



ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY OF PAKISTAN: HURDLES & LOOPHOLES

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Abstract:

“This research article investigates the challenges and gaps in Pakistan's climate change policy implementation. It summarizes the policy's evolution, aims, and significant efforts. Key problems identified in the study include a lack of political will, insufficient institutional capacity, financial limits, a lack of public awareness, and conflicting development goals. Recommendations are made to address these issues, including strengthening political commitment and governance structures, improving institutional capacity and coordination, allocating adequate financial resources, increasing public awareness through education and outreach, incorporating climate change considerations into sectoral policies, improving monitoring and enforcement mechanisms, and fostering international collaboration. The article also includes case studies from various nations that show particular examples of policy implementation issues and successful approaches. It continues by emphasizing the need of prioritising climate change on Pakistan's policy agenda and urging policymakers and stakeholders to take action in order to successfully address the issues and secure a sustainable future.”

Keywords: Climate Change Policy, loopholes, hurdles, mitigation, adaptation

INTRODUCTION:

Long-term changes in weather patterns and environmental circumstances are referred to as "climate change," and they are mostly the result of human activities like the ignition of fossil fuels and deforestation. Its effects are extensive, including things like climate change, severe weather, sea level rise, and biodiversity loss. The international world is aware of how urgent it is



to take action against climate change in order to protect the environment and future generations. The issues created by climate change are being dealt with in large part by national climate change policy. Each nation creates its own policies and plans to cut greenhouse gas emissions, prepare for the effects of climate change, and encourage sustainable growth. A country's pledges, actions, and intentions can be understood more fully by analysing these policies at the national level and development in achieving climate objectives. In order to help both policymakers and stakeholders make wise choices and take effective action, it aids in identifying gaps and potential improvement areas in the implementation of policies. National policies also play a crucial role in the implementation of international agreements like the Paris Agreement and the worldwide fight against climate change. Due to its geographic position and socioeconomic status, Pakistan is particularly exposed to the effects of climate change. The nation faces a variety of climate-related difficulties, including an increase in the frequency and severity of heat waves, droughts, and floods. Agriculture, water resources, ecosystems, and Pakistan's general socio-economic growth are all at serious risk from the negative consequences of climate change. Analysing Pakistan's climate change policies is crucial for a number of reasons. First off, it aids in evaluating how well the strategy addresses regionally unique climate change problems. Researchers and policymakers may assess the policy's effectiveness in addressing the country's vulnerabilities and fostering resilience by examining its goals, objectives, and actions. Second, examining Pakistan's climate change policy makes it possible to spot the barriers and gaps that prevent efficient policy implementation. These impediments may include socioeconomic, political, and institutional difficulties that might slow down progress. Knowing these challenges offers important insights into areas that need attention and development to guarantee successful policy implementation. Thirdly, learning from one another and exchanging best practices are made possible by examining Pakistan's climate change method. Policymakers and stakeholders may adapt and put into practice successful tactics within the Pakistani context by looking at successful initiatives and lessons discovered in other nations. The creation of solid and original policy initiatives is aided by this information sharing. Finally, a thorough examination of Pakistan's climate change strategy aids in setting priorities and allocating resources. Policymakers may deploy financial resources, build institutional capacity, and create effective coordination mechanisms to remedy the gaps and weaknesses by recognizing them. It makes it



possible to make well-informed decisions that match policy aims with the socioeconomic priorities and the long-term goals of the nation. In conclusion, it is critical to analyze Pakistan's climate change strategy in order to comprehend its efficacy, pinpoint problems, and recommend adjustments. A thorough analysis of the policy's objectives, actions, and difficulties is required given Pakistan's vulnerability to the effects of climate change. Pakistan may improve its ability to adapt to climate change, reduce its emission of greenhouse gases, and advance sustainable development by examining and closing these gaps and challenges. The examination of Pakistan's climate change strategy also aids in efforts being made on a worldwide scale to defeat climate change and create a more sustainable future.

Overview of Pakistan's Climate Change Policy:

Early on, Pakistan acknowledged the need of combating climate change and started developing climate change policies and initiatives. The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), released in 2012, was the nation's initial official action regarding climate change. Its goals were to alleviate the negative effects of climate change and advance sustainable development. The policy emphasized the need of capacity building, mitigation, and adaptation strategies. In 2014, Pakistan created the Framework for Coordination of Climate Change Programme (FICCP) in response to the NCCP. A thorough road plan for addressing climate change was created by the FICCP, which covered adaptation, mitigation, research, capacity building, and awareness-building. Pakistan's government created the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2017–2030 in 2017. This strategy placed a focus on bolstering institutional structures, encouraging global collaboration, and implementing climate change issues into the planning for development. In addition to identifying important industries including forestry, water, energy, and agriculture, it also provided ideas for increasing resilience and lowering emissions.

