

Report on “Pakistan sey Paris” Climate Conference



13 -14/10/2015



Submitted by Pakistan Youth Parliament for Water (PYPW)

Introduction:

The two-day forum "Pakistan Sey Paris: on the road to 2015 Paris Climate Conference" concluded on 14th October 2015, which set the stage for Pakistan's preparation to the upcoming COP21 Climate Change Conference being held in Paris (France) in December this year in December.

The Lahore forum was jointly organized by the Embassy of France, Federal and Provincial governments, the United Nations, INGO's, NGO's WWF-Pakistan and large number of civil society organizations. The forum, at Al-hamra, Lahore, gathered more than 600 people from government, academia, civil society, students, Pakistan Youth Parliamentarian for Water (PYPW), private sector, media and the general public. The event is also financially supported by a few public and private companies that are committed to tackling climate change.





Eminent speakers during the two-day deliberations included French Ambassador Martine Dorance, EU Ambassador Jean-François Cautain, United Nations Resident Coordinator Neil Buhne, Member of National Assembly and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Sustainable Development Goals, Marriyum Aurangzeb; Secretary of the Ministry of Climate Change, Arif Ahmad Khan; representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mrs Tasneem Aslam and prominent voices from civil society such as Javed Jabbar, Dr Shoaib Sultan Khan, Dr Ishrat Hussain and Dr Parvez Hassan.



The aim of the event is to reach one of the goals "lima-Paris action agenda" to create a sustainable partnership between civil society, local authorities and private sector together with government in order to find and implement solutions to mitigate or adapt to climate change. Showcasing "Made in Pakistan" solutions to tackle climate change will be one of the objectives of the forum.





The forum started as per agenda given provided. The proceedings of the forum are as below:

1. Inaugural session Day: 1st day:

Mr. Jahanzeb, from French embassy being stage secretary opened the forum and appreciated the role of French Embassy for organizing this event/forum prior to COP21. He thanked AKF, CCRD, CPPG, GBC, IUCN, Lead Pakistan and GPO, PCRET, PCRWR, SCOPE, SDPI, SPO and WWF Pakistan for their efforts to organize such huge and informative event on Climate Change at Al-Hamra hall Lahore. After recitation of holy verses by a member of Pakistan Youth Parliament for Water, the Stage secretary invited the French and European Union Ambassadors along with key note addressors for the Inaugural session on the stage. The French Ambassador to Pakistan Martine Dorance and Ambassador-designate of EU Jean-Francois Cautain jointly inaugurated the two-day conference. The list of invitees on the stage is as follows:

Sr. #	Name of Invitees
01.	<i>Excellency Martin Dornance , Ambassador of France to Pakistan</i>
02.	<i>Excellency Jean Francois Cautain, Ambassador of European Union</i>
03.	<i>Ms. Maryam Aurangzeb, Member National Assembly</i>
04.	<i>Mr. Arif Ahmed khan, Secretary Ministry of Climate Change</i>
05.	<i>Ms . Tasneem Aslam, Minsitry of Foreign Affairs</i>
06.	<i>Senator Ret. Javeed Jabbar, CEO SPO</i>
07.	<i>Dr. Ishrat Hussain , Formal Governor State Bank</i>
08.	<i>Mr. Neil Buhne, UN Resident Coordinator</i>



1.1. Presentation by Dr. Abid Suleri (SDPI):

Dr. Abid Suleri presented power point presentation on "worldwide views on climate and energy". He explained that our consultations were focused around five themes i.e. i) Importance of tackling climate change, ii) Tools to tackle climate change iii) U.N negotiations and national commitments iv) Fairness and distribution of efforts , and v). Making and keeping climate promises. He emphasized that, masses of the world do care about climate change.

He explained this on the basis of facts and figures that almost 78% of the global citizens felt that climate change is extremely important and 98% of Philippines gave importance to climate change however, only 6-9% of Pakistani considers climate change important. He further explained that these facts and figures were obtained during the surveys of 76 countries. He concluded that fifty percent of people considered that countries must have right to inspect each other's report and research.



2. OPENING REMARKS

2.1. Remarks by HE Mrs. Martine Dorance:

French Ambassador to Pakistan HE. Mrs Martine Dorance in her address throwing light on COP21 being held in Paris said "the purpose of holding climate conference in Lahore is to identify the problems and solutions that all the stakeholders could promote at the Paris conference." She said Lahore conference was a kind of precursor to COP21 or a mini21. She said Paris conference was very significant for Pakistan, which was one of the most vulnerable to climate change. She said that COP21 would be a crucial conference as it aspires to achieve a new universal agreement on climate, applicable to all countries, with the aim of keeping global warming below 2 degree Celsius. French Ambassador further said that one of the keys of the conference in Paris would be involvement of non-governmental actors, the various civil society and private sector actors of each of the members' state of the UN.

