دید کے جائے سے دوگی والی۔ ان کے بعد فل فرق بڑ کے اور این ایک کا فد بردا کے ركن ادر عالى الك عدايات شير إلى والم المحاجد كا الطاب اليا يمن عن اليون في ما حالياتي تغيرات عدارہ 17 مرد کے کے بیالی جائے کے وہ ان تخلیب میلوں کا جائزہ نیا اور ان محسد میلوں کو حالی کا سے اللہ مقال کا کار متعاقد بنانے ساتھ کال کے لل الى مدون مد والى كان الله كان مد ما الواليان من الله عند والاست وكل الحروافي في الفاحدكيا الهول سآء احياد الفاحيديث بأكتبان يثر طرو تقرانى كان مال الماركا بالزوايا يوك والمان یں ما حرکیاتی خطرات کو بید صادا وسے جس کار قربا وہ سے قال اس اس میشار کی آخری مقررہ محرمد سارہا حیاست محک ۔ جو کہ یا جو ایاتی تو انجین اور اس ہے ستعلق بإليسى الجهورت الإب الهول شركها كد بالحان أو بسلة مرسد ما والوالى تعام سامعان خودكوة حالن موكا اورائل استقد سده است اطراحت به كان يا كرس باكستان كاستعمل محلوج على باسك سيد اسبط احتاكي محمات ك دوران منز قاد ايد الماس الط يكول احلاج الاست سروان يا وا

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الجومادهل عاصم بليمان سنة كياكدا كريد يأكنان كا عالمي ما مواياتي آلودكي ك يسيدا وجي ص پرلیکن پرخستی سنده مارا مکلیسها حوالیاتی آلوو کی کے الله ما تاسه كا ساموا كرف والفيام الك يمن الما إلى سياسة المهول ف عرف عربي كما كديد الوال محل قد وفي ا قات لا الله قل محدود في ربينا بكراس ك ي يس على معيشت كزور جو في سيداور مكب عب مياس والمتاه والدراع في المرا المتى كوالتسان والا يعد عاد كالى الکالا عالمان کال الحدے اس کے علاوہ ہے۔ مریداہ اوارہ نے عالمی ہا اواریا تی آمودگی کے افغرے سے تحفظ سك بالمنطق الداراح كومرايا عجم واليوال في wooductore calver کی شرور من ہے۔ اس تاجار این ایام توجید کے الليدى الاست بالمند وولى مقرد ين في وال كما کرس طرح باطی کی توسوں کے ادوار میں جا الكاميول كرمهيد ما تواياتي فطرات كي الدي على الشافر و يكها محيار الهول سال زور و يا كرد عالى ع ولياتي الورك عامروري عادك ع مناعى اسويالى داروقات كى تا يدائيد الكي تعريك المون وي بات جس على الى معدد الله الله اولار الناش اول .. وتول في حدد وي كدما اولها في عهد في المستعلق عهد في المستعلق الماد في المستعلق الماد في طروب عد سيد الهول الله ودد و في كد يو منظر أي بكا ق مندسه من بالمدى البدرية كاحرور اوران مديس ما أي قراش كى جلد قرامي بريد شروري سيد معينادان مثلاقراداد ي الثام يأريواك والمان كي قرى سامل كرسفادات كالمعلاك كالم مأخوا بإلى آخره كى مد ألطف ك في الفورية كاعل القدامات جلدان جلد الشياكيا





VI GO SA KART LOW COMPETED BY FOR SHIP బాక్ట్ కి చేసిన ఆర్మ్ చేయినకల్లు. ఆర్మికి తేలు

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ہ ہوئی ہے جو ہے کا لوگا کا جو ہے۔ اس کے میں میں میں کہا کہ اس کا کہ اس کا کہ اس کا کہا گیا گیا گیا ہے۔ اس کے میں کے میں اس کا انتہاں کے میں Value Sadsad W. Mild and South Berling the Copens of Broken and Copens Standard Soft Colon (1) of the second contract of the whole to an Broken of the second Colon (1)

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Daily SHAHEED Islamabad

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وطهائك الترييزي كالترواف والكالك

السلارابات

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AKS E SENDH

ار ۾ پاڪستان تي عالمي موسمياتي تبديلين جي خراب ائرن جو ڄائزو ورتو ويو

قومي سلامتي تي موسمياتي تبديلي، جي أثرن تي روشتي رڌي وٽي

المستحدة وهيده فلي سفح كان آن مقع المن الإيوان مثل كي العن إلى كان معاولة الإيوان مثل كي العن إلى كان معاولة الإيوان مثل كي العن قارم المنافق في مهندستان مي المستحدة و موسائل على كي مالان والمستحدة و موسائل على كي مالان المنافقة في المستحدة و معاولة على منافقة المنافقة المنافقة في المستحدة و معاولة على منافقة المنافقة المنافق والمراوع بالمرافق في المهدي المد يتخدون بالمرافق المرافق المرافق المدافق المحافظ في المرافق المرافقة في المحافظ في المرافقة ف ئرجي شروعات المقبليسوت ساز ستيارمحقق ابير عبدالله خارجي كالورية سازال منهن يخاسدنان مر رس سائنس ان موسیانی اینوانی، جی زن کی روانس وای آن کالایان الاهمان و المعاق قاديوره جي ميسر ۽ ورائد شڪسال اڳاپيل صلاحظار علي نوفيس شيخ اهم خابخیر خهن و من موسیانی تماین کی مهر این ارجایل حظیت عبلی برخای روی این مخت صنین جير تاجيتينية والمي مامياياتي الروائي حي وكوار و ياطستان مرحمونمار الورا

نارجي قومي سلامني جي مذايز جي تحفظ لاء ماحوليائي آلودگي کي منهن ڏيڙ لاء جلد کان جلد هنگامي قدم کنيا رجن الي ويالسي بالماز موادة قبل أن من الماز موادة قبل الماز مرافقة الماز الماز مرافقة الماز الماز مرافقة الماز در ادهامی است جدی وابند استیداد ای در سیستار و هداشتان کشتری مستید خاص در میستار به این ما دریا مطاومت می در در مانطقی می خاص ما در استید گذارد دانم مختلیات آزادگی می اطاع اگر دانم مختلیات آزادگی می اطاع اگر کی روطان از مکانی سینانی و رشاعی

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اسلام آباد (نمائده خصوص) منظر فار ارد الينس ايذ يكور أل اعقد يزالا اور يس أيك يميناركا انتادكيا كياجس كاعوان موسياتي تبديلون -بياة كى محست ملى ياكتان كى قوى سلامتى كالخلط