The main aims and objectives of Pakistan's climate change policy include:

Changes in climate adaptation; By putting climate-resilient plans and actions into place, the strategy aims to improve the nation's ability to adapt to the effects of a changing climate. This involves implementing sustainable land and water management practices, creating early warning systems, and enhancing catastrophe preparation. **Reduced greenhouse gas emissions:** Pakistan wants it to achieve this through encouraging renewable energy sources, increasing energy efficiency, and implementing environmentally friendly transportation methods. In order to lessen emissions, the strategy also emphasizes the value of sustainable agricultural methods and afforestation. In order to effectively manage climate change, the policy



acknowledges the need to develop institutional frameworks, governance structures, and coordination procedures. Its goal is to increase the ability of pertinent government agencies, civil society groups, and local communities to deal with the problems caused by climate change. In order to promote making decisions that is based on solid facts, Pakistan's climate change policy places a strong emphasis on research, data collecting, and understanding management. It promotes cooperation between academic institutions, research groups, and policymakers to aid in the adaptation and mitigation of climate change and give scientific information and technical breakthroughs. Pakistan has put into place a number of mechanisms and policy measures to address the problems caused by climate change. Some noteworthy efforts include The fund for Combating Climate Change (NCCF): The NCCF was founded in 2015 to provide funding for programs aimed at reducing the effects of climate change. It seeks to assist at-risk groups, advance renewable energy initiatives, and increase sectoral climate resilience. (CDM) Clean Development Mechanism By actively participating in the CDM, Pakistan is able to draw in international capital for projects that lower greenhouse gas emissions. The CDM has aided in the country's adoption of efforts for energy efficiency, handling waste, and renewable energy.

Renewable Energy Policy: Pakistan formulated a Renewable Energy Policy in 2006 to promote the development and utilization of renewable energy sources. The policy includes incentives for renewable energy projects, feed-in tariffs, and net metering to encourage private investment in renewable energy generation. The National Catastrophe Protection Plan focuses on reducing catastrophe risk and responding to risks caused by climate change. It intends to boost emergency response capabilities, advance community-based disaster risk management, and improve early warning systems. These are only a few instances of the significant structures and policy measures put in place by the Pakistani government to combat climate change. The nation has also worked with international organizations to gain financial resources and assistance in technology for climate change initiatives, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the fund known as the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Hurdles in Implementing Climate Change Policy in Pakistan:

Insufficient political will and prioritization of policies; The lack of political commitment and policy prioritisation represents one of the main obstacles Pakistan has in implementing climate change policy (Ahmad et al., 2020). Effective mitigation and adaptation measures for climate change must be developed and put into operation by policymakers with a consistent and long-term commitment. However, due to instability in politics, frequent changes in the administration, and conflicting priorities, climate change programmes frequently receive insufficient attention and funding (Khan & Roberts, 2020). In order to create an atmosphere that facilitates policy execution, political will is essential. It means recognizing climate change as a critical issue, establishing ambitious goals, and making sure that sufficient resources are



allocated (Qasim et al., 2019). Climate change priorities are inconsistent in the country due to a lack of constant political enthusiasm and policy prioritisation, which slows down efforts to solve the country's climatic concerns. Additionally, the short-term nature of political cycles frequently hinders long-term planning and interferes with the execution of climate change policy (Ahmad et al., 2020).

Weak institutional coordination and capacity; The lack of institutional ability and coordination is a significant barrier to the country's attempts to execute climate change policies (Raza et al., 2021). Strong institutional capacity and coordination across multiple government departments, agencies, and stakeholders are necessary for the successful implementation of climate change policy (Khan et al., 2019). However, Pakistan encounters difficulties due to a lack of adequate education and capacity-building opportunities, scarce human and financial resources, and a dearth of coordinating structures (Ali et al., 2021). Institutions are unable to complete activities connected to climate change efficiently because of a lack of institutional ability and technological expertise (Raza et al., 2021). The nation's capacity-building initiatives are further impeded by a lack of finance and scarce resources for research and development (Khan along with Roberts, 2020). Furthermore, the absence of coordination between various governmental entities and sectors frequently results in the duplication of efforts, the overlap of duties, and lack of cogent plans for climate change mitigation and adaptation (Ahmad et al., 2020). To get beyond these impediments, institutional capability must be strengthened along with coordinating processes.

