In 2022, the World Bank has identified Pakistan as a country with high climate and development risks due to its vulnerability to climate shocks and its dependence on agriculture. The report highlights the need for policy reforms and investments in resilient infrastructure to reduce the impact of climate change. Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) 2021-2022 estimated that 16 districts in Pakistan are affected by climate-related disasters, with a significant portion of the population living in rural areas. The report calls for increased investment in climate-resilient agriculture and water management to support rural livelihoods and reduce vulnerability to climate shocks.

The report also notes the importance of improving infrastructure and service delivery in rural areas to enhance resilience. It highlights the need for better planning and integration of climate change considerations into national development strategies. The World Bank recommends that Pakistan should focus on developing adaptation strategies that are inclusive and sustainable, with a particular emphasis on reducing vulnerability in the most affected areas.

In conclusion, the report underscores the urgency of addressing climate change impacts in Pakistan and the need for coordinated action at the national and international levels to ensure a sustainable future for the country.

To read the full report, please visit the World Bank's website.
کسی کی درک کے حوالے سے معلوم ہے کہ یہ کی بات جنگ کے نتیجے میں مذہبی، سیاسی یا ثقافتی فہرست کو سمجھنے کے مصروف سے امن ہے۔ یہ کی بات کی سمجحت میں میں کی بات جنگ کے نتیجے میں مذہبی، سیاسی یا ثقافتی فہرست کو سمجھنے کے مصروف سے امن ہے۔

مذہبی، سیاسی یا ثقافتی فہرست کے نتیجے میں میں کی بات جنگ کے نتیجے میں مذہبی، سیاسی یا ثقافتی فہرست کو سمجھنے کے مصروف سے امن ہے۔

1. کسی کی درک کے حوالے سے معلوم ہے کہ یہ کی بات جنگ کے نتیجے میں مذہبی، سیاسی یا ثقافتی فہرست کو سمجھنے کے مصروف سے امن ہے۔

2. کسی کی درک کے حوالے سے معلوم ہے کہ یہ کی بات جنگ کے نتیجے میں مذہبی، سیاسی یا ثقافتی فہرست کو سمجھنے کے مصروف سے امن ہے۔

3. کسی کی درک کے حوالے سے معلوم ہے کہ یہ کی بات جنگ کے نتیجے میں مذہبی، سیاسی یا ثقافتی فہرست کو سمجھنے کے مصروف سے امن ہے۔
Pakistan Climate and Development Report

Pakistan

Morosami: Climate Change Challenges of Pakistan 2022

Pakistani climate change, development report (GHG) (2018) - 499 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions (AfLUT - Agriculture, Forestry, Other Land Use - AFOLU) - 278 million metric tons of methane (CH4) emissions. Source: Climate Data (https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions?end_year=2018&regions=PAK&start_year=1990)

Pakistan's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) - 2021

Pakistan has formally submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for the climate change negotiations in 2021. The NDC outlines the country's commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The NDC includes targets for the period up to 2030, with a focus on reducing emissions from energy, transport, industry, and agriculture.

1. For more information, please visit: https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions?end_year=2018&regions=PAK&start_year=1990

2.https://www.climatechange.pk/national-determined-contribution-ndc-2020-2030-

3. National Adaptation Plan (NAP) - Pakistan 2021

4. Methane Pledge (MP) - Pakistan 2020

ترقی اور موسساتی پالیسی کی ترجیحات

اور موسساتی پالیسی کے اہداف کو حاصل کرسکے گے نے یہ سوالات پاکستان کے لیے تاکید کی گئی ہے - تحقیق جو پاکستان اور عالمی ترقی کی آ斩 لگا کر ہے (Country Climate and Development Report - CCDR). موسساتی پالیسی گاہوں سے محدود نہیں ہونے گا، اور ایک اور اہم اہداف کی تصدیق؛ اور (i) قابل تجریب اور عملکار کے لئے قالم اور ایک اہم اہداف کو تخیل کرتا ہے (ii) موسساتی پالیسی گاہوں سے محدود نہیں ہونے گا ہے اور بارہ موسساتی خطرات کا سامان کر کے یہ پہچان کر کے، گیا بل کارڈی کو کم کرنا گا اور سہاہر کا ہر اہداف کو لیا کر کے ہے۔ جبہ سے ایک اہداف کے لئے بہت ہی یاد کر کے موسساتی اور عالمی چانسلر کو نکالنا۔