الما - اس تقريب ك ووران عالى ما ولياتي معاركا آناز الارب عدايت منتر دايرج تبدیلوں کے پاکتان برایے مقی اثرات کا جائزہ اجر عبداللہ عان کی محقو سے جواجنہوں نے しているのはしというないはなるとのであるいのでいるといりと ال عن الفرك كا باعث من كلة بن راس الرات كرواسات وأتى والدر بقر أبو 1)

continue for some of the continue of 大田の子と100日上の中かり المان المراكبة المرا LED BLOWNER BENDER COLD ك أو الما في الما المواجعة المواجعة في عدد الله ما وأن العال كالمسائلة المراب المراب والمراب المرابع المواجعة المرابع المرابع المرابع المرابعة أناص كم الله ول ول من العلامة على المراك المراك المن المداد وكالد وركام الإلا كالم عادة القداد كالإساق والماد عالم عاد ال المعال المالية والمراج とうしいからしてどとしばこ 「なりかりなりとからいんから أعاد ترياميان هواحة وماه يفتر قارام جميتها سقال بالصواء واكريك مخوك とてかれとし」のことなるようなし こというかんからからかくしてるの

الأيلان المصابيل عراد الانتجابة

يا و خود صفر جزاي وي صفر و سون الإيداران كي شاط طلبو وهي هزائمار الي د موسيالي شديدلي ساز الإيدار دان د موسيالي شديدلي ساز الإيدار دان هي سدار د موجود جدار كي و پیپر فقر می سنان موسید با قر مد های خریده فی مراز گاه با در دارد می سنان معاشقان سنان از معنون بای دارد نیز می موسیده فی در ششای و مای بایلی می مشاوید در ششای و مای بیستو شداد در این در این می در در می در در در در در بازاری می مقارم باشد از می در این بازاری می مقارم باشد از مراز این می مقارم باشد از مراز این می مقارم باشد از میشد از میشد از میشد میشاری این این از داد کان جلد میشاری این از این از داد در این از در این این از در این این از در این این از در این این از در این این از در این ا

موممانى تدييون عاوكا كالكت كلى إكتان كأفرق ملا تحافظ



الماس عدد مرادي والمفاول المورون كالمديد المتاكات كدان على مد المنها من المنها المنه eforemental bright beat we think when it to he to the wind is a proper ibiparamora characteristic stands acipacioco quandonido de sociado dinde d المهد عد ابن ٤٧٤ (١٥٥ عد الله عليالا عليالا عدود



おんれんなんころところしていいとかしかないのか

فاراده أنتثن ايذ تتويل الأخ الهرثال أيب يحضارة اله ریران ادارہ کے ماتی ما اوالیاتی الودکی کے الفرے سے شکتے کے با استانی القرابات أو س

ndukan galuka شابلا الشاصرين كوريكي وحمق عا الماسلان كالمال كالمال كالمال عالمان كرسة واست محاكلت عجل فماليان سيد والهوي 2125 3.2001-14272 مك محدد التي رويد الدال كري الما الله المال معيات كروري شاور مكب الراساق الكام او عالى بم المجلِّي وَتَسَالُ الْأَمَّا سِيدٍ طا قالَ كازياج الراضعال سكانانا بالموادية اوارو ف ما أي ما توانيا في " تودكي ك الطرب ب اللا ك واحل المالات أمراه والمراض سأال بأعه وزيروا كروا فياطنوكر عافي Ctox Light Chip عالى توان كيافرون شائب الريجيان كالماري أويت سُرَكُونِ كالشرير بالشاء أَنْ وهُورِي LUPFSめなみががくがした الله کی جاگاہوں کے جب معالیاتی الغامط في الديد الله القال ويكما كيار الهوار سنة لدووية كدعا في ماحوالي أنووكي سيدمن الرائد سے بھا کے لئے مثال، موبائی اور وعالى كاليالية الكاظمة ملى يمان وي با اس عن مي حفظ اسلاب بعلاد الأل جال. الهواب من ألا يا وأن كرما الوالواتي تبوي من الطفق 5 Light \$ 14 1819 15 11 14 15 خوارت بيد أبوال أراده واكرية متقرابك بالال مشب أن وأول أن يدينا في خرود عدور المعالم والموارك المعادل المعادل المعادل المعادل مترورق سيسد يحفاران حثك قرارداد يدافقام よりかん かいけんしゅん これん EBELDIT DUNKLEDIE J424242431863

الفروا والمدين المستركان المائمة وكالمراش ا عنون موميال تدفيف عد يما كا على الى بالنان كو قول منا تى كا تولا فلا فلا الله - ال الزيب كروران والي والإلى توليان كوليان Saf your and Buy cool Z. C. Brigger along الفرات كا يامك الله على الرسال بحياركا آخاذا وسنست والاعتشار يارج اليوعيوان مان و محلوب ما جنول في مومياني الدلجان ك والعال كرائل ما كى يرال きつけんご いっかっちん よいかんだいのかをしたいかんき الك عدادة شير إلياء سأكليال الغاب كيا المن عن الهال سلما المالي في الد عالم الدا الله الله الله الله عالم والله تلمت عمليون كالبنازة الإادران تنكب عمليون كونالي ما 96243045630/2c ME いっぱいこのはこと ما الإن كافع عدارة وكليا الدراق الفاب كيا أون منذ البيد الفاب يمن بإكتان عن الرز تفويل مند ان أقتل كا جالا والإ وارك بأكتال يحل بالوليال الفرات أو يزحاوا وسيط عُرِية الريادية في را ل مِحَادِقَ الرق طورة محرِّد ما دا فهارت هجيء جزّ كه الأياثي في أي الدال عناهلا يالحل الكيون في رانون MEDINENZAKOTI SUL = E 01 30 800 000 600 000 E والمت الفراعة والأوال والتان كالمعلق التعديث مردان بالفائق فأرفأن عامم بنيمان



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. بولدُ دُخَلِت حَلَى تَحْلِيل و يَن إحبِداللَّه خَانَ واتعددا فَعَ وَعَاصِم سَلَمَانَ العالم والمنظر فاراميد المتاس البلاء بالنالي أوقع ما تو يا البنالي أو الما الما المنافق الما أقريب equalization invitations (46,250 Darge and Sarding who derove

JELLE SONE TORPLET BELLEVING OF STORY m たかしくきゅのかとしと こからといいかもうかのこかしか Ethor Wiscone of Early Englished with the world in کھیک افغاب کیا جس بھی البین سے بالوائی خطب کہا ایس سے اسے خطب بھی یا ایس بھی هجراره سعانية كالناصب كمستقنط بالسناط غزز تخزاني كدان فكانوكا بالزوابا الأك فأكتان مخست حود رئا بيان د ايا در ان مخست صفيون كه ماكن عن با حاياتي تطوارت كو يزعله وسية عن كار فريا