The coming together of these players was part of the "Lima-Paris Action Agenda" under which many initiatives are currently being developed around the world to launch a transition toward low-carbon and green economies. She explained the response of 176 countries upon INDC's has been submitted to the French embassy which was formulated in the backdrop of COP20 also that the purpose of COP21 at Paris is based upon 3 conditions (I) to conclude universal agreement binding on all. (ii) How our resolution at Paris would be long standing. (III) 12 countries ensured financial commitment towards the developing countries. She concluded with remarks that France fully supports Pakistan for which an ambitious outcome in Paris is expected.

2.2 Remarks by HE Mr. Jean Francois Cautain :

The EU ambassador Mr. Jean Francois Cautain thanked all the panel members specially ambassador of France for invitation in the Event. He elaborated that climate change is the biggest reality and reducing its impacts is the one of the key priority of European Union. He further explained that 2015 is a crucial year with respect to climate change as whole globe witnessed rain, melting of glaciers, flash floods and recent heat waves in Karachi. He briefed that Pakistan is most vulnerable to the Climate change specially its coastal areas like Sindh and Baluchistan. He explained that Pakistan have most committed ministry of Climate Change, the Climate Change policy and its implementation frame work has also been adopted by them. He further explained that INDC's response from Pakistan has also



compiled by Pakistan and shared with forum before Cop 21 in December. He concluded that EU is fully committed to overcome climate change impacts. He hoped a long-term binding resolution would be concluded for the future of the planet and humankind, reiterating the role of the EU in boosting the cause of climate change. The ambassadors termed the conference a milestone event as it offers an unprecedented opportunity to all Pakistani stakeholders to coordinate their actions and inform the public about it.

3. KEYNOTE ADDRESS:

3.1 Address by Ms. Maryam Aurangzeb MNA:

Ms. Maryam Aurangzeb in her remarks thanked French embassy to arrange minimum cop21 in Pakistan. She draws attention of the audience toward the role of parliament to overcome the impacts of climate change. She explained that Parliament plays a major role in mitigating climate impacts through parliamentarian task force. She explained that there are total 88 legislature working for social indicators in he country, to align with under vision 2025, the parliamentarian task force shifted MDG's to SDG's. Further she said, sustainable development can never be achieved without policy as agenda.

Climate change leads to environmental degradation, livelihood of the people, destroy agriculture and effect energy sector too. Recently, parliament has introduced farm lone for exploring alternative energy options. We have to convince the people through awareness to make them climate resilient because technical and scientific expertise are missing at grass hood and community level. She emphasized that the activation of private sector is also important for climate change resilience. Parliament believes on capacity building of institutions whether it is private sector or public schools, universities youth, other government stakeholders and media. Allied bank sponsored e-parliamentarian project to lessen the use of paper.



3.2 Adress by Mr. Arif Ahmed Khan Secretary at Ministry of Climate Change :

Mr. Arif Ahmed Khan Secretary at Ministry of Climate Change in his opening remarks present the deepest appreciation to ambassador of France, ambassador of European union and all the relevant stake holders specially academia. He said, Pakistan is the most vulnerable country to climate change. This climate change is the result of industrial evolution, anthropogenic interference to the globe, fossil fuel usage, etc. Pakistan is the one percent of the global emitter which is far less than other countries. Domestically Pakistan has climate change policy and its implementation framework. After 18th amendment the implementation of climate change has been shifted to the provinces. He discussed that Ministry of climate change is working and arranging meetings for incorporation of climate change implementation plan in Annual Plan of Operation (APO) of development projects.



