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F. No. 1(2)/2023-24/DD(T)

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION
AHK NATIONAL CENTRE FOR
RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
PARK ROAD, CHAK SHAHZAD,
ISLAMABAD



Director General &
Regional Representative AARDO

April 05 2024

Subject: AHKNCRD-AARDO's Regional Offices' Collaborative One-Day National Seminar on "Climate Change: Issues, Mitigation and Adaptation" on 23rd May, 2024

About NCRD:

Akhtar Hameed Khan National Centre for Rural Development (AHKNCRD), an attached Department of Establishment Division, is responsible for promoting the cause of rural development in Pakistan through its programmes of training and research. The primary function of the Centre is to organize training courses, workshops and seminars on various aspects of rural development and poverty alleviation for the mid-level functionaries of Federal and Provincial Nation Building Departments (NBDs), including women functionaries, Local Government and Rural Development Departments NGOs and CBOs entrusted with the task of rural uplift.

About AARDO:

African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) is an inter-governmental organization comprising of thirty two member states from Asia and Africa. AARDO was set up in 1962 with a view to promote coordinated efforts, exchange of experiences and cooperative action for furthering the objectives of development of the rural areas. There are a total of six Regional Offices to assist AARDO's Secretariat situated at New Delhi, India. Regional Office for South and Central Asia is situated at NCRD, the link institution from Pakistan to work with AARDO.

About Climate Change:

Pakistan is a country rich with natural resources and variety of ecological environments from snow-clad Himalayas to hot and cold deserts, Indus river basin, coastal plains, arid plateaus etc. However, global rise in mean temperature owing to deforestation, green-house gas (GHG) emissions, destruction of ecosystems, etc. have resulted in threats to the existence of these resources and ecosystems. Domestic factors such as insufficient and inequitable economic growth compared to rise in population, deforestation, urbanization, industrialization, glacier depletion at a high rate of ice-melting, pressures on ecosystems, etc. have contributed to disastrous changes in climate and its negative impacts including water scarcity, food insecurity, erratic monsoon rains and increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events in the country. Global Climate Risk Index (2023) has ranked Pakistan 8th worst-affected country by climate change.

According to Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, Pakistan's per capita availability of water is about 1,000 m³ meaning it is in the category of high stress countries. Pakistan is going to lose all of its forest cover within next 50 years at the current rate of deforestation (42,000 hectares annually) in the country. During the last century and in line with the global trend, average annual temperature increase in Pakistan is recorded at 0.6°C. According to Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC), average temperature rise in Pakistan in accordance with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) projections is expected to be

Dev Com, M/o PD&SI

Diary No. 1213
Date: 26/4/2024

A-3 (Dev/HRM)

Office of the Secretary
Dy. No. 6849
Date: 22-04-24

Office of the AS (HRM/Dev), J.S (HRM) Office
Diary No. 381
Dated: 23/04/24

Diary No. 8299
Date: 24-4-2024

J.S (HRM)
Behman Khan
23/4

D.S (HRM)

SO (HRM-IV)

24/4