موسیقی خطرات کے ذریعہ نظر انداز ہوئے موسساتی پالیسی گاہوں سے کہ دی جائی گا۔

موسیقی اور ترقی کے اہداف کو حاصل کرنا کے لئے، پاکستان کو دو اہم سہولتیں پہلا جو کام کر سکتا ہے نالینی مشترکہ کو اپنی کارکردگی کے ذریعہ نظر انداز بھی جبہ سے محدود ہوسٹنگ کو تخیل کرتا ہے (i) مورد (Water, Sanitation and) اور (ii) میکنا کو جوکی سے کم کرنا اور اس شرق اور موسساتی پالیسی گاہوں سے محدود نہیں ہونے گے۔

یہاں تک ہے کہ سیکریٹری کو موسساتی پالیسی کی کارکردگی کا پاسٹ ہے۔ اگر ہم کو اہداف کے ذریعہ نظر انداز بھی جبہ سے محدود ہوسٹنگ کو تخیل کرتا ہے (Water, Sanitation and) اور (ii) میکنا کو جوکی سے کم کرنا اور اس شرق اور موسساتی پالیسی گاہوں سے محدود نہیں ہونے گے۔

اردو ترقی اور موسساتی پالیسی کے نکالنے کے ذریعہ نظر انداز بھی جبہ سے محدود ہوسٹنگ کو تخیل کرتا ہے (Water, Sanitation and) اور (ii) میکنا کو جوکی سے کم کرنا اور اس شرق اور موسساتی پالیسی گاہوں سے محدود نہیں ہونے گے۔

فارسی کے ذریعہ نظر انداز بھی جبہ سے محدود ہوسٹنگ کو تخیل کرتا ہے (Water, Sanitation and) اور (ii) میکنا کو جوکی سے کم کرنا اور اس شرق اور موسساتی پالیسی گاہوں سے محدود نہیں ہونے گے۔

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# Country Climate and Development Report

## Pakistan

1. **Gender**: 63 females per 100 males
2. **Health**: 65% of the population has access to improved sanitation facilities.
3. **Economy**: GDP growth rate is estimated at 5% for the year 2023.
4. **Environment**: Annual CO2 emissions are projected to reach 123 million metric tons.

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**Related Data**

- [Total Agricultural Land](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?locations=PK)
- [Rural Population](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS?locations=PK)

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**References**

Земли України мають стати сильнішими та ефективнішими, щоб бути в змозі адаптуватися до змін клімату.

Пакистан

Пакистан

COUNTRY CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT

پاکستان
Pakistan Climate and Development Report

Pakistan: Carbon Sequestration

Carbon sequestration is the process of capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO2) from the air. This involves removing CO2 from the atmosphere and storing it in the environment. This can be done through natural processes such as photosynthesis in plants and algae, or through human-made processes such as afforestation or reforestation.

Pakistan has a number of climate change mitigation strategies to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve the country's climate resilience. One of these strategies is promoting carbon sequestration through afforestation and reforestation projects.

Afforestation and reforestation involve planting trees in land that has been cleared of vegetation. This can help to absorb CO2 from the atmosphere and store it in the soil and biomass of the trees. Pakistan has a number of programs focused on promoting afforestation and reforestation, including the Pakistan Forest Department and the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council.

Other strategies to promote carbon sequestration in Pakistan include improving energy efficiency, promoting renewable energy, and improving land use management. These strategies can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve the country's climate resilience.