وهر الفراسة كا باحث من منطقة إلى - يمين أركا ے سے وابر پیشتر رہے امیر عبداللہ خان كى التكويد وواجنون في موسياتى تديلون ك إكتان كأقراما تى بالراح كالوال عدانى والى من ك بعد على الوقير ولا يوكرواس اليط وك فلا ادرا كركن اور عالى بك عددالية عثير إلى د ظیری عطاب کیا جس جمل انہوں نے ماموارا آ لكيرات عاتروآ زمانوت ك التي حالى حات والى مكرت عمليون كالهائز والإاوران مكرت عمليون كوعالى JEL 1425 EtsE/2-t ك ك الى عارات ول كير ان ك بعد



ر یہ بیار کا انتقادہ عالمی ما حوالیاتی تبدی ان کے بالضائيكور فحااحظ يزالا اورثار



بهدائ كابقارى المراوي كالخياق كالت والترامي والمراجعة المدايات أواكر كوالمراجع المحاكي عوال کے ادار میں باتھامیاں کے نا والألى الغرائد كى العبد عن إضاف و يكمنا حجا میں نے دروز کر مالی باحلیاتی اور کی سے معر ادر ماری سے الد حال معراف مدال کی کا الراب عديدات الدستان المريال ا يريال المريال علاد مقل معلد الالرام الدائد العلى ما العلاد العلاد العلاد المال المالية الما ها كولتم شكة جاسة في المرودين سيهد المهواب سأداره دیا که میستند آیک واقع می سندست چمل به همای هید وسطه کی خرود مصد ست اوران بدیمی جایی قانس کی جند گرایسی میرهدخر در کی سایست پیمارای متلاقر آورداد ك في الموريكا ي القرابات علد العلد الله جا حي-

المنتقرة كالوظ والما かしてくらん 大きり جا تكيا عداد والقائل كالماد كالمدان عرفاد مور ایستان ایدهٔ ساوری احلاق الایس که مراداد ما موری در ایستان که بایدان که که که اگر په ما کتوری اداری موری آدادی که مجاولات استان محمد کم سه الان به محق سه العاملات ما حالیاتی آدادی که الصادات از که خارات استان محمد ما حالیاتی نائل فغالمان سيد الهوال سنة من عالمها كريد المهال خمل فقد الى آنة عند السيال المندمي والحال ديدًا المدال سنك ين من الكي اعبران الزور او في سيد ارتك عن سياى اعتام اور والي ام آخي أوالنساق بنزي سيد عاده في الا وال الرائد الرائد المالية المالية والمالية المالية المالية المولى المولى المالية المالية المالية المالية ا والتنافى الدور والمعادر والمعام البوار في الدول الماس والمساور درورا كريدايك مع كروالي مطرع اس يراقاد

باول عاف راورار) منتر فاراره في المطاح: الأوور علي أنيك تاجال كا المطاوكي بيال حد الوال عديها ك ت كل والتال قرة ل ما أولا الحظ في کے دوران جائی جام ایاتی الدیاری کا واحت يوا على إلى الرياكية والأوادار ي والمستا بيشتر وإبرج امير فيعافظ خان كي محتظو سنه اها ئے موسیاتی جو ایواں کے یا انتخاب کی آن کی افزارے کے 10 کے جورد کی 11 کی رابع کے いんしんかけんないないないかんきんかん عالی بھے سے ہارے بھی کے الکیوی الفائے کیا جمع کی الہوں کے خاتیاتی محج راحد سے بروآ ازا الأكراران كراها والات كالفي عادرة وکی احدود فی ساز الفات کیا آمیوں ساز امہاد الفات بھی باکستان عرب فرز تفریق کے این ملحل کا جا از دانیا بأكتال جي والاليالي خفرات كو يزحادا وي عي كار فرها الوسط جي سال محينا د كي آخري مقرره محرّ مدمان حياجه محيوم الاكدما حوالي قواحي الد ے حفظ ہالی ایکیورٹ وی۔ البدل کے کیا ہاکتان کو بساتھ ہوئے ماحلیاتی تقام ک مفائل خودكو إصاليا يعيم امد الركي تنظ سند وال



ن محی میدان شیء وجود خلاق م سے جانے فی ضرورت

سلام آباد (يعده يلف) منشر فارايرد اليميس اينز سيكورني احتذبيز لاجور تكرانيك سيمينار كالفقادكيا كياجس كا مؤون موسياتي تبديلون عداد كي عَمت ملى باكتان كأفرى ما أني لا تعلاقها. ال الريد كرودان مالى ماحلياتى عداول ك باكتان والي هم الراح كالأله كالجائد لا كما هرك ریا ق احداد دیدی برا بال کے الے معتق عی مقرساكا إصفان كاجياس يعاداه أناز اوارے سندائے میشتر ایرج امیر عبدالشفال کی الكريد والمؤول في موميال جداول ك بالتان كأفرى ملاحى والرائد كرموات ب روَّي دَافِلِهِ النِّ مَسَانِي مَنْ يَجِعُونُ وَقِي اللَّهِ عِنْ جُوْلُولاتِ اجْدُ وی قد برد کرک در دالی کے سے واب مشيرة إن المفاطيري خطاب كيارس بين الهول الما اولى لكي الدين المارة الماد المارك الما عالى عارة والى تقرية محلول كا جالزو لوالوران あせいなんとしけいからか E-HELDELPHINE COLUM وكل اتد رافع في فناب كيا الهول في البين فطاب يمن باكتان مي طراحكواني كان مللج كاجا لاه الإجركة بإكستان عن ماح لياتي فطرات أو ياهاداد ين شركار أرباء يتري ران ميناركي آفرل مقرره محزمه سادا حباث قيل . جو كه ماعولياتي المالين اور ال عد محلا والمحل الكورك إلى والهن كالماك والحالاة デルン アルン アロ Bypt 上の 出土 (حالا اوگادرای سنگ ست الاست اخرات پیگا) یا کری باکنتان کا مسلمی محلود بالا جاسکا ے۔اپ ان مقرقان اللہ کے دوران مقرقاران البيس اينة يكرني اعذج لااور كا سرياه ريازة الخدمارهي عامم الجعال بيا كالأج