Resource limitations and money constraints; The implementation of climate change policy in Pakistan is significantly hampered by financial limitations and a lack of resources (Qasim et al., 2019). The construction of infrastructure, capacity-building activities, research and development, and strategies for mitigation and adaptation are all needed for climate change mitigation and adaptation projects (Ali et al., 2021). In Pakistan, however, funding for climate change initiatives and projects is inadequate due to budgetary limitations and conflicting development goals (Khan & Roberts, 2020). Lack of spending in fields like renewable energy, climate-resilient infrastructure, and technological advancements is caused by a lack of financial resources (Raza et al., 2021). Resource shortages for projects addressing climate change are made worse by rival demands for resources in industries including healthcare, education, and poverty alleviation (Qasim et al., 2019). It is essential to acquire sufficient money for climate change initiatives and projects and investigate creative finance options in order to overcome these obstacles (Khan et al., 2019).

Restrictions to involving stakeholders and educating the public; Successful policy implementation depends on involving stakeholders and educating the public about climate change (Ali et al., 2021). However, Pakistan encounters difficulties in successfully involving stakeholders and increasing public knowledge of concerns related to climate change (Ahmad et



al., 2020). The general population's lack of knowledge about climate change makes it difficult for them to support and engage in climate change projects (Raza et al., 2021). To make certain that multiple stakeholders are actively involved in policy formation and execution, there is a need for increased collaboration and communication channels between the government and these parties (Khan et al., 2019). Building partnerships and securing funding for climate change programs requires involving academic institutions, the commercial sector, local communities, and civil society organisations (Qasim et al., 2019). In order to develop a sense of urgency and shared responsibility towards climate change, efforts should also be taken to increase public awareness through educational offerings, media outreach, and focused communication techniques (Ali et al., 2021).

Conflicting development objectives and socioeconomic variables; The implementation of climate change strategies in Pakistan is further complicated by socioeconomic issues and conflicting development agendas (Khan & Roberts, 2020). Numerous socioeconomic issues, such as poverty, unemployment, and poor infrastructure, plague the nation and frequently take precedence over efforts to combat climate change (Raza et al., 2021). In order to focus attention and resources on short-term socioeconomic problems, policymakers frequently prioritize resolving them (Ahmad et al., 2020). The shift to climate-friendly practices is made more difficult by the reliance on standard industries and energy sources, such as agriculture and fossil fuels (Ali et al., 2021). The nation has a complicated problem in finding a way to balance the demand for revenue generation with environmentally friendly practices (Qasim et al., 2019). These socioeconomic barriers may be overcome by including climate change concerns into planning for development and policy, encouraging green sectors and job prospects, and guaranteeing a just transition for impacted communities (Khan et al., 2019). In conclusion, there are a number of challenges that Pakistani policymakers have to conquer in order to effectively implement adaptation and mitigation efforts. A few of these challenges are a lack of legislative will and priority-setting of policies, a lack of organizational strength and coordination, a lack of funding and resources, difficulties in involving stakeholders and generating public awareness, socioeconomic factors, and competing development priorities. In order to overcome these obstacles, politicians must remain committed over time. Additionally, institutions must be improved, financing and resources must be allocated more wisely, stakeholder participation must be successful, and climate change considerations must be incorporated into development planning. In order for Pakistan to prosper in a healthier and more resilient future, these issues must be resolved.

Analysis of Loopholes in Pakistan's Climate Change Policy:

Insufficient preparation and methods for adaptation; The lack of attention paid to adaptation strategies and plans is one of Pakistan's climate change policy's biggest flaws (Adnan et



al., 2021). While adaptation techniques concentrate on bolstering resilience and adjusting to the effects of climate change, mitigation measures try to minimize greenhouse gas emissions. According to Yaseen et al. (2020), Pakistan is extremely susceptible to impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and changes in water supply. Comprehensive and coordinated adaptation strategies, however, are lacking and do not address the unique vulnerabilities and demands of many areas and industries. Pakistan needs strong adaptation methods that take into account the many socio-economic and ecological settings of the nation in order to address climate change correctly (Akram et al., 2019). These tactics ought to include categorizing and prioritizing adaptation measures, improving institutions' and communities' ability for adaptation, and incorporating climate resilience into the processes of development planning (Adnan et al., 2021). Pakistan would face more risks and difficulties in coping with the negative effects of climate change if it does not have proper adaptation methods and plans.