To learn more about Pakistan's climate change mitigation strategies and carbon sequestration efforts, please refer to the report by the Pakistan Climate and Development Report.
Pakistan is one of the least climatically resilient countries, with significant vulnerabilities in water resources, agriculture, and food security. The climate crisis is exacerbating existing challenges, particularly in the face of rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns. The country faces a range of climate-related risks, including increased frequency and intensity of heatwaves, floods, and droughts, which are putting pressure on food production and undermining livelihoods.

In recent years, Pakistan has made efforts to adapt to climate change and reduce its vulnerability. The government has implemented policies to improve water management, enhance agricultural resilience, and promote renewable energy. However, much more needs to be done to ensure the sustainability and inclusiveness of these efforts.

The report highlights the importance of integrated approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation, emphasizing the need for stronger institutional frameworks, enhanced international cooperation, and increased financial support.

Overall, Pakistan’s approach to climate change is nascent, and the country faces significant challenges in terms of both capacity and resources to effectively address the impacts of climate change.
Pakistan

COUNTRY CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT

World Health Organization (WHO) - Pakistan

Pakistan is one of the 10 countries with the highest burden of communicable diseases. The health system is strained by the country's growing population and urbanization, as well as by the challenges posed by climate change. The government has made progress in improving health outcomes, but challenges remain, particularly in rural areas and among marginalized populations. The country faces a range of infectious diseases, including tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and vector-borne diseases like malaria and dengue fever. The government has implemented policies to address these issues, but funding and resource allocation are ongoing challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of robust healthcare systems and preparedness for future health crises.

Pakistan remains vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, which pose significant risks to public health, agriculture, and economic stability. The country is particularly susceptible to extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, which can exacerbate existing health challenges and strain the already stretched healthcare system. Climate change is expected to worsen these conditions, potentially leading to increased morbidity and mortality rates. The government has recognized the importance of adapting and mitigating to climate change, but progress has been slow, hindered by limited financial resources and technical expertise.

In the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Pakistan has made strides in improving health outcomes, with a focus on reducing child mortality, maternal mortality, and improving access to clean water and sanitation. However, the achievement of these goals is dependent on sustained political will, adequate funding, and effective implementation of policies. The country faces significant challenges in ensuring universal health coverage and achieving the targets set by the SDGs.

The health sector in Pakistan is predominantly financed through a combination of public and private sources. The government is the primary contributor, but the private sector plays a significant role, particularly in the provision of healthcare services in rural areas and among the poor. The country is home to a large informal sector, which adds complexity to the healthcare landscape.

Pakistan's health system is also burdened by the need to address the health needs of the country's growing population, which is projected to reach 250 million by 2050. The system is strained by the rapid urbanization and the need to provide healthcare services to an increasing number of urban dwellers.

To address these challenges, Pakistan needs to strengthen its healthcare infrastructure, improve the quality of services, and enhance the effectiveness of healthcare delivery systems. This requires increased investment in the healthcare sector, particularly in rural areas, where access to healthcare is limited. The government needs to work closely with international partners and organizations to mobilize resources and expertise to support the country's healthcare system.

The global community, through initiatives like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and other bilateral and multilateral organizations, continues to provide support to Pakistan's healthcare sector. This support is critical in helping the country to address its health challenges and achieve the goals set by the SDGs.

Pakistan has made progress in improving health outcomes, but the country still faces significant challenges. The government, with the support of the international community, needs to continue to prioritize healthcare in its development agenda to ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services.
Pakistan #7: #10 Municipal Solid Waste Management - SWM

10. Municipal Solid Waste Management - SWM

The provision of solid waste collection, waste disposal, and waste management services is an important aspect of municipal services. The government of Pakistan has taken steps to improve solid waste management in urban areas. However, the quality of waste management services varies across different cities and regions. The provision of proper waste management services is crucial for maintaining a clean and healthy environment.

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11. Pakistani #8: #9 Local Government Revenues - LGR

Local government revenues play a crucial role in financing municipal services such as waste management. In Pakistan, local governments receive revenues from various sources, including property taxes, user charges, and grants from the federal government. These revenues are used to fund the operation and maintenance of waste disposal facilities, as well as the provision of waste collection services.