الديره كم ي لين أحق سه ماراط بالزارق الورك كالشالات كا ساوة كرك واستانما ألد شهارة إن بب الهون سقع يدكها كريداوال فحق فأرقى أفاعت السانف فهراه کٹی ریٹا لیکراس کے میٹویس کی معیشت کڑور مولى عداد ملك على سياى احتكام اور عاتى ام أ الْحَلِّى / أنسان بَالْجَابِ عِدِهَا كَالَ كَا مَا عَدِينَ الدينة ال كرواد ويدري اواداروك عالى والتافي الدالمات كومراواته والهون في الدوات واودوا كرواك شتركه بالحامنات جماي Sunado Ctus 2 CL 18 خروست سے۔ اس مجھار میں اہم فوجے کے كليدل الاعب إعداء أن القررين في وال كيا کر اس طرع ماخی کی حکومتوں کے اوبار میں بدانكاميون كاميه ماجانياتي القرائت كي العات عن اختاف و يكمنا كيار الهول سنة وحره يأكر عالمي باخواراتي أمواكي كي معرار الت من الوات التي التي عناى الموالى الدوة في في يا يد الك الكالم عمل جویز وی جائے جس ہیں جمل معلقہ اسلیک معلد فال مور الين في كري ول ك ماحالياتي تبديلي مصحفتي ملى ميدان شي موجود الما كوفتم ك جائد كى شرورت بهد البوار ئ ة ودو إكدية متفاكيد بالكافي متفريت من يافوري الوروية كي خروب بيدرال مدين عالى كالى كى جدارة وي بريط شرود كاست يجياروا عندقراروه بالعثام يذريواك يأكنان فأقرى 3491 E L BB L 2112- L BV الورك سائطة كفي القريكاي اقدامات جلد 15/2/2/1

الثان كا جاكي ما توزياتي آلود في سك يحيظا وعي

حتان کو مدلتے ہوئے احواما فی فقام 11日本 (上) 上にしていい





لتان میں افر زحکر اٹی کے ان چینجز کا جائزہ لیا جو کہ یا کتان میں ماحولیاتی محلرات کو پڑھاوا دیے میں کارفر ماہوتے ہیں

فقطى ميدان شي موجود خلاكو حتم

منام آباد (فما کنده کشومی) منفر فار ایرد این باید میکود کی امنفر پر کا جوری کی میکود الماندة وكما كما جمريا حوان مومياتي جديلون عديدة كالتحديث كل: بالتلان كالم كاسة كالا فتنا فأراس كريب كالمدان والى احاليان تدفیل کے اُکتان کا ایے حق اثرادی جائزہ لوگرا ہوگرد ہائی تھے اور مانی ہم آ جگی کے لئے سفتن ہی علرے کا باحث عن سکت ディンクロニ こうけんてんだんだんしんき منترة رايدا يمين ايندُ سيكورني استارين المعربين ارس الريك الركاري أولو المرج امير مجالفه خان (البيد فير 23)

> سنتر فارار داميس ماعة سيكورا المثذيز لاجورته الك سيميار كالعقاد كيمطان فودكوذ حالناه وكالعقر

المستسك فالمال والمال المتعمل المالوا

عرصة بالمائك كم كم الله علاقات

ولي محرول كم الد الواليات كم على ع

ورواكي والأراف أوالياب كالموال أوا

جازمانياتوك واكتلاث فيها والوال المراح كووها

المال عنطق أكل أي شايد المارة المارة كاكر اكتان كوليك والمالان فام

مثال خوركو أحالنا بحالي ال تنظ عند وابت

PAS-E-PARDA

2005-19-14-5 Purple قلب مي إلتان مي الراحريل سكان الكوكا المالا

المتعارض أعرف والمرابط والمستعادة والمستال





والإ 14.5 من 14.5 من 14.5 من 14.5 من 2000 من من 14.5 من 17:Jr

اسلام آباد (خبر نگار)سنتر فار ایرو انهیس ال الريد ي عدوران عالى ماحولوانى ك يأكنتان برايس تفي الراب كاجازه ليا كياج ايذ يكورنى اعديد لاعورش أيك يميتاركا انعقاد كررياى الهاور ماى عمرة اللي سك ك لیا کیا جس کا عنوان موسیاتی تبدیلوں سے بھا ي عكست مل الاستان كي قوى سلاحي كا تعدد المار ين غفرے كا ماعث (ماتى سفى 6 يقد نبر 4)



بالله زادر بهری بارے دیک وقت مث الع بوجوالا سب سے برعة والد کلیز ظالاً منته فی اخب از مرب NADA-I-KHALQ بالاحد تصنيق شداشاعت · 1000年では、1000年の日本

ابسة خطرات یہ قابر یا کر ہی یاکستان کا ''

ل اگر چر پاکتان کا ما کی با حوایاتی آخود کی کے پھیلا ناد (لما كده خسومي) منتر فاد ايرد أيمين ابلاً عن صربيت كم بي يكن يرهمتي عد مارا مك ما حواياتي آلودكي كالتسانات كاسامنا كرت واساعمالك بي تمايان بيد البول شة عربة كباك بيد بوان محل هَ رقي آفات لائے تک محدود کار رہنا بکدائی کے متج عمل مکی معيشت كزور دوق عداور ملك شي سياك اعتفام ادا الماني بمرأ الكي كوقتصان وتؤكمات مواقاتي كازمات مي الدے ال کے علاوہ ہے۔ مربراہ اوارہ کے حالی ما عولیاتی و لودگی کے خطرے سے مخطفہ کے ماکستانی الدامات كومراما تالهم أميون في الرابات بيادور واكرب ایک مشوک ماکی مسئلہ ہے جمہ برقانہ وائے کے لئے بوی ت كالم من الى تعاول كى شرورت بيدا أن اليمينار على ا بم أوجه عند منظر المان عنه بالمند أو في منظر دي سنة ميان كيا كر كن طورة بالنبي كي مؤوه إلى سنة العاد على جالكاميون كاسب ماحلياتي تطرابته كي شدت جي اشافہ ویکھا کیا۔ انہوں نے زور دیا کہ عالمی ما وایاتی الدوكى كالمعتراث الت من بهادات التي المعالى معوياتى الدوفال في تأبيا ليك الحراقة من تاكم إلى التي الميالية عن میں کی حصلہ اسلید مولار الال موں۔ انبول نے تجويزه فاكر باحولواتي تبديل مصطلق على ميدان على موجود فلا كولتم سكا جائسة كي خرودت بهدائها ليا سا زور و الديد مشرا كيد بنكاى مندب ينس يوفرى اليد اسینا کی شرورت ہے اور اس مدیمی حالی گنائس کی جاند فرایمی بہت شروری ہے۔ سیمار اس حظار قرارواو ہ اللائم يذير بعاك ياكتان كي أن كالائل كي مقادات ك تون ك الله الله الله الله الله الله الله وكائ قدامات بلداز بلدك والحيا-

