



Pakistan's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)

Potential Pathways for Mitigation, Adaptation & Resilience

National Briefing Note

Energy and Transport

51%

Contribution to overall Emissions in 2008*



Industry and Waste

Industry 5.8% | Waste 1.8%

Contribution to overall Emissions in 2008*

Agriculture and Forestry

Agriculture 39% | Forestry 2.9%

Contribution to overall Emissions in 2008*



*Planning Commission of Pakistan (2010). Final Report of the Task Force on Climate Change

What is INDC?

INDC reflect a country's "contribution" to the global effort to reduce GHG emissions in the post-2020 period. According to its needs, a country can choose any mix from four specific types- quantified absolute target, intensity target, deviation from Business-As-Usual, and set of policies & measures. Developing countries can include adaptation and finance in INDCs.

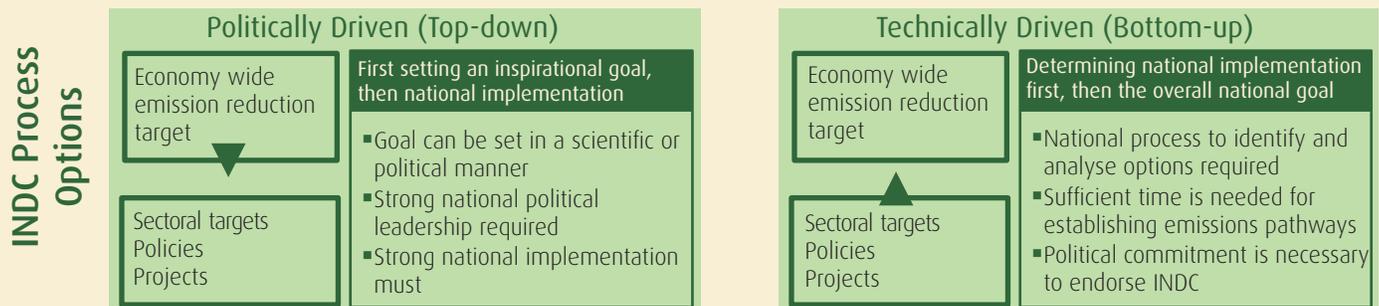
Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) are the contributions that are requested from more than 190 countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for addressing climate change beyond 2020. Each country will put forward contributions in the context of its national priorities, circumstances and capabilities. This process will help each country to identify its contributions towards a low-carbon, climate-resilient future. The INDCs are intended to set the stage for the negotiation of a new climate deal in Paris, at the end of 2015.

Once submitted, INDCs will become the essential input to the post-2020 international agreement and action plans for collectively limiting global warming to 2°C above pre-industrial temperatures. The global agreement will demand commitments from countries to undertake sustained efforts and profound changes in their energy systems, land-use patterns, and economic growth strategies. To this end INDCs will reflect potential strategic investment plans by all countries for low carbon growth. The INDCs can encompass broader agendas, including mitigation and GHG emission

reduction, adaptation to climate change, technology transfer, capacity building across major sectors of the country.

SCOPE: There is no understanding among parties of the UNFCCC on how broad the term "contributions" is and what would be the elements of national INDCs. For developed countries it is interpreted as a synonym of mitigation, for developing countries the scope is much wider, including adaptation, finance, capacity building and technology transfer or support.

There is a wide understanding that the scope of contributions is to be nationally determined in the context of Article 2 of the Convention and taking into account existing commitments, provisions of the Convention and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. In Pakistan, the Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) has started a consultative process to determine the scope and magnitude of a national contribution reflecting Pakistan's national priorities without compromising growth.



It is expected that INDCs should be ambitious, leading to transformation in carbon-intensive sectors and industry; transparent, so that the level of ambition can be reviewed; and equitable, therefore each country does its fair share to address climate change.

The intended contributions should be quantified or quantifiable, except for those countries with very limited capabilities and emissions. The INDCs also require accompanying basic information (Up-front Information) so that they can be understood clearly by others and aggregated to set realistic global GHG emission reduction targets. Developing countries can include adaptation and means of implementation (technology, finance and capacity building) in their INDCs. Overall INDCs should contribute towards a robust and ambitious international agreement on climate change.