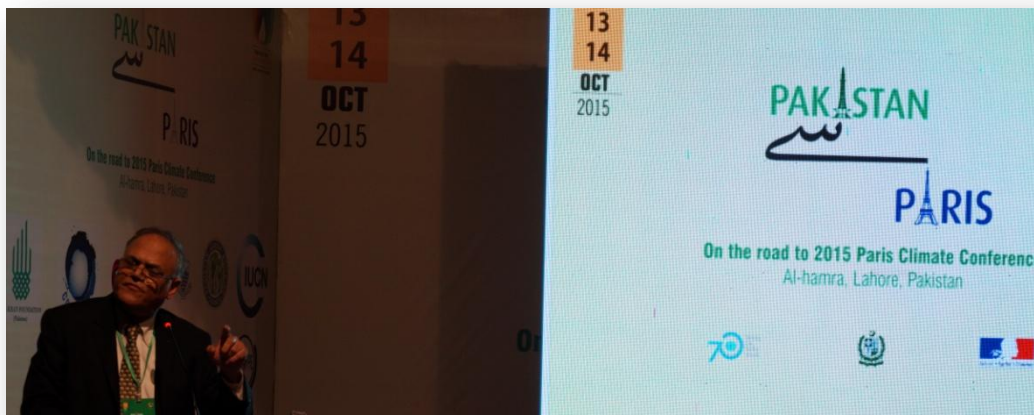
3.3 Address by Ms. Tasleem Aslam Spokes Person Ministry of Foreign Affairs :

Ms. Tasleem Aslam explained that the threats associated with climate change are multiplayer in the form of desertification, flash flood and glacier melting. She further elaborated that to overcome the glacier melting; Pakistan and India both have proposed a peace park proposal to vacate the Siachin glacial region. She briefed, that in aftermath of Kashmir floods, President of Pakistan wrote to the Indian government to be resilient and work for disaster preparedness mutually. He added that Pakistan government is working for the integration of national climate change policy in economic and development planning.



3.4 Address by Senator ® Javed Jabbar- Voice of Civil Society:

Senator ® Javed Jabbar while representing voice of civil society explained that this forum has been conducted in a right time in a sense that our neighboring countries are also willing to work on mitigating environmental issues. He added that Climate change has multiple results, in the form of geophysical dimension of earth as it enforces displacement of hundreds of livelihood imparting social and economic impacts. He added that relevant to this context right now Pakistan is facing demographic and economic climate change. He explained that urbanization of rural area is also a wrong sign of climate change. He added that civil society in Pakistan is striving to become independent but it is under the corporate influence and if we are not making them independent, in case if there is no international donor then we have to look for civil society donors. He added that Civil society has three challenges: capacity building, confrontation but no collaboration, development but more destructive.



3.5 Adress by Dr. Ishtrat Hussain - Voice of Civil Society:

Dr. Ishtrat Hussain while representing voice of civil society urged to create a balance between the ongoing debate between the environmentalists and economists. He added that attention, focus and energy are needed In order to eradicate this problem. He explained that Pakistan is the 0.8% GHGs emitter according to UNFCC report and is included in annex 1 countries which are not bound to overcome climate change impacts but as we are living in global system other country actions are impacting our climate and we become vulnerable to climate change impacts.



3.6 Adress by Mr. Neil Buhni – United Nations Resident Coordinator:

Mr. Neil Buhni , United Nations Resident Coordinator explained about collaborations and cooperation of government, civil society and NGOs he added that Groups are diverse but we need to work together for climate change. He explained the term collaboration with quote “If we cannot swim together we will sink”. He urged that overcoming the climate change is a shared responsibilities, not an individual is responsible for it. He appreciated that present government is very active and helping in resolving major issues related to Climate change. While reminding about previous global interventions in mitigating climate impacts he explained that Pakistan has been a leader in signing climate change summit in 1994. He expected the resilience of Pakistan in signing the bindings under COP21.



4. Region Specific Remarks of Panelist /designates from Azad Jammu Kashmir, Baluchistan, Gilgit Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtonkhaw and Sindh:



4.1. Dr. Aurangzeb Khan , Director General Climate Change Centre AJ&K:

Dr. Aurangzeb Khan, Director General Climate Change Centre in his remarks emphasized that Climate change is today an inescapable reality for the world but more seriously for Pakistan including Azad Jammu and Kashmir. It is beginning to manifest itself through increasing intensity and ferocity. He added that significant strides have been made in Pakistan for forwarding the Climate change agenda from being a stand-alone topic to one identifying itself as an integral element of the national mainstream development. He briefed Climate change integration in development planning is gaining a lot importance at the international and national level since the negotiations on the impacts of climate change and their mitigation and adaptation mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) making it abundantly clear that serious efforts are needed at national and regional levels to implement climate change mitigation and adaptation Action Plan.

4.2. Mr. Shoaib Ahmed Gola, Secretary Environment Sports and Youth Baluchistan:

Mr. Shoaib Ahmed Gola, Secretary Environment Sports and Youth Baluchistan explained that 80 % of the people of Baluchistan are dependent on a natural resource that is why Baluchistan is facing adverse impacts of climate change. Pak- china economic corridor in Gawadar attracts private sector to invest in Baluchistan.