يكورنى اطفرن ايورش كي بيمينا ركا المفقادكم أكياجس كاحتيان مومياتي تبدلجول سنه بجاء كي مُنكست محل: بالنتان كي قوى سلاحي كا العلاقات ال التريب ك معدان عالی ما حوایاتی جد الحال کے باکستان یو ایسے عملی الزائب كاجائزه لواكوا يوكردوا في تحذظ اور حالي بهم آجكي ك ك منتنى بى تقريب كالمث ين عك جراران يجيع أركاء آخاز أوارسه سنته والإستانيكر ديمزي البح عبداللہ منان کی محلکو سے ہوا جنوال نے موسمائی جد ليان ك واكتان كي أوى مدائق بر إثرات ك الاستان المستراني والمان المسترانية فيرث وكالهام اینڈ این فلا اورا کے رکن اور حالی بنگ سے واب اوسی ور، سلكايدى شاب كياجى عيدانيال ساء ما واياتى تحداث سے ایروآ زیا ہوئے کے لیکے بنائی جائے والی مخلت حمليون كاجائزه لهالادان تخلبت حمليون أوعالي مطح عدار مقال أن من علا بدار مقال كال كال ائی مقادلات والی کیند ان کے بعد ماحوالیات کے شعید سے دایات وکٹر الدرائع نے انتقاب کیا انہوال نے اسية خطاب يس واكتان يساطر وتكروني كان يتلقوكا جائزه ليا جوك باكتان ش ماعونياتي خطرات كويدهاوا وسية على كار فرياء في والراجية ركى أفرى عرره محرّ هدر مهرا منيات هجيل رج كد ما تواياتي قواليمي عور ال عد حملت باللي الجهود إلى - البول مل كما ك かかけんとうはりはないとれるとうかいかん أحائنا بوكا اودال منتف يندوا بسيشلوات بيرقالا باكراي وأكنان كالمنتش محفوظ بالإجامك ببدائية اللثامي المات كروران مترقارا بروائيس ايد سكور في احذج لامن كالريماه ريئا ترة التربارش عامم سليمان كي كما

سنثرفارا رواسييس اينذ سيكورثي اسثذ مزلا جوربيس أبك سيمينار كاانعقاد

لتتان كويد لتے ہوئے ماحولياتی نظام كےمطابق خودكوڈ ھالناہوگا مقرر بن

عوف کے لئے بیالی جائے والی تقست محمل ول کا جائزہ الیادہ ان تقست محمل ول کا حالی کے سے کرمقائی کا تك متعلقة بعائي سي مل ك لين الي سقار شات ویش کیس۔ ان کے بعد ماحوایات کے شہبے سے وابسة وكمل احدرافع في قطاب كيا أموال. عطاب میں پاکستان میں طرو تعکر افی کے ان چھار کا جائز وارا جوکر پاکستان میں احرایاتی تطراب کو برصادا دسیند می کارفرها دوی بین-اس سیناری آخری مقرره مر مراما حیات میس - جوکسا حوایاتی قواشی اوران سے متعلقہ پاکسی ایکسیرٹ بیں۔ آنیوں نے کہا کہ پاکستان کو بدلتے ہوئے ماحولیاتی فلام کے مطابق خود کو احالتا وگا در اس سطف سے دایت علرات به قابر با الری باکستان کا مستقل محوظ بنایا

اسلام آباه (مانيترنك (ايلك)سنفر قار ايره اليعيس الغذ سيكورنى استذيز الاموريس أبك سيميناركا المقادكيا كياجس كاحوان موسياتي تبديلول عايا كى تكست ملى: ياكستان كى قوى ساء تى كاجونظاتهاراس نقریب کے دوران عالی ماحلیاتی تهداوں کے ا استان براید عنی از ان کا جائزه ایا این جرکد یا تی خطا در مانی بم آجلی کے لئے مستقل می عمر ساکا باعث من سكة بين ال يعيماركا آخاز اوار والاسة سينتر ريسرج إمير عبدالله خال كالفظو = ١٥١ جنوں نے موسیاتی تبدیلیوں کے پاکستان کی قوی ساتی پائرات کے والے سے دوئی ڈائل ان کے المدخى وترا وكدان الباذع فتدبهدا كدك الد مالی بک عددارد مثير إيد فظيدي فطاب كيا جس جي انهول تے ماحوالياتي القيرات عديروآ زما



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سَنِهُ فِوَالْوَسِيعَيْنِ لَ يُنْرِشِيكُونِي شِيلِرُهُ مِن مِنْ الْيَاسِيدِيلُ وَالْجَرِيمِينَا سَنَّهُ مِنْ لَا يَالِي مِنْ الْمُنْتَالِمُ عِنْدُ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ ال سَنَّهُ مِنْ لَا مِنْ لَمِنْ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِن

ا حد (1 کیے) نائز در در پین پیزیکرنی بازی کی توسائزانه افزان در ارتب سے مجا آئی کے مصفی می المرسانه باعث می امار واحد می ایک بچاری امارت کی کوری میں میں مالی امزانی کیونوں کے کانسی واقعہ کی بیری در پین کا کا دار سے میں میں مورانی جائے ہی ہے میں کا تھے گی سی کورٹ کا بازوانی کا کارون کا احداث میں مارچ اور جائز تیں کا واقع کر 13 ک









الله المساولة المساولة المساولة الله المساولة المس

موسمیاتی تبدیلیوں سے بچاؤ کی حکمت عملی کے حوالے سے سیمینار کا انعقاد

تقریب کے دوران مالی ، حولیاتی تبدیلیوں کے پاکستان پراہیے منٹی اٹرات کا جائزہ لیا گیا