A little attention paid to green power and mitigating measures; The lack of emphasis on renewable energy and mitigation strategies is another flaw in Pakistan's unique climate change strategy (Yaseen et al., 2020). In an effort to lessen the effects of climate change, mitigation measures try to cut greenhouse gas emissions. The energy industry in Pakistan, especially given its high reliance on fossil fuels, makes significant contributions to greenhouse gas emissions (Akram et al., 2019). Comprehensive policies and plans to advance renewable energy and energy efficiency are, however, lacking. Pakistan must prioritise the creation and application of renewable energy sources including solar, wind, and hydropower in order to close this gap (Adnan et al., 2021). To achieve this, it is necessary to provide supportive legislative and regulatory frameworks, offer financial incentives for renewable energy investments, and support the growth of clean energy technology R&D (Yaseen et al., 2020). To further cut emissions and increase energy security, national energy plans ought to incorporate energy efficiency and conservation measures (Akram et al., 2019). Pakistan may significantly reduce its carbon footprint by increasing the emphasis on mitigation approaches and renewable energy.

Weak enforcement mechanisms and monitoring systems; Another flaw in Pakistan's unique climate change strategy is the lack of effective monitoring and enforcement procedures (Adnan et al., 2021). Although there are laws and regulations in existence, their execution and compliance are undermined by the absence of appropriate enforcement measures. This issue is exacerbated by weak institutional competence, corruption, and a lack of funding (Shafiq et al., 2018). A strong monitoring and evaluation system is also necessary to track advancement, gauge the success of policy interventions, and pinpoint areas that still need work. Pakistan should improve its institutional capabilities and mechanisms for governance to close this gap (Akram et al., 2019). This entails making investments in the training and capacity-building of pertinent authorities, developing precise accountability and responsibility frameworks, and maintaining



openness in the manner in which decisions are made (Shafiq et al., 2018). Moreover, The creation of a thorough monitoring and evaluation structure will allow for frequent review of policy execution, gap analysis, and prompt remedial action (Adnan et al., 2021). The successful enactment of climate change legislation depends on the improvement of monitoring and enforcement systems.

Poor sectoral planning incorporation of climate change; A fundamental flaw in Pakistan's climate change strategy is the inadequate incorporation of climate change issues into sectoral strategies (Yaseen et al., 2020). A cross-sectoral issue, which involves climate change has an impact on a number of industries, including agriculture, water resources, urban design, and health. However, sectoral strategies and plans have not sufficiently taken the impacts of climate change into account. Pakistan must integrate climate change issues into all industries in order to close this gap (Akram et al., 2019). In order to do this, both mitigation and adaptation solutions for the impact of climate change must be included into sectoral policies, plans, and strategies (Adnan et al., 2021). For instance, governments should support crop diversification, water-efficient irrigation systems, and climate-resilient practices in the agricultural sector (Shafiq et al., 2018). Similar to this, regulations for urban development should give priority to green areas, climate-friendly infrastructure, and energy-efficient structures. Pakistan may make sure that its sectoral policies are more cogent and well-coordinated by including climate change into them.

Ineffective international cooperation and collaboration; Another gap in Pakistan's climate change strategy is the absence of productive international alliances and engagement (Adnan et al., 2021). Worldwide problems like climate change necessitate international collaboration and collaborative response. Pakistan's attempts to increase its resilience to climate change and mitigate its effects can benefit from funding from abroad, investment, technology transfer, and information exchange. Pakistan must actively participate in international climate change forums like the UNFCCC and strengthen its relationships with developed nations, international organizations, and non-governmental organisations in order to eliminate this loophole (Akram et al., 2019). Collaboration efforts might involve funding for climate change projects, technological transfer, and capacity-building activities. Pakistan can better the execution of its climate change policies through the development of successful multinational collaboration and partnerships that can access international assets and know-how.