4.3. Mr. Sajjad Haider Secretary Environment Sports and Youth Gilgat Baltistan:

Mr. Sajjad Haider Secretary Environment Sports and Youth Gilgat Baltistan: while explaining importance of the event urged that "today ceremony will evolve a new climate agenda". While discussing region specific details he explained that GB posses' mountainous ecosystem and climate change phenomenon effects snow fall pattern, early arrival of spring cause to melt snow results in flash floods **Director General EPA. Khyber Pakhtonkhaw.**

4.4. Mr. Muhammad Bashir, Director General EPA. Khyber Pakhtonkhaw

Mr. Muhammad Bashir, Director General EPA-KPK while discussing green initiatives taken by government of KPK explained that EPA-KPK is taking green growth appreciative under climate change implementation framework. These initiatives have six components but three are directly related to mitigate climate change impacts i.e. re-plantation, establishment of national parks, and clean energy generation by means of micro hydel projects.



5. Scientific aspects of climate change in world and in Pakistan

5.1. Presentation by Dr. Dominique Raynaud- French geologist member of international climate change

Dr. Dominique Raynaud presentation was on IPCC intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Paris Conference 2015. He explained the observed change in temperature from 1901-2012 around the globe. He discussed that global warming is an equivocal and unprecedented, due to GHG;s, SEA LEVEL risen. He further explained some human influence on Climate which is dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid 20th century. He further discussed about 21 century GHG's ambitious emissions around the globe. He emphasized with conclusion to think about regional panel on Climate Change by formulating RPCC or PPCC.

5.2. Presentation by Dr. Ghulam Rasool-Director General Pakistan Metrological Department:

Dr. Ghulam Rasool-Director General Pakistan Metrological Department gave presentation upon scientific aspects of climate change in the world and in Pakistan. He explained reason of Climate Change in term of natural and anthropogenic activities. He explained Global Warming Potential (GWP) scale to measures/evaluate greenhouse gas contributes to global warming. He discussed that about 2% of CO2 humans are contribution or adding to the environment.

While discussing key findings of IPCC AR5, he urges that Climate Change will cause declines in agricultural productivity in many sub-regions of Asia, for crops such as rice. He presented comparison of sea surface temperature for Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. He presented model to observed track of tropical cyclones in 2007. He discussed current extent of Monsoon currents in the country. He discussed also about snow maxima shifting in mountains.

2nd Session Day 1st: Low Carbon Development:

Mr. Ali Tauqeer Sheikh , Chief Executive Officer of LEAD Pakistan being moderator and Solution Wrap up, conducted 2nd session of day 1st. He explained that some countries around globe are saying that they are not bound by any treaty, many countries are thinking of reducing the GHG's emissions while many countries have started discussing Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC's).

He further explained that there are many windows available to promote renewable energy for countries like Pakistan. He added that it can be the small enterprises, large industries and even avionic sector. He briefed that the dilemma of Pakistan is that "on one hand we have a 100 mega watt solar panel and on the other hand we are also using out of fashion coal based energy". The moderator then the panelist for discussing theme "Low carbon development" .The list of invitees on the stage is as follows:

List of Panelist
1. Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel- Chairman for the Board of Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
2. Mr. Malik Amin Aslam -Global Vice President of IUCN
3. Mr. Muhammad Jahanzaib Khan – ACS Energy Punjab
4. Mr. Umar Malik- responsible for PITCO's Energy Trading Team
5. Mr. Faheem Khokhar- Assistant Professor NUST
6. Dr. Bashir
7. Dr. Danial Hashmi - PD , Glacier Monitoring Research Centre WAPDA



1. Mr. Shafqat kakakhel:

Mr. Shafqat kakakhel, Chairman for the Board of Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) stressed that the climate change will profoundly impact Pakistan; the sectors in danger are food and water. Agriculture is the backbone of a country and in Pakistan it provides livelihood to 60 percent of the population. Water situation is also critical in the country. There has been an increase in the number and intensity of the disasters in the recent years.

The important question is whether Pakistan is institutionally ready to overcome climate change internally and externally. Pakistan now has to focus on preparing its national action plan and it should benefit from global architecture which has been developed since Copenhagen summit. There should be capacity building, technical and financial support for our institutions.

