



BROCHURE

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Building Capacity on Climate Change Adaptation in Coastal Areas of Pakistan



ABOUT CCAP

The World Wide Fund for Nature – Pakistan (WWF - P) held an initiation workshop for its five year project entitled “Building Capacity on Climate change Adaptation in Coastal Areas of Pakistan” (CCAP) on 8 June 2011. The funds for the project were awarded by the European Commission’s, Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (ENTRP) programme. The project implementing partners are LEAD – Pakistan, and WWF – UK. The project intends to reduce the risks faced by immediately vulnerable communities in the coastal regions of Pakistan to climate change through the implementation of a number of planning tools and studies, field interventions and local adaptation plans. The CCAP extends its support to governance mechanisms, and encourages them to become more responsive and robust while addressing climate change and its impacts.

CCAP is currently piloting field interventions at two sites, namely Keti Bunder and Kharo Chan, in the Thatta District of Sindh and there is an effort to replicate adaptation plans and interest stakeholders in replicating interventions at Jiwani (primarily a research based site) in the Gwadar district of Balochistan. The project currently targets 9,730 people in Keti Bunder (32% of 2011’s population of Keti Bunder) 13,909 people in Kharo Chan (42% of 2011’s population of Kharo Chan) at 55 different villages. CCAP’s work is not limited to Pakistani coastal communities. It also has a regional focus; in this regard the CCAP has associates in Bangladesh, Iran and India.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The overall project objective is “By 2025, coastal areas in Pakistan and neighbouring regions [will] have climate resilient ecosystems to support the livelihoods / lives of coastal communities.”

While the specific objective for the 5 year period (2011-2015) of the project is: “By 2015, government and community climate adaptation capacity is increased and water governance strengthened, to improve climate resilience of Indus Delta ecosystem processes on which coastal communities depend, supported by regional and transboundary cooperation on adaptation in river deltas.”

PROJECT INITIATIVES

The CCAP project intends to reduce the risks faced by immediately vulnerable communities in coastal areas of Pakistan through the implementation of numerous and varying actions. These include interventions related to adaptation, and building capacity among coastal communities; in addition, the project aims to promote integrated water resource management, and river basin management. CCAP will also extend support to governance mechanisms, and encourage them to become more responsive and robust while addressing climate change and its impacts.

Field Interventions

CCAP plans multiple field interventions at Keti Bunder and Kharo Chan. These interventions will be based on a feasibility study to be carried out in 2012 and may well include such interventions as:

- Disaster risk reduction (mangrove plantation);
- Provision of services (desalination plant and water storage tanks);
- Alternate energy projects (wind and solar units) and;
- Livelihood diversification projects.



Policy Making

The CCAP project has also taken on responsibility for contributing to evidence based policy making. In this regard, the project proposes to conclude a delta wide vulnerability assessment in the early years of the project. The assessment will comprise over 10 studies focussing on the Indus Delta but also themes of importance to others in the region.

The assessment will identify hot spots of climate change susceptibility, and is aimed to inform, support and build the capacity of coastal communities and stakeholders who would implement union council level climate change adaptation plans. The assessment’s policy and scientific studies, include ones on hazard mapping, salinity impacts on agriculture, climate data modelling, sub-district rainfall and temperature data and

forecasts, a community vulnerability analysis, a best adaptation practices study of Indian Ocean Basin countries, a political and institutional analysis, a socio-economic baseline, an environmental flows study of the Indus River, and a literature review of adaptation and food security in the face of climate change in Bangladesh.

Planners and policy makers are expected to be assisted by the information contained in these reports. Though not sufficient in and of themselves to base decisions upon, the facts, scenarios, policy options, and trends described in the reports will provide one input among several. The ten or more studies that make-up the CCAP's delta wide vulnerability assessment will give are expected to help policy makers decide such important things activities to incorporate in adaptation plans, whether to finance adaptation in particular locales, the kinds of numeric targets that it is reasonable to set, which communities and which concerns to prioritize when allocating adaptation funds, and what are practicable adaptations that have worked elsewhere and can be transferred to one's own setting including the Dasht, Indus, and Sundarbans deltas.



While climate change has transboundary impacts and that the CCAP explicitly recognizes and reunites India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Iran, the focus of the scientific and policy studies and the lobbying actions of the project remain focussed on outcomes for beneficiaries located in Kharo Chan and Keti Bunder union councils.

Partnerships and Collaborations

- WWF – P has partnered with LEAD Pakistan to scale up awareness and promote local level adaptation planning among communities and local governmental authorities.
- CCAP is collaborating with the Friends of the Indus Forum (FIF) to address water allocation and lobby for sustainable flow requirements. The promotion of sustainable and supportive

policies will continue at the local, provincial and federal level.

- CCAP is engaging with parliamentarians, journalists and media groups, civil society partners, and corporate organisations are important prongs in this outreach and awareness campaign.
- CCAP, as mentioned above, is collaborating with associates in India (WWF – India), Bangladesh (CCEC) and Iran.

