

Committee: United Nations General Assembly

Delegation: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Topic: Addressing Climate Change and Ensuring Protections for
Persons Displaced due to Adverse Effects of Climate Change



“Debt, debt and more debt is not a solution, Pakistan is already living through the harsh reality of climate change.” - Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif 2025

Climate change is one of the most pressing problems humanity is facing in the 21st century. In 1992, members of the United Nations established the UNFCCC, which has been the basis for many international climate negotiations including the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 and the Paris Agreement in 2015. Despite all these efforts, the problem at hand has only grown more severe.¹

According to the European Commission global GHG emissions have reached a staggering 53.8 Gt CO₂eq in 2022, which is a 65% increase from the 1990 level.² This has led to extreme temperature spikes, devastating floods, never-before seen droughts and wildfires by which more 3.6 billion people have been affected. If the Paris Agreement’s goal of at least 43% GHG emission reduction is not met by 2030, an additional 250,000 annual deaths are to be expected due to malnutrition, disease, and heat stress alone.³

In 2022 Pakistan has been ranked the most affected country by the above-mentioned atrocious events even though it has been responsible for less than 1% of the global GHG emission.⁴ Every single year tens of thousands die from heat waves exceeding 50 °C. Millions of families lose their homes and their livelihood due to catastrophic floods against which the Pakistani government is helpless. Pakistan is particularly vulnerable, since the country’s agricultural sector is responsible for around 23.54% of its GDP and is employing over 37.45% of the workforce. Addressing climate change is, therefore, a national survival and development priority for Pakistan.

In fulfilment of its obligation under the framework of The Paris Agreement, Pakistan has set its target to voluntarily reach a 50% GHG emission reduction by 2035, 15% of which can be achieved unconditionally through domestic resources, the remaining 35% is dependent on

¹ United Nations. (2024). *UN Climate Change Conferences*.
<https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/un-climate-conferences>

² European Commission. (2023). *The Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research*.
Edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu. https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/report_2023

³ World Health Organization. (2023, October 12). *Climate Change*. World Health Organization.
<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/climate-change-and-health>

⁴ Germanwatch. (2025). *Climate Risk Index 2025*.

international financial support and technology transfer. The estimated investment required to achieve these goals is USD 565.7 billion according to the World Bank's Pakistan Country Climate and Development Report from 2022.⁵

In order to bring about such immense transformation Pakistan's third Nationally Determined Contribution has put a major emphasis on environmental protection, food and water security, reducing poverty and creating opportunities for green growth.

Pakistan has undertaken many commitments and mitigation efforts in recent years, with a heavy focus on reforming the Energy; and the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors. Under NDC 2.0 the country has pledged to achieve 60% renewable energy, 35.2% of which has already been reached by 2025, additionally coal imports have been reduced by 41% by the same year.⁶ Through the Upscale Green Pakistan Program, the country's protected areas were to be expanded to 12-15% of national territory, which has already been exceeded with the current 20.44% at hand.⁷ In addition, Pakistan has successfully planted more than 6.3 million olive trees, 23,000 hectares of mangrove forests in Sindh and Baluchistan, as well as restored 3,000 hectares of ravine forests for the protection of biodiversity and improvement of livelihoods⁸

Through this conference, Pakistan is hoping to entrench and bring about commitment to the Paris Agreement by all member states, as well as immense international financial support towards developing nations suffering from the effects of climate change by developed ones, who are more fortunate regarding geographical location and socio-economic situation. We firmly believe that the question of climate change can only be resolved through the thorough cooperation of all of mankind.

⁵ Government of Pakistan. (2025). *Pakistan's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC3.0)*.

⁶ NEPRA. (2025). *State of Industry Report*

⁷ Government of Pakistan. (n.d.). *Upscaled Green Pakistan Program, MoCC&EC*

⁸ Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination. (2024). *National Adaptation Communication*