There is fiscal limitation so we need to access all the windows of support. Cooperation should be at regional level. There should be a robust structure at federal level; provinces should have the capacity to take steps against climate change

2. Mr. Malik Amin Aslam:

Mr. Malik Amin Aslam Global Vice President of IUCN said that the basic dilemma is that “men argue and nature acts” as said by Voltaire. Nature is acting which is hurting the world. Science has made it clear that it is manmade and economics says that there will be economic repercussions because of drastic climate change. Politics is also lagging in this area. This is a complex problem for which we have had a complex solution instead of a simpler one we don't act upon the COPs previously. This COP is important this year as this year it will be decided how large the cuts would be for carbon emission. The delivery of climate finance would be given in 2020 as well as emission cuts on carbon polluters. The success of this event would be to form a cohesive global agreement that helps the world.

We need climate finance today, not tomorrow. These pledges should transform into money as a fund in Pakistan. The implications are that Pakistan is vulnerable and is a developing country; the pathway to development should not be hindered.

There should also be the scoping of finance access and attainment. Pakistan is in 10 of the most vulnerable country in the last year. The geography also makes is vulnerable which is a serious challenge for Pakistan. 50% of emissions are from the energy sector and can rise up to 15% in the coming years. There is also an opportunity such as wind energy which can be tapped; solar is also a big opportunity for Pakistan as we have the largest project in the world. We need to reverse the deforestation, a number of measures have been taken in KPK

.Enriching the forest and dealing with the timber mafia is one of the objectives of the government. KPK government is also working towards zero carbon growth target, hydro based energy and the increase and rehabilitation of forests in the provinces. We should not just keep on talking and should also take actions. The only party not negotiating is Nature.

3. Mr. Jahanzeb Khan:

Mr. Jahanzaib ACS Energy Punjab, said that coal remains the most used choice worldwide, second choice is oil, third is gas which is good but the availability is a problem. The last is nuclear which has its problems as it requires expensive technology. 2 percent of GDP is lost due to energy shortage. 4th of the revenue goes towards energy. Hydro is seasonal, solar isn't available at night. Jobs are lost due to the energy shortage. There is an energy mix; Punjab is adding renewable energy in the mix. Quaid e Azam solar park can produce up to 1250 mega watts the plant was connected to national grid by March 2015. The upcoming initiatives include solar wind and hydro in which small hydro projects are being built.

4. Mr. Umar malik:

Mr. Malik from for PITCO's Energy Trading Team said that NAMA Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions is a voluntary intervention by a developing country; it can be strategies, policies, programs, projects. According OECD report 57 billion were given to developing for climate and Pakistan did not tap anything out of it. A NAMA allows funds to flow to government rather than the project. There are 9 NAMAs under development in energy such as Sialkot energy situation. Sialkot is an important industrial hub, the energy crisis is imposing heavy cost and GHG emissions will increase if not addressed. The technology option of solar, wind and hydel wasn't available.

5. Mr. Faheem khokhar:

Mr. Faheem khokhar, Assistant Professor NUST said that climate change impacts water, agriculture, biodiversity health energy etc. Change in temperature has taken place. According to PMD reports Pakistan is the most vulnerable state in the world. Such events slow the pace of development; they are an extra stress on the economy. The winters are getting intense and shorter. There is an increase in CO2 emissions; pre monsoon season is a warning. For this we need to act right away, use of solar water heating can limit the CO2 emissions. International cooperation is mandatory and one can also contribute individually as well.

6. Dr. Bashir:

Dr. Bashir presented few facts of energy stating many sources. He said that, resource mapping for wind, solar and biomass are being carried out by ESMAP of the World Bank. 9 projects have achieved financial close which contributed to 1746.4 megawatts. 4000 homes electrified 7000 villages can be electrified subject to funding.

7. Dr. Danial:

Dr. Danial PD, Glacier Monitoring Research Centre WAPDA said that glacial mounting sector has been established by Wapda. If the CO2 is doubled the flows in river will increase by 14%. To control we need reservoirs, that water can be used during the time of drought. The Government with the help of vision 2025 is working more on the reservoirs. The solution is to control climate change otherwise energy crisis will affect our infrastructure.









2nd Day Session



Recitation: The session started with recitation of the Holy Quran by the Pakistan Youth Parliament for Water. An Islamic concept of starting occasion with the name of Almighty Allah is considered very important in that event being successful.

Recap:

Mr. Ali Tauqeer Sheikh , Chief Executive Officer of LEAD Pakistan being moderator and Solution Wrap up, presented a brief but very comprehensive revision of the 13th October session. It was aimed to revise for the participants who did not attend the previous session.

