

Supporting the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in Pakistan

Enhancing climate resilience by strengthening the NAP implementation

Context

Pakistan is increasingly vulnerable to climate-induced disasters, with floods and storms causing **annual losses of €4 billion** approximately. The World Bank's Country Climate and Development Report (2022) warns that Pakistan could potentially **lose 18–20% of GDP by 2050** without urgent adaptation. Women and marginalised groups are disproportionately affected, due to heightened risks of displacement, limited access to resources, safe shelter, healthcare and increased caregiving burdens during crises.

Despite the progress made on policy level at federal and provincial level, sectoral planning processes in Pakistan still lack sufficient climate adaptation measures, with consideration to climate risks and gender dimensions. Project appraisal systems rarely capture the disproportionate impacts of climate risks on women and marginalized groups, and the capacity development at the provincial level to develop inclusive and bankable climate financing proposals, and standardized technical protocols remain weak.

Our Approach

This project is dedicated to strengthening the implementation of the **National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023** in Pakistan, with a specific focus on strengthening adaptation planning and integrating climate resilience and gender criteria into sectoral project planning at the national and provincial levels: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. Given the importance of addressing the negative impacts of climate change in Pakistan in recent years on federal and provincial level, the NAP project supports the operationalisation of adaptation measures identified by the government, academia and civil society.

Project name	Supporting the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in Pakistan
Commissioned by	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Project region	Pakistan, South Asia
Lead executing agency	Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC)
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By supporting the operationalisation and piloting of identified and prioritised adaptation measures, the project supports the translation of policy into gender responsive and environmentally sound actions and sectoral guidelines.

Key Achievements

Stronger national digital appraisal systems

Under the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) leadership, the **RISQ transparency portal** managed by the Global Climate Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC) serves as Pakistan's central climate data hub. It integrates climate resilience and gender criteria into the **Digital Appraisal Systems** for federal and provincial governments of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In close coordination with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives (MOPD&SI), the project is supporting the development of a complementary digital appraisal system with climate and gender considerations. Linking the Planning Commission's system with the MoCC&EC **Transparency Portal** is key to strengthen the NAP implementation nationwide.



Pg. 1, Left: The northern areas of Pakistan.

Right: First Training of Trainers on CLIMADA, UNU Institute of Environment and Human Security, Germany.



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Pg. 2, Left: Sectoral Adaptation Pathways for Flood and Drought Resilience workshop, UET Lahore, Pakistan.

Right: A participant engages in discussion during the Diploma Program on Climate Governance at IMS Peshawar, Pakistan.

Skilled provincial teams for gender responsive and climate-smart planning

Climate risk analysis for five key sectors: agriculture and forestry, urban resilience, water resources, health and social protection, and infrastructure have been completed in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Using **CLIMADA (Climate Risk & Adaptation Platform) model**, provincial technical teams analysed flood and drought risks and validated results through trainings in Germany with the United Nations University (UNU) and the University of Engineering and Technology (UET) in Peshawar. Draft provincial guidelines now include **climate projections up to 2050** and **sector-specific risk assessments**. Through the technical support of the NAP project, **150 professionals** from government, private sector, and academia (**25% women**) are now applying gender responsive and climate-resilient planning.

Implementation of climate-resilient and gender-equitable projects

A new **Climate Project Evaluation Framework**, co-developed with UET, helps prioritise infrastructure investments. **Twenty provincial projects** - 10 each from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab have been identified to reflect provincial climate goals. In total more than **147,000 beneficiaries (49% women)** are benefitting from these infrastructure projects.

Through the **NAP Challenge Fund**, **520 project proposals** on enhancing institutional, technical, and human capacities for capacity development on climate resilient infrastructure, were received. **Five projects** were selected with the total number of **16,000 expected beneficiaries** among them more than **6,000 women**. These innovative projects range from building technical capacities of professionals, students and academia to improving data systems and climate risk management tools for climate resilience, directly advancing national adaptation objectives.

The projects are implemented with following partners:

- **KnK Japan**: Capacity Development for Climate Resilient Infrastructure
- **Helvetas Pakistan**: Capacity Development for Flood Resilient Infrastructure for Safer Communities
- **Creative Engineering and Management Solutions (CEMS)**: Mainstreaming Green Skills for Climate Adaptation: Capacity Building & Policy Advocacy
- **Farmers Development Organization (FDO)**: Fostering a Climate Resilient Multan
- **BaKhabar Kissan (BKK)-WeatherWallay**: Kabul River Early Warning System

The project also supported **six multi-stakeholder dialogues** including a pre-COP30 campaign highlighting Pakistan-German cooperation achievements in the sector. **Five policy briefs** were published, providing recommendations on climate risks, adaptation priorities, and climate financing strategies. These include:

- **Urban Flooding: Implications for Resilience**
- **Scaling the Potential of Mini and Micro Hydropower Plants (MHPPs) in Pakistan: Opportunities and Instruments**
- **Greening the Macroeconomic Regime for Low-Carbon Development**
- **Battery Energy Storage Systems: A Roadmap for Pakistan's Grid Resilience**
- **Energy Transition in the Textiles Sector: The Way Forward through Electricity Market Reforms**

Contribution to global frameworks

These achievements contribute to Pakistan's commitments under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework, advance adaptation objectives under its Nationally Determined Contributions and Pakistan's National Adaptation Plan 2023. This project contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, and 15.

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