In conclusion, Pakistan's climate change strategy has a number of flaws that must be fixed if effective plans for reducing emissions and preparing for them are to be implemented. These flaws include insufficient adaptation strategies and plans, inadequate attention to renewable energy and mitigation strategies, shoddy enforcement mechanisms, weak monitoring systems, and insufficient integration of climate change into sectoral policies. Enhancing adaptation measures, increasing renewable energy, bolstering enforcement and monitoring systems,



incorporating climate change into sectoral policies, and encouraging international cooperation are necessary to close these gaps. Pakistan can significantly advance its efforts to prevent climate change and ensure a sustainable and resilient future by closing these gaps.

Case Studies and Examples:

The National Climate Change Policy of Pakistan (NCCP)'s (delayed implementation) is one instance that highlights Pakistan's lack of political will and government prioritization. Because of a lack of political commitment and prioritization, the policy's implementation experienced substantial delays even though it was authorized in 2012 (Aslam et al., 2021). Effective policy execution was further complicated by a lack of professional resources and insufficient inter-ministerial collaboration.

Insufficient cooperation and institutional capability; The execution of sustainability programs in Pakistan demonstrates the difficulties related to institutional capability and coordination. For instance, the lack of institutional capacity and poor coordination across multiple government agencies resulted in delays and cost overruns in the installation of climate-resilient infrastructure in sensitive areas (Qureshi et al., 2018). Climate change projects have been carried out inefficiently due to a lack of technical know-how, inadequate project management abilities, and a lack of coordination among implementing agencies.

Restricted resources and financial restrictions; The enforcement of climate change policy in Pakistan has faced considerable obstacles due to financial limitations and a lack of resources. For instance, a shortage of capital and restricted access to reasonable financing alternatives have hindered the development of renewable energy projects, such as solar and wind power systems (Ahmad et al., 2021). Having a difficult time involving stakeholders and generating public awareness Promoting public knowledge and involving stakeholder are essential for successful policy implementation. Pakistan has had difficulties in this area, nevertheless. For instance, local communities and indigenous people have not been entirely involved in decision-making processes in the context of the preservation of forests and the reduction of the effects of climate change (Jamil et al., 2020). The lack of involvement and engagement has caused a disconnect between policy goals and the realities on the ground, which has made implementation inefficient.

Germany's push for renewable energy; Germany has effectively put in place measures to support renewable energy, especially wind and solar energy. The nation's feed-in tariff system has given renewable energy producers advantageous incentives, which has significantly increased the nation's production of renewable energy (IEA, 2021). By adopting comparable incentive programmes, Pakistan may draw from Germany's experience and make the transition to clean energy sources by attracting private investment in renewable energy projects.



Costa Rican forests are being protected; Through its Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) programme, Costa Rica makes notable strides in ensuring the continued survival of forests and the mitigation of climate change. To encourage carbon sequestration and biodiversity preservation, the grant programme offers financial incentives to landowners to preserve trees (Pagiola et al., 2015). Pakistan may learn from this work and consider putting similar policies in place to encourage forest protection and improve carbon sequestration.

The Netherlands practices integrated coastal zone management; In order to combat the issues of sea level rise and coastal erosion, the Netherlands has effectively established integrated management of coastal areas measures. To develop and execute coastal preservation measures, the nation has adopted a multi-sectoral strategy incorporating governmental organizations, higher education institutions, and local communities (van der Zanden et al., 2015). By adopting a comparable integrated strategy to coastal zone administration, Pakistan can benefit from the Netherlands' expertise in protecting vulnerable coastal regions from the effects of climate change.

Bangladesh's agriculture that is climate resilient; With rising floods and saline intrusion, Bangladesh has made tremendous progress in determining climate-resilient agricultural practices. The nation has put policies in place to support climate-smart agriculture, including the adoption of crop varieties that can withstand flooding and salinity, better water management practices, and farmer capacity-building initiatives (FAO, 2017). By making investments in research and development, giving farmers access to climate data, and promoting sustainable agricultural methods, Pakistan may draw inspiration from Bangladesh's experience and prioritise climate-resilient agriculture. These case studies and examples show that in order for climate change policies to be implemented effectively, political will, institutional competence, sufficient financial resources, stakeholder participation, and knowledge of other nations' achievements are all necessary. Pakistan may benefit from learning from and using these effective practises to solve the challenges and gaps in the implementation of its climate change policies.