الترمادهل عاصم الميدان في كها كواكر جديا كشان كا اسلام آياد (بيد) مغشرة دام والهيس ايلا سكور في الله يد العدد شراك يريار كالمنظاوي الي الساك ما وأي ما حواياتي الموادك ك كالواد ش صد يديد كم عوان موسيال جدوول مد يجاء كا علمت ملى: ہے لیکن یا مسلل ہے جارا ملک ما حوامیاتی آلود کی کے تشانات كاسامنا كرلياه الميامما لك جميا تمامان ياكتان كرة ي ملاحي الحظالف الراس ہے۔ انہوں کے حربے کیا کہ ہے کران محل قدر فی ووران عالمی ما مونیاتی تبدیلیوں کے باکستان برایسے آفات المستركة المدالك المدال كري عنقى الرُّ السَّكَا جَالَةِ وَلِيا كَيَا يَوْكُدُوا فَيْ الْفِيْدُ الدِرِيا فِي الْفِيْدُ الدِرِيا في براكل كالعامقي في علريه كالمعدين عن ملى معيشت كزور بوتى بادر ملك عن ساى المخام ورماكي بمرآ أتكي وكنسال بكفاسيد عاالتاني عظتے ہیں۔ ال تعیقار کا آفاز ادارے سے وابت میٹر ریرچ امر میداف خان کی محظر سے اوا كالعامد عى الديد الى ك ماده ب-رياه جنوں نے سومیاتی جد بلوں کے پاکتان کی قری ادارہ کے عالی ماحولیاتی آلودگی کے خطرے سے سلاحتی براٹرات کے حوالے ہے رومی ڈالی۔ ان خفتے کے یاکنٹانی اقدامات کومراما تاہم البول کے ال بات پر دور یا کریا ایک مشتر کردا کی مشتر ب جس بر تا او یائے کے بولی کا ک ما کی تعاون 上れるといいりませること رکن اور عالی بک سے وابستہ مثیر ہیں، نے کلیدی فقات کیا جس می البون نے ماحولیاتی تخوات کی شرورے ہے۔ اس عیمار علی ایم وجے کے كليدل الات يه وات يوفى مقرد ين في عان كيا ستامرة أنها الولية كم ليخ بدائي جائية والي تحست كدكن طرع ماخل كى عودون كے اورور عن فيلون كا ج مُزّه ليا اوران عَمت مُليون كو عالى سا ے ارتائی کی معدد مالے کال کے بعافظاميال كرميب ماحواياتي عفرات كي شدي ك الى مقد ال قل كيد ال ك بعد بھی اشاقہ و بھیا کیا۔ انہوں نے زود دیا کہ عالی ماحواياتي آلودكي كي معروار الت عديها لاك ك ماحولیات کے شعبے سے وابت وکل احد رافع کے مقائ الموبال اوروفاق كالتأبية إيك التي عمت على قطاب كياالهوال أواسة فطاب ش واكتال ش طرد تقراني كان منظم كاجائز وليا يوكه باكتال الدين ول باع جس عن كل حقيقة الحليد وولاء شاق بول ۔ والبول کے تجویز وق کہ ماحولیاتی ش ما حولياتي خطرات كو يؤهاها وسينة ش كارقرما الديلي عد مطال على ميدان عن موجود طاكونز ك عوق جن ١١٠ مينار كي آخر في مقرره محتر مد سادا جائے کی شرورے ہے۔ انہوں نے زور ویا کر ب حیات محمار ہو کہ ماتونیاتی قوائین اور ال سے منلدائك وكالى منلدب جي يافرري الويدوية كي حفظ باليس الكيورك ورا الروال في كما ك شرورت عادرال مدين عالى قالس كى بالدقراسى بالتان أويد لت مدع الواياتي عام كرماياتي فودكوة حالنا وكالورال متظب وابت فطرات يهن شروري بيد يجيئاران مثلاثر اداء بياهنام ید بر مواکد با کتان کی قوی ما افتی کے مفادات کے كالد إكرى وكتان كاستنتي محفوظ بالما جاسكا الولاك كي في مواياتي آلودكي المنظ ي في القود عدام اللقامي كلمات كردوان معكر فاداميد اليكس اجذبيكور في احليز لا بورك مريما وريثائزا للجامي اقدامات جلدا زجله لخدما تحريد



مهمياني تبديلون بيا عالا كأعلت كي بالتان كي في ما حج كا الفلا فل مرض وعز ذا روايس البار الإيلام والدر مي الك يحيز كالفاقة

المائية المارات المائية والمراقبة في المراقبة والمراقبة اعدم آباد الوكائل علمه المتم قد الله إلحال عي فراع إلى بكان اللوكات المائية المائد عد المنت إلى الدائدة أمرانا ويم أمين

المتراط كموك الارتاء عي المديمة الرياحان عي الأبي الإله الإله المامانية المان الدياء والدواك والمدحوك الرياف المقادل كي الرياع الإن مومياني توليون من المراه المدين الريحاري الريحاري المراه المراه والمراجع المراه المراع المراه المراع المراه المراه المراه المراه المراه المراه المراه المراه الم عِنَا كَ حَمْتُ كُلَّ بِأَمْنِكِ فَوْ مِنَا كَيْ اللَّهُ مُعْرِر مِنا عِلْتِ فِكِي . وَكُمَا فِينَ أَ أَن أَن فاريك ساعدان بالماليان وأرعان الرعاصة إلى المجدد وراب كالم في المعال المالية والمدار المرابط المرابط وَانْ قَعْلَا أُورِ مِنْ مُ أَنْ فِي كُلِي مُعْلِي مِنْ اللَّي فُواهُ أَحَالُا اللَّهُ أَوْ اللَّهِ مُ اللَّهِ الإسكامات كي تيدان يجاركا آلا اللات بيام بالرق بالزائن كالمتل محوط المراها ويكما كيارانين في ادوا كرماني 2 LIGE STAPLISH OF MARCHETTON LINE SUBJECT OF STREET کھوے ہوا جنوں نے مومیانی توبیلوں کے اور امیس ایڈ بھوٹی اطلاح لاہو کے مرداد مثانی موبال اور طاق کی سرایک لکی تقت کی النان كافئ ما تى مارات كراها ك من المارا اليرياق مام طيان كما كواكراكري المحاج بكي المارك هذا الميك الا المال و كالمرافق في المراوية بالعالم المرافق المرك كالمرافق من المرك المرافق المرافق المرافق المرافق المرافق ا LUETIBERCONFEE OF BURET PORFEE OF BURELLINGS اليه ساقيق الله أي عي أبين ساء أبين كالشاعة ما الرئيل الماناك كافرون عدان الدواك ومتاك ما الإلى الكرات معانوداً أما الدساسية في المن المال من المناس منا و المال المال المناس المناس و أوى الموديث في طووت يُدَ الْيَاحَتُ كُلُونِ لَا مِازُهِ الْمِالِونِ حَتْ الْمُدَالِي أَوْتِ السَّلْطَ مِلْ الكِّرِيةِ بِالمَسْأل عَبِيل عَلَى مُوالِ وَكُولِ وَمِلْ المَالِيلِ مِنْ الْمُسْأَلِيلِ وَمَا أَمْسَالُوا وَكُرُونِهِا لَمِنْ الْمُعْلِيلُ وَمِنْ الْمِنْ المِنْ ليل أومان ما عد الرحة في من هند في عن من موث كور بول عداد مك عن خور أرب يجاران عنو أرد وبالقام في الك كل ك الله عاد الله على كل من من العام المراجع الله والقال المقال المقال من المراك والمراجع المناه المناطقة ل العدا الإليات كرافع عدال والكرا الله على الأول الأول على الكون ال من الله و المساع الموافع الموافع الموافع المن الموافع المو الله في قلب كياتيون في المنطق من المالان في الكيانية الدين كالفراء والكيافة المناه الطراف الكيافة المناطقة الم