The conference was divided into three sessions. Following were the themes of each session to be covered:

1. Adapting to climate Change

The first session was moderated very enthusiastically by Aisha Khan CEO (Mountain Protection). The presentation henceforth started taking momentum from Mr. Shoaib Sultan khan and ended with the energetic speech of Madam Khawar Mumtaz.

The panel constituted of honorable and esteemed guests from both Government and Private sectors covering sector like Water and Climate change, Food security and agriculture, Health consequences, Gender and climate change. The list of panelist invited for 1st session are as below :

Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan	Honorary chairman, board of directors of the Rural Support Program Network. NRSP
Dr. Zafar Iqbal	Former Chairman of Pakistan Agricultural Research council
Prof. Dr. Iqbal	VC. University of Agriculture Faisalabad
Mr. Patrick T Evans	Country Director FAO UN
Mr. Stephen Gluning	Deputy Country Director at World Food Program UN
Nosheen Iqbal	WHO Representative
Dr. Sania Nishter	Founder and President of Heart File, Former Federal Minister interim Government of Pakistan with four portfolios, Education, Health, Science and technology and Information technology
Madam Khawar Mumtaz	Chairperson of the National Commission on the status of Women



I. Mr. Shoaib Sultan:

Mr. Shoaib, Honorary chairman, board of directors of the Rural Support Program Network. NRSP talked about the National Rural Support Program (NRSP). He insisted on supporting the rural people through the rural support program by involving them directly in the decision making by allowing them to be part of the solution rather than being the problem. He narrated few experiences of past whereby he had helped the rural people and one such he quoted was the wild life preservation. He had been suggested by one of the villagers if a particular locality that wild life could be preserved if the hunters were provided with an alternate income and that they intelligently suggested as making them guards for the same wild life they hunt.

He further elaborated the PM Rural Poverty Reduction Program (RPRP) and many other national and international organizations such as USAID, AKRSP, National RSP and also the Government's contribution to it. He also told about some success they had achieved in their respective rural support throughout Pakistan.

II. Dr. Zafar Altaf:

Mr. Zafar, Former Chairman of Pakistan Agricultural Research council took the opportunity to address and highlight the food Security and the impacts of climate change on the agriculture of a country. A very crucial point that he raised with respect to the world in general and Pakistan in particular were overpopulation, bad economy, no accessibility and irresponsible behavior of the people. Certain conditions were put that if not met would result in serious environmental issues and most important of it was Climate Change.

III. Prof. Dr. Iqrar:

He addressed the significant factors affecting on agriculture in Pakistan. He linked Climate Change with food security. He also presented certain climate change themes that he said were good for research in Pakistan. Certain policy measures were also proposed with respect to food scarcity. the Scientific solutions he proposed to the severe problems that we face were very easy and cheap to implement. He also shared with the audience a case study. He told about the role of his organization in distribution of food in rural areas.

IV. Mr. Patrick T Evans:

'Climate is simply a new reality'' These were the words Mr. Patrick initiated his presentation with. He said that Climate Change has to be overcome else it may overrun us in future. He termed 2014 as one of the hottest year among the last 15 years. However, he said that 2015 has already surpassed 2014. He also enlightened SDGs and their predicted outcomes by 2030 and provided solutions for countering climate change. Education was one of the solutions presented and Pakistan peace dialogue with India was an important point. He lastly suggested the stakeholders to leave examples aside and requested them to reduce and reuse.

V. Mr. Stephen Glunning

Mr. Stephen presented on 'the Future Resilient Strategies'. He defined the importance of renewable energy in countering climate change. Most of his stress was on Zero hunger programs to reduce food crises and hunger management. Climate warming results in changed rainfall pattern causing resource scarcity, which ultimately leads to conflicts and confrontation in the long run between people, institutions and countries most often.

Solutions to cope with the climate change presented by Mr. Gunning were as follows:

- Collaboration between all stakeholders to work jointly
- Risk assessments of the vulnerable regions
- Policy that depicts climate change linkage with food security

According to Mr. Stephen, COP 21 must be a solution sharing and not a burden sharing platform. COP 21 would give a National Adaptation Plan and so we can prepare and mitigate climate change impacts. Finally he quoted Martin Luther, "for evil to thrive, good man must do nothing" and thus for Climate Change to stop, the people have to do something.

VI. Miss Nosheen Iqbal:

Miss Nosheen presented the facts and figures of food security and disaster that their organizations in collaboration with other stakeholders had collected over the years. Unlike other participants who talked on disasters, Miss Nosheen's topic had approach to pandemics and their impacts on the poor people particularly at rural areas. Dengue and Ebola were the core topics of her presentation. Lastly, she told the detailed role of WHO being played over the past years. She also asked the civil societies, Government and other stakeholder to collaborate and work together.