TYPES: Some countries are following a top-down approach in preparing their INDCs, where first an aspirational goal is developed, followed by national implementation. Other countries are following a bottom-up approach, determining first the national priorities at the sectoral and national levels and then translating them into national-level emission

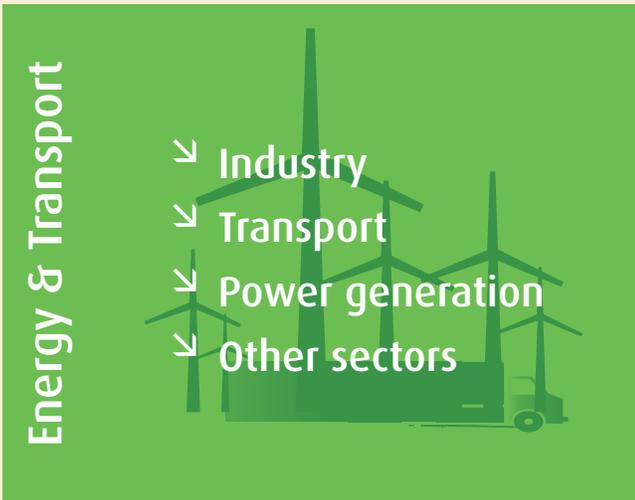
pledges. In many cases, the INDC process is likely to involve a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches. However, the final decision rests with the national leadership.

BENEFITS: Establishing an INDC is extremely important for a developing country like Pakistan. This will help Pakistan to articulate GCF submissions as part of a broader national strategy. It will further help identify the carbon intensive sectors and industry in Pakistan, help study its current emission trends and will increase Pakistan's role in global emission reduction. By developing an INDC efficiently and transparently, after consultation with domestic and international stakeholders, Pakistan will be showcasing its commitment to the world- that it is willing to take the steps required to address climate change.

The INDC process provides an opportunity to showcase Pakistan's mitigation actions and adaptation priorities. The goal is to identify an ambitious, realistic mitigation target for Pakistan's INDC, compatible with its sustainable development challenges growth and national vision.

Key Sectors

Countries can choose the focus area(s) based on national priorities and capabilities. MOCC has identified three main sectors for in-depth working with relevant line ministries and departments for realistic national contributions. Academia, research organizations, private sector, and civil society are also being consulted in defining INDCs for post-2020 agreement on climate change.



The total GHG emissions of Pakistan in 1994, as reported in the country's Initial National Communication (INC) to UNFCCC were 181.7 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. These are estimated to have increased to 309.4 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent by 2008. In the Energy sector, three quarters of the GHG emissions emanated from three main fuel combustion activities: Energy industries (28%), Manufacturing industries and Construction activities (27%) and Transport (21%), while fugitive emissions from fossil fuel production/processing activities accounted for about 3% of the emissions*.



The major industries in Pakistan include textile, fertilizer, sugar, cement, steel and large petro-chemical plants. These industries contribute about 6% to the total GHG emissions of the country due to the industrial processes in use, in addition to being responsible for more than a quarter of the emissions attributed to the energy sector.

The waste related GHG emissions has decreased in relative terms from 2.5% in 1994 to 1.8 % in 2008 due to sharp increase of share of energy emissions for the same period. In absolute terms there is 1.5% average annual growth in waste emissions since 1994*.



Agriculture sector is the mainstay of the national economy in Pakistan with 21% share in the GDP and accounts for 60% of exports, provides livelihood to about 68% of the country's population living in rural areas and employs 45% of the national labor force. In 2007, the total forests cover was 4.34 mil. ha (5%) out of which 3.44 mil. ha were state owned while the tree cover on farmlands and in private forests was 0.78 million ha (0.88%)**. After adjusting of CO₂ of urea, the share of GHG Emissions (CO₂ Equivalent) of agriculture sector is roughly 40% whereas land use changes and forestry contributes 2.9 %. Agriculture emission mainly come from two sources: Enteric Fermentation (66.6%) and Agriculture Soils (23.1%)*.

*Planning Commission of Pakistan (2010). Final Report of the Task Force on Climate Change

**Ministry of Climate Change (2013). Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2014-2030)

Pakistan's INDC DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