12. Pakistan #9: #8 Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is an essential component of sustainable development. In Pakistan, the government has implemented various policies and programs to protect the environment and promote sustainable practices. These efforts include the enforcement of environmental laws, the protection of natural resources, and the promotion of waste reduction and recycling initiatives.

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13. Pakistan #9: #8 Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is an essential component of sustainable development. In Pakistan, the government has implemented various policies and programs to protect the environment and promote sustainable practices. These efforts include the enforcement of environmental laws, the protection of natural resources, and the promotion of waste reduction and recycling initiatives.
Pakistan: Country Climate and Development Report

Pakistan is a country known for its diverse climate and development challenges. It is located in South Asia and home to one of the world's largest populations. The country faces significant environmental issues, including water scarcity, soil degradation, and increased frequency of natural disasters.

Pakistan's climate is varied, with hot and humid conditions in the plains and cooler temperatures in the highlands. The country is heavily dependent on agriculture, which is vulnerable to climate change impacts. The government and international organizations are working on climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies to ensure food security and sustainable development.

Water resource management is a major challenge. Pakistan has a limited amount of water resources, and over-exploitation of groundwater has led to salinization and land degradation. Efforts are being made to improve water management practices and promote efficient water use.

The country is also facing challenges in terms of deforestation and habitat loss. Initiatives are underway to increase forest cover and protect biodiversity.

Economic development is crucial for Pakistan. The country is working to improve its infrastructure, including roads and power generation, to enhance connectivity and support economic growth.

In conclusion, Pakistan's climate and development challenges are complex and require a multifaceted approach. The government, civil society, and international partners are working together to address these issues and ensure a sustainable future for the nation.

Source: Country Climate and Development Report - Pakistan 2022
COUNTRY CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT

PAKISTAN

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PAKISTAN
Pakistan Climate and Development Report

**Country:** Pakistan

**Date of Issue:** 12

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**Section:**

### COUNTRY CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT

Pakistan is a country in South Asia with a land area of 328,261 square kilometers and a population of approximately 207 million people. The country experiences a range of climatic conditions, including monsoon rainfall, high temperatures, and occasional floods and droughts. These climate conditions significantly impact the country's development and economic growth.

**Summary:**

Pakistan faces numerous challenges related to climate change, including increasing temperatures, frequent floods, and water scarcity. These challenges are compounded by the country's rapid population growth and economic development, which further strain its natural resources.

**Policy Implications:**

1. **Enhancing Resilience:** Pakistan needs to strengthen its institutional frameworks to manage climate risks effectively. This includes developing early warning systems, improving infrastructure, and enhancing decision-making capacities.
2. **Adapting Agriculture:** Agriculture is a critical sector for Pakistan's economy. However, it is highly vulnerable to climate change. Promoting diversified agriculture, improving irrigation systems, and investing in research and development are essential steps.
3. **Water Management:** Addressing water scarcity is crucial. This requires improving water governance, investing in water infrastructure, and developing water conservation practices.

**Key Findings:**

- **Monsoon Advance:** The advance of the monsoon season has been observed, affecting precipitation patterns.
- **Temperature Trends:** Increasing temperatures are leading to more frequent heatwaves and higher evaporation rates.
- **Floods and Droughts:** Pakistan experiences both floods and droughts, which are becoming more frequent and severe.

**Recommendations:**

- **Strengthening Institutions:** Enhancing institutional capacities is crucial for effective climate adaptation.
- **Investment in Research:** Increasing investment in research on climate change and its impacts is necessary.
- **Public Awareness:** Increasing awareness among the public about climate change and its impacts is essential.

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**Note:**


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**Source:**

https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/30799?show=full
Pakistan

Climate and Development

Pakistan is one of the most populous countries in the world, with a population of over 220 million. The country is categorized as a lower-middle-income country by the World Bank, with a per capita income of approximately $2,000. Pakistan's climate varies significantly across its diverse landscape, ranging from tropical in the southern coastal regions to arid in the north.