VII. Dr. Sania Nishtar:

She elaborated the speech of Ms Nosheen and she further explained the disease associated with climate change particularly Ebola and dengue. She discussed the socio-economic consequences of these diseases. She expressed that greater climate change could lead to a world war three, pandemic of the industrial age or much worse. She stressed on the following three failures:

- Imagination failure
- Knowledge failure
- Implementation failure

She also talked about the 17 goals of SDGs to be achieved by 2030. Talking about the government five years tenure she said "the encumbrance has no appetite to look beyond their five years tenure". She declared the dissolution of power to the provinces in the 18th amendment as an inadvertent mistake.

VIII. Khawar Mumtaz:

She highlighted the importance of women empowerment. The voices of women must be incorporated in decision making and they must be provided with the best possible access to institutions whereby they can gain knowledge. She also stressed on the impacts of climate change i.e. the recent heat waves in Karachi and floods in certain parts of Punjab. Stating solutions to the women empowerment she suggested a collective approach of both man and women. She summed up the discussion with the saying "women surely can play their role".

In the end question answer session was conducted.



2. Climate Risk Management

The second session was moderated by Dr. Ejaz Ahmad, Senior Director, World Wide Fund (WWF), The panel constituted of honorable and esteemed guests from both Government and Private sectors covering sector like Disaster Risk Management, Urban and Rural Resilience, Natural Resource, ecosystem and biodiversity management and Loss and damages. The lists of panelist invited for 1st session are as below:



Dr Asif Hussain Shah	Former DG state earth quake reconstruction and rehabilitation agency
Mr Mehmood Akhtar Cheema	Country representative at IUCN
Ms Bella Evidente	Country director of UN habitat
Mr Asif Rehman	Coordinator for climate change in the program Development Department PDD, Lead Pakistan

I. Dr Asif Hussain Shah:

Talking about water management he emphasized on the necessity of reservoirs in Pakistan. Potential of solar energy in Pakistan particularly in Tharparkar where the radiations are of high intensity, they can be harnessed to generate electricity. His remarks about urban planning and construction mechanism were Earth quake does not kill poor buildings do. There should be agricultural research for adaptation for climate change at academic and institutional level so that a scientific solution can be made.

II. Mr. Mehmood Akhtar Cheema:

He introduced IUCN to the audience which has been working in Pakistan since 1985. We have a national conservation strategy compiled in 1992; however its desired output could not be achieved due to lack of implementation. He proposed some solutions like raising nurseries, plantation, and international linkage between governments, NGOs and all other stakeholders. We can take bio-engineering measures for ecosystem balance.

He also added to our knowledge about his organization’s achievements such as:

- They replenished Karez system in some areas of Baluchistan
- Population of wild life has increased as measure were taken to prevent their hunting
- Policies for Natural Resource Management have been devised

He concluded with remarks that, ‘ecosystem is complex’ and we must not underestimate meddling with it.



III. Mrs. Bella Evidente:

A very polite greeting of the local religious culture (AsalamoAlaikum) added to the beauty of the occasion. She talked about the impacts of urbanization on climate change and vice versa. She predicted that by 2050, 70% of the people will be living in urban areas and by 2030; the population of Pakistan would reach to 260 million. Action at international level must be taken and energy efficient housing scheme projects have been carried out with the collaboration of ministry of environment. She gave a 12 key concluding message, last of which was "your city does not need to act alone" which meant that the contribution needs to start now.



iv. Mr. Asif Rehman:

Youth plays an important role and thus Mr Asif Rahman addressed students as the future reformers of their respective nations. Polluters pay principals was also the core of his presentation. He suggested the plights of developing countries to coordinate with each other so that mitigation and adaptation could be brought to table for a win policy. The second session ended at 2:00 pm.