The New Contract and the second





مغشرة راروا بهيس اجذ سيكورني احذيز لاجورش بيمية رك شركام كالروب فوفو

ひとうひょうしつしゃついつい しゃりょかとしいかいこうとき سأرية فالبرش أنتك شرافر فأك كرين وسائل شاكل فلا الميسان LEGINGGEZUNLINDE DYNCEODE SEVENERA الالعاديمه والمالية و Se Laplant hotels عالمال أو أن المدال عاصلة إلى المجاورة الكال مندب في وأو والما والمالية 上のだりかりかりかんしいれた والمالي الاس كرمان فروا والمالية المراب مروان بيد يجوران المالية والمالية والمالية المالية والمالية وا DECEMBERATIONS IN NOTIFICATIONS معنى الفرة والإجاسة بسائية الالال المان ك وروع المراور المراور المراور المراور والمراور المراور المراور المراور المراور المراور المراور المراور المراور Ludelpola Pacifititicalentes

كالهمد بسالين لياسا إكرياتك

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الكاعد المرافعة المرافعة المرافعة المرافعة Soft Shipt Shi Lading - free كالفرع عالط مك وأختا في القانات أوسرا عام المال المال والمعالدة والدوال حرك Chirechianorable protest of carbonide المحالية المحالة والمحالة المراكبة けいんしゅんしきしかしかしんだけい بدائلا ميل كرميد بالإلي قفرات كي الدي عراها ويكاكيد أجال الدوواكروال かいんしんしんりんりゅんしゃんちゃ

CONCLUMENTAL COLUMNS مخارير يواي وبالأخاري كتفر عادينون والاستافى المرافية في المرافية ال Adicted BOXINSESS مال المد عدارة هوج وسألها واللها اللها الما عراجال في الله المواد عاد ال ガリング からし はし上しい بالاه أياوران مخت الليين أوما أي ما عدساً إ かとくけんしゃるからじゅ Layra Kora & Bala シャインシー といいんしょうしゃ

ثرفارار دائييس ابتذ سيكورني استذبز كيذبرا بتمام يمينار كالفقاد وكويد للتن وعدها تولياني فلام كم مطابق فودكوة حالنا وكالداحم رافع

والمدواعات والماعزة ويستكثرون كالأراكي والتاناة وأليا بالمال آلاك كالأراكية الما الراعد بعد أب المراعد والراعد والما LINL/OUNCETHATE GAT BYOK المالك عراديال عبد الهواسة ويدكيا كري الوالق فرق أخده المدالك عدولت وا لكرال منا ينتي عن أل موان كرو والي مياه عك على ماى اهام أو ماي اهرا المحارية المراجع أنضاى

如此此此 الما الاول معالى الدلول عا كالحد 470.401634566013 くいけんしかなるないいかん 10日のようなりなりなりないから 土山とりのかとしずると Emandalistinatis and misterious Es





ماحولیاتی نظام کے مطابق خود کو ڈھالنا ہوگا، عاصم سلیمان سٹرفارایر دائیس اینڈ سکیر ٹی اسٹڈیز لا ہورمسیں ہیمیت رکا اندقاد مقررین نے موسیاتی تبدیلیوں کے فی سلامتی پڑنے دالے اثرات پر درشی ڈالی



على بالا 127 الميان العلم 1445 و 1 . 2024 كل المواصلة إلى المواصلة المدارية المدارية المدارية المدارية المدارية

عاصم مليمان في كباك أكرج باكتان كاعالى ما والاللّ آلود کی کے پہلاؤی صدیت کم ہے لین بدمستی ے دارا ملک ماحوالی آلودگی کے تقصالات کا سامنا كرتے والے مما لك عن لمايان بيد اليون نے حريدكها كديد بحزال تكل فقدرتي آفاحته لاين تخصه محدود الیں دینا بکدائ کے شے می ملی معیشت کرور بوتی عد اور ملك شي سياى احظام اور ماتى اعم آجى كو التسان كالما بيد ما الأل كالمات من شدت ال کے علاوہ ہے۔ سر براہ اوارہ نے عالمی ما حوزیاتی آ اور کی ك قفرت س منفذك باكتاني اقدامات كوسرابا تا ام الهول في اللهات مذوروها كرم الك طوك عالى مندع من عالد والفات كالعراق الم عالمی تعاون کی ضرورت ہے۔ اس سیمیار میں اہم لوعيت ك كليدى فكات يد بات اوفى مقرد ان ف وان کیا کیس طرح ماضی کی حکومتوں کے اووار میں وانكاميون كرسب احوالاتي تطرات كاشدت مي اضافہ و تکھا کیا۔ الہول نے زور دیا کہ عالمی ماحولیاتی آلودكى كمعتر الرات سے بجاء ك في عالى، موياني اوروقاق كي سطيراك النحا محست على تمريزوي مائة جس على جعلقة استك بولار شال بول. انبول في تيم يزوي كه ما حواياتي حيد على مصحفاتي على ميدان جي موجود ظاكوتم كا جائے كامترورت ب. انبوں نے زورو یا کہ بدستان کے بنگائی منلہ ہے جس یے قرری توجہ و بنے کی ضرورت ہے اور اس مدیس عالمی

(شاف ريورز) مشرقارام واليعيس ايند بيكورتي الشرح لا وريش الك ميميناركا العقاد كما كما جس كا منوان موسياتي جد فيول = بهاء كي عكت ملي: ا كتان كي قوى مناحق كا تحظ تفاران تقريب ووران عالی ماحوایاتی تبدیلیوں کے باکستان برایے منى الراسة كاجازه ليا كياج كرديا ي فهنداور ماتى يم الجليك لي معتبل شما علركا باحث من علا إلى ال يمياركا أفاز اوارك عد والمديمة ريرج اميرعبدالله خان كالتنكوب مواجتول في سوسیاتی تبدیلیوں کے باکتان کی قومی سائٹی یر الرات كروال يدوشي دولي والدان كر بعد على بك عددارة مشرين في العاب كاجس عن انبول نے ماحوایاتی تکیرات سے نبرہ آز ما ہوئے ك في عالى جائ والى عكست عملول كا جائز وليا اور الناظمة مليون كوعالى تلت في الرمقا في تلح تك 本は出上 とり 2 と 1 を 1 は 1 に 1 の كين - ان ك يعد ما حوايات ك شي عد وايت وكل الدراقع في الطاب كيا ألبول في المن الما والله ين يأكنتان شرافرز تقراني كان الطائر كاما أزواما جو ك يأكنتان ين ماحولياتي عطرات كوية هاوادية بي کارفرہا ہوتے ہیں۔ای سمینار کی آخری مقررہ محتزمہ سارا حیات تھیں۔ جز کہ ماحولیاتی قوائیں اور اس سے حلقہ پالیسی ایکسیرت جیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ

میومیال تبدیلیون بچاری حکمت کن پاکستان کی فری سرای کا محفظ عدد میرود به این میرود ب