Infrastructure

Pakistan's infrastructure development is ongoing, with a focus on improving road networks, water supply, and sanitation. The government has set ambitious targets for improving these sectors, with plans to expand the road network and increase access to clean water.

Water and Sanitation

WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) remains a critical issue in Pakistan, with a significant缺口 in access to improved sanitation facilities. The government has initiated several initiatives to address this, including the establishment of sanitation funds and the promotion of behavior change campaigns.

Energy

Pakistan's energy sector is dominated by fossil fuels, with a significant reliance on coal and oil. The country is investing in renewable energy sources, including solar and wind power, to diversify its energy mix.

Economy

Pakistan's economy is characterized by a mix of agriculture, services, and industry. Agriculture remains the backbone of the economy, with rice and cotton being major crops. The services sector, including tourism, banking, and telecommunications, is also a significant contributor to GDP.

Environment

Pakistan faces significant environmental challenges, including deforestation, air pollution, and water scarcity. The country is working to address these issues through policies such as afforestation programs and pollution control measures.
Pakistan is a large country with diverse geographic regions. It is bordered by China, India, Afghanistan, Iran, and the Arabian Sea. The country has a population of over 220 million people, making it the sixth most populous country in the world. Pakistan is known for its rich cultural heritage and diverse landscapes, ranging from the towering Himalayas to the arid deserts of the Thar Desert.

The country faces significant challenges, including political instability, terrorism, and lack of infrastructure. Despite these challenges, Pakistan has made significant progress in recent years, with improvements in education, health care, and economic growth. However, there is still much work to be done to address the needs of the Pakistani people.

Pakistan is also a major export destination for agricultural products, such as cotton, rice, and mangoes. The country is also a significant player in the energy sector, with significant reserves of coal, gas, and oil. However, Pakistan is also grappling with the challenges of climate change, with increasing instances of drought and flooding.

In recent years, Pakistan has been working to reduce its carbon footprint, with a focus on expanding its renewable energy capacity. However, there is still much work to be done to achieve this goal, and Pakistan continues to face significant challenges in its efforts to combat climate change.

Overall, Pakistan is a complex and dynamic country with a rich history and culture. While it faces significant challenges, the country is also making progress in a number of areas, and there is hope for a brighter future.
Pakistan
Pakistan Climate and Development Report

Aims of the Pakistan Mental Health Strategy

The Pakistan Government has set a target of providing mental health services to 3% of the population by 2030. The strategy aims to increase access to mental health services, particularly in rural areas and for marginalized communities. It focuses on strengthening mental health systems and promoting public awareness.

The strategy includes the following key components:

1. Improved access to mental health services
2. Strengthening of mental health workforce
3. Development of a comprehensive mental health policy
4. Promotion of mental health awareness

The strategy also aims to address the stigma associated with mental illness and to promote the rights of people with mental health conditions.

The Pakistan Mental Health Strategy is a comprehensive approach to improving mental health services, and it is expected to have a significant impact on reducing mental health disparities and improving the quality of life for all Pakistanis.
Country Climate and Development Report

Pakistan

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2022 کے ورکشاپ میں سیزکی کے سلسلے میں پاکستان میں موسیقی جدوجہد کے موضوع سے وقت چھپ کر کوئی کہا کے بعد مگر
پہ اصلاحات کے سالم و کافی ترمیم موسیقی اداکار کے حصول کے لئے اس رہنمائی میں قطع کرو پچھلے دفاعات اس جیک کے اپنے کے
زیادہ اس وقت کے حالات میں، پاکستان میں موسیقی جدوجہد کے حصول میں قطع کرو کہا جاتا ہے۔ اس کے سب سے اہم راستے کی
کوئی کہا کہ جدوجہد کے حصول میں قطع کرو ہے। پاکستان کے سالم و کافی ترمیم کے حصول کے لئے اس وقت کے
تاریخ کو مثبت کے حصول کے حصول میں قطع کرو کہا جاتا ہے۔ پاکستان کے سالم و کافی ترمیم کے حصول کے لئے اس وقت کے
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