Recommendations for Improving Policy:

- a. Strengthening political adherence and institutions of governance;** The lack of political will and policy prioritisation is one of the main obstacles to executing climate change policy in Pakistan. Strengthening political commitment to climate change mitigation and adaptation is essential to addressing this problem. The recommendations listed below can help with this: increasing awareness among decision-makers Informs decision-makers on the necessity of tackling climate change and its relevance. Inform them of the possible social, environmental, and financial advantages of taking climate action. Create specific governing structures: Create a high-level task group or council on warming temperatures



with representatives from important decision-makers. This will guarantee ongoing political collaboration and focus on climate change concerns.

- b. Improving institutional capabilities and coordination systems;** Sustainable policy implementation is severely hampered by inadequate institutional ability and cooperation among important parties. The recommendations listed below have been provided as a means of overcoming these obstacles: Invest in initiatives that increase capacity: Give organisations in charge of implementing climate change policies training and technical support. Building capacity in fields like climate science, policy analysis, administration of projects, and gathering and analysing information should be a part of this. Organise coordinating processes To improve cooperation and coordination among pertinent parties, create effective cooperation structures such as inter-ministerial commissions and frequent information-sharing platforms. This will make it easier to share information, wisdom, and best practises.
- c. Setting aside enough money and looking into creative financing methods;** The implementation of climate change legislation is frequently hampered by financial limitations and a lack of resources. There is need of the hour to set aside enough money in national budgets for climate change projects.
- d. Increasing public involvement and awareness via outreach and education;** Promoting general knowledge and involving stakeholders are essential for effective policy implementation. Create and implement targeted education and awareness programmes to educate the public on the effects, adaption options, and ways to mitigate the impacts of climate change. Disseminate information via a variety of media outlets, such as radio, television, social media, and community-based programmes. Encourage the commercial sector, civil society organisations, and the general population to actively participate in decision-making related to climate change. To guarantee that many viewpoints are taken into account, encourage engagement through public consultations, classes, and other participatory processes.
- e. Improving cross-border cooperation and alliances;** The fight against climate change depends heavily on international cooperation and partnerships. Boost diplomatic initiatives to influence international climate change agendas. Create alliances with industrialized nations, global institutions, and non-profit organizations to get access to technical know-how, financial assistance, and technology transfer. Participate in cooperative research, capacity-building, and information-sharing projects.

By putting these suggestions into execution, Pakistan's efforts to adopt climate change policies could be able to overcome difficulties and do so more successfully. Pakistan can make



significant progress towards a more resilient and sustainable future by strengthening political commitment, improving institutional capacity and coordination, allocating sufficient financial resources, raising public awareness and engagement, adding climate change considerations into sectoral policies, enhancing monitoring and enforcement mechanisms, and encouraging international cooperation.

Conclusion:

Finally, the examination of Pakistan's climate change strategy has shed light on the obstacles and loopholes that impede its successful implementation. A fundamental obstacle has been noted as a lack of political will and policy prioritisation, emphasising the need for more commitment and attention from policymakers. Inadequate institutional capacity and coordination have also been a source of difficulty, emphasising the significance of developing governance structures and coordinating procedures. Financial restrictions and insufficient resources have hampered the execution of climate change projects, demanding the investigation of novel funding possibilities as well as the allocation of adequate financial resources. The difficulties in engaging stakeholders and increasing public awareness have highlighted the significance of comprehensive education and outreach programmes to increase involvement and comprehension.

Socioeconomic issues and conflicting development agendas have hindered climate change policy implementation, emphasising the need for a balanced strategy that incorporates climate change concerns into sectoral strategies. Several proposals have been made to overcome these obstacles and close the reported gaps. Strengthening political commitment and governance structures, improving institutional capacity and coordination mechanisms, allocating adequate financial resources, raising public awareness and engagement, incorporating climate change considerations into sectoral policies, improving monitoring, evaluation, and enforcement mechanisms, and strengthening international collaboration and partnerships are all necessary steps towards policy improvement.

The case studies and examples provided illustrated both the problems and triumphs in policy implementation, providing Pakistan with significant lessons and insights. Pakistan may strengthen its resilience, cut greenhouse gas emissions, and contribute to global efforts to mitigate climate change by prioritising climate change on the policy agenda and adopting the proposed reforms. Given the critical need to combat climate change, governments and stakeholders must act quickly. The conclusions of this research study serve as a call to action, asking policymakers to prioritise climate change and guarantee that climate change policies are effectively implemented in Pakistan. Pakistan can set the path for a more sustainable and resilient future for its people and the world by doing so.

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