JOIN HANDS WITH WWF- PAKISTAN

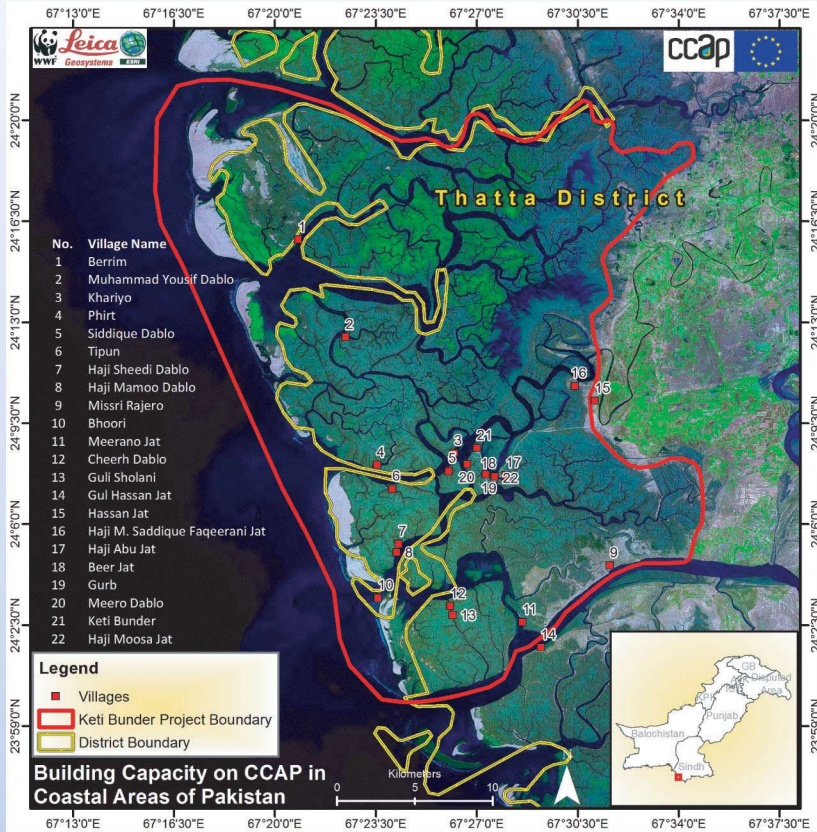
WWF- Pakistan has been working in Pakistan since 1970 with presence in all regions and provinces across the country. WWF – Pakistan aims to conserve nature and ecological process by preserving genetic, species and ecosystem diversity; ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable, both now and in the longer term; promoting actions to reduce pollution and the wasteful exploitation and consumption of resources and energy.



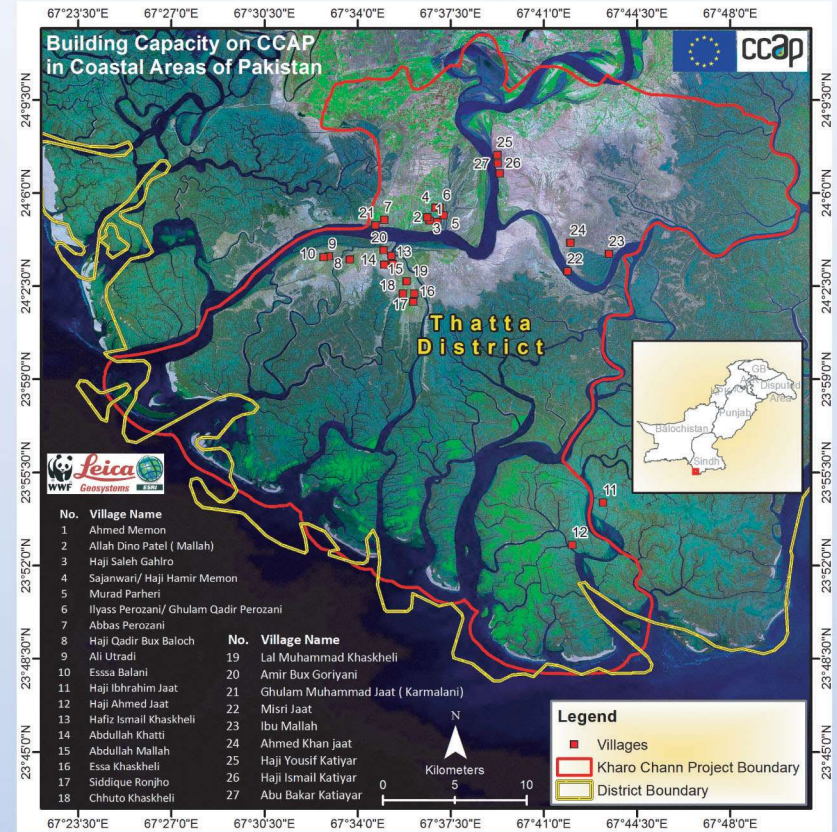
To date WWF – Pakistan has signed numerous memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with different organisations on diverse platforms, which all have proved to be very successful. Everyone can make a difference in protecting the natural resources of Pakistan. Our cause can be supported in a number of ways: collaborative partnerships, donations and volunteer opportunities.

For more information about CCAP and WWF – Pakistan. please contact us on: +92-21-34544790-2.

KETI BUNDER MAP



KHARO CHAN MAP





HELP US MAKE A DIFFERENCE



For further information please contact

Building Capacity on Climate
Change Adaptation in
Coastal Areas of Pakistan (CCAP)

WWF - Pakistan

606 - 607, 6th Floor
Fortune Centre, P.E.C.H.S. Block 6
Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi - 75400
Tel: +92 21 34544791-92

Site Office

Near: Uzmair Medical Store
Gahro City, Dist. Thatta
Tel: 0298 - 623306
0298 - 619366

<http://www.wwfpak.org/ccap/>

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