کار فریا ہوئے ہیں۔ اس میمنار کی آخری مقررہ محرسہ میدان شن موجود تفاق کو تھر کے جائے کی مفرورے ہے۔ مدادا جائے تھیں۔ جو کہ ما واپنی قوائی اور اس سے انہوں نے ذور دیا کہ پیرسٹرا کیکہ بنگا کی مسئلہ ہے جس مصلتہ پالیسی ایکیبرٹ ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ہے فوی اقور دینے کی طوورت ہے اور اس مدش ما کی



سنفر فارام والهیس ایند سیکورتی استثریز بین سیمینار کا افعقاد موسیاتی جدیلیوں سے بھاؤی عست مملی: پاکتان کی قوی سائٹی کا جھند

محل با المناص کی فری سائل کا التحقات میں آخر ہے۔ کے دوران جاکی با الواباتی البدلتان کے باقعات یہ ایک میں الاارے کا جائزہ کیا میں 201 فیر 191 لا عندلا المائد والسواحي باستر قدرا بره المتزال البلا تنظر في استلاج قا دور شي الكرية سين الا المقاوات أنها جمر الاستوان موسواتي تبديقون سنة بجاد كي تخسف



موسمیاتی تبدیلیوں سے بچاؤ کے موضوع پرسیمینار منعقد رہائی تحظاور ہائی ہم آ بگی کیلے سفتل میں خرے کا عث بن سکتے ہیں مقرری

اسلام آباد (بیدور پرت) منظر فاراید اسپس ایند سکور فا اطفر برا بورش ایک سیمار کا انداز کا بازر کا بازر ایا آیا جرک روی شد اور جس کا عنوان موسیاتی جریفی سے بیما کی تفست مملی ایک تاریخ کا محفوظ اس افتریپ سیمیتر (مو فرم 3 بیشه فیر 3 ک





تساب کی نزمیب کاری چی تعقیات کوفتم کرنے کی خرورت ہے ، مقرد پی

ا الإنهاجية الأساري الأنهاجية التحالية في المساوية التي التي المساوية التي المساوية المساوية المساوية المساوية الكان المساوية (CARL) المساوية إلى المساوية المساوية المساوية المساوية المساوية المساوية المساوية المساوية الم العالم المساوية التي المساوية التي المساوية المساو



مال 12_شار 67 | چنجر 09 مارچ 2024 ع 27 شعبان 445هـ | صفعا_08_قيمت 40 ريد

سينقر فار ايرو اسپيس ۾ موسمياتي تبديليء قومي سلامتي بابت سيمينار جو اهتمام

تقریب دوران پاکستان ۾ عالمي ماحرلياتي تبديلين جي خراب اثرن جو جائزو ورتو ويو پاکستان کي بدلجندڙ ماحرلياتي نظام جي مطابق ايناگٽر پرندر: سارا حيات ۽ ٻين جو خطاب



لاهور (پر) سيئٽر قار ايرو اسپيس اينڊ سيڪيورٽي اسٽڊيز لاهور ۾ موسمياتي تبديلين جي خاتمي جي حڪمت عملي: باكستان جي قومي سلامتي كي تحفظ ڏيڻ جي عنوان سان هڪ سيمينار منعقد كير ويو ان تقريب دوران پاكستان تى عالمي ماحولياتي تبديلين جي خراب اثرن جو جائزو ورتو ويوحيكي مستقبل ير رياستي سلامتي ۽ سماجي هنر آهنگي لاءِ خطرو بثجي سگهڻ ٿا سيمينار جي شروعات الستيتيوت سان لاكاليبل سينيثر محقق اهير عبداللدخانجي ڳالھ ٻولھ سان ٿي جنھن پاڪستان جي قومي سلامتي تي موسمياتي ئېدىلى؛ جى اثرن تى روشنى وڌي. ان كان پوء نقصان ۽ تقصان فنڌ بوردجي ميمبر ۽ ورلم بئنك سان لاڳانڀيل صلاحڪّار علي توقيبر شيخ اهر خطاب ڪين جنهن ۾ هن

موسمياتي تبديلين كي منهن ڏيڻ لاءِجوڙيل حڪمت عملين جو جائزو ورتو ۽ انهن حكمت عملين لاء سفارشون پيش كيون عالمى سطح كان مقامي سطح ناتين لاكإييل عملن کي ٺاهڻ ان کان ٻوءِ ماحوليات جي شعبى سأن لاكإلييل وكيل احمد رفيع تقرير ڪئي.هن پنهنجي تقرير ۾ پاڪستان ۾ گورننس جي چيلينجز جو جائزو ورتو جيڪ پاڪستان ۾ ماحوليائي خطرن کي وڏاڻڻ لآء ڪر ڪري رهيا آهن هن سيمينارجي اخري ڪر ه ساره حيات هئي جي ماحولياتي قانوتن ۽ لاڳاپيل پاٽيسين جا ماهرأهن هنچيوترپاڪستان كي بدلجندڙ ماحولياتي نظارجي مطابق يان كي اينائشو پوندو ۽ پاڪستان جو مستقبل ان مس سان لاڳاپن تي ضابطو اڻن سان ئي محفوظ

GALLERY















































CLIMATE RESILIENCE & STRATEGIC PREPAREDNESS

SAFEGUARDING PAKISTAN'S SECURITY INTERESTS

"While we ramp up our responses to climate change, we must acknowledge its many adverse impacts, which span over every aspect of our economy and social fabric. Each impact warrants dedicated attention and requires a separate conference, a separate book, and probably an institution to focus on it."

Mr Ali Tauqeer Sheikh

"There's no safe amount of climate change. 1.5 and 2 degrees are not harmless thresholds. It is that the death and destruction at 2 degrees warming were such that political leaders, fearing their constituencies, thought it necessary to make the ambitions of the UNFCCC even higher"

- Mr Ahmed Rafay Alam

"Approximately 30 million climate migrants have contributed to the burgeoning populations of densely populated cities like Karachi and Lahore, exacerbating issues such as urban overcrowding, slum emergence, resource scarcity, intensified job market competition, and elevated crime rates."

- Ms Sara Hayat

"The (climate) crisis does not stop at natural disasters. It extends to straining our economy, political stability, and social fabric, deepened by ethno-religious divisions. With limited adaptive capacity, climate change has escalated from a secondary issue to a pressing security concern. It threatens to disrupt our society, ignite conflicts, and increase intra-state violence."

- Air Marshal Asim Suleiman (Retd), President CASS, Lahore

"The gravity of issues require a transformed approach towards security as the traditional notions of security centred on military capabilities and geopolitical alignments are incapable of providing potent response to climate-induced security threats of non-traditional nature."

