



FACTSHEET

PAK

2014

Climate Change

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



All photos: Zahoor Salmi / WWF-Pakistan

Donor: European Commission

Duration: January 2011 -
December 2015

In 2011 WWF-Pakistan initiated a five year project titled Building Capacity on Climate Change Adaptation in Coastal Areas of Pakistan (CCAP), funded by the European Commission's Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (ENTRP) programme. Project implementing partners include LEAD Pakistan and WWF-UK.