3. Climate Smart Solution :

The third session was moderated by Bilal Anwar from climate policy expert .The panel constituted of honorable and esteemed guests from both Government and Private sectors covering sector like Green development: policy and planning, Community based Solutions, Climate financing and Private sector engagement. The list of panelist invited for 1st session are as below:

Prof. Chaudhry Qamar uz Zaman	Vice President of world Metrological Organization
Mr. Marc Andres	Country Director UNDP Pakistan
Mr. Jacky Amprou	Country Director AFD
Mr. Rana Abdul Jabbar Khan	Focal Person at Quaid -e-Azam National park
Mr Nisar Memon	Federal Minister to Kashmir Affairs and Northern areas and State and Frontier Regions
Youth Parliamentarians	

I. Prof. Chaudhry Qamar uz Zaman:

He said that December 2015 is the target date for a worldwide agreement that will unite all the countries in an ambitious response to climate change. Climate change is posing a greater threat than terrorism. It should be a top priority agenda; it is also a social, economic and political challenge rather than just being an environmental challenge. 2900 giga ton of carbon max carbon emission to limit global warming to 2 degree Celsius if not controlled it will rise up to 4 degree Celsius. These threats can lead to water security, food and energy security. Climate change can aggravate many other challenges we are facing today. To respond to these challenges we can either adapt or mitigate. Priority is towards adaptation to climate change. Key sector include agriculture and livestock, forestry etc.

For mitigation key sectors include Energy, transport, town planning, agriculture and livestock. The loss of human life from hydro meteorological sources is decreasing while energy losses are increasing. The solutions are climate smart agriculture, climate smart or resilient infrastructure, climate smart cities, energy conservation and efficiency and the use of renewable energy. 146 countries have submitted the INDC on carbon emissions but Pakistan has still has not submitted it.

II. Mr.Marc Andres:

He said that it is the first global challenge we have to face as humanity. Humanity will find solutions and Paris is on the way to help them find it. Baltoro glacier is losing 6 meters of ice every year; there should be a change of paradigm. We need to invest in climate change literacy; the amount of debate on climate change is appalling. Every student, professor, journalist should be educated about the challenges of climate change. The second area is in policy, there is a national task force, and ministry of planning, but there is implementation of these policies. Right capacity and resources should be put at the right place for integrated change, there will be no work done if we keep on debating rather than taking action over the issue.

III. Mr. Jacky Amprou:

Mr. Jacky said that AFD is the public development bank owned by the French Government. It has many partners such as UN etc. it has invested money in agriculture, biodiversity, forestry etc. The agency has been financing mitigation projects all over the world.

IV. Mr. Jabbar:

He said that the impacts of carbon dioxide emission include irradiance, temperature, wind speed, sea level and pressure. Carbon emission from solar panel is negligible compared to the other energy resources. Quaid-e-Azam solar plant is 1000 megawatt project; 100 megawatt has been connected to the national grid. Increase in temperature there is a reduction in the output power and degradation or malfunctioning of the equipment.



V. Mr. Nisar Memon:

Mr. Memon said that the Pakistan would lose 1650 square kilometer if 1 feet tidal wave hits. It would result in erosion, loss of wetlands, and pollution of fresh water supplies. Siachen should be left to the people rather than the army. He also encouraged the youth of Pakistan to make deep effort in rooting these impacts of Climate change on all sectors ranging from food insecurity to disasters. He particularly appreciated the role of Pakistan youth parliament for water to have played a key role in youth mobilization in becoming the real actors of change.





VI. Youth Parliament Session:

A small session was in reserve for the youth to let the people from around Pakistan and the globe to know the role played by Pakistan Youth Parliament for Water. All members of the Youth forum were invited on stage to be the panel for the precise but worthy session which included

1. Mr. Wasif Bashir
2. Mr. Waqar Ahmed Pahore
3. Miss. Adeela Asghar
4. Mr. Shamshar Masood
5. Miss. Sehrish Munsif
6. Miss. Rida Urooj
7. Mr. Suleman Khan
8. Miss. Maham Ali
9. Mr. Zakir Rumi
10. Mr. Hamayoon Jallat

Also invited on stage Vice President GDAWP- WWC Member Pakistan and the one of the founder Pakistan youth parliament for water Mr. Muhammad Raza Ali Gandapur, who had assist the Pakistan youth parliament for water in achieving so much. Mr. Wasif Bashir presented a small interesting speech to the members of the session which included the future aim of the parliamentarians. A documentary of the past achievements was also displayed to the audience. Video message from the current and former president of the World Youth Parliament for Water were also displayed at the forum. In a nut shell, the concluding ceremony of the mini COP21 went fabulous and commitments were taken from both the young generations to deliver and the elders to support their young ones in tackling the climate change.

Concluding Remarks were presented by Dr. Ejaz Ahmed and Aisha Khan who thanked all the stakeholders' i.e. academia, Government, Civil societies and INGOs for their cooperation in the Pakistan se Paris conference.

The Coordination team, French Embassy in Pakistan thanked all sponsors, government officials, civil society members and PYPW in the end of the 02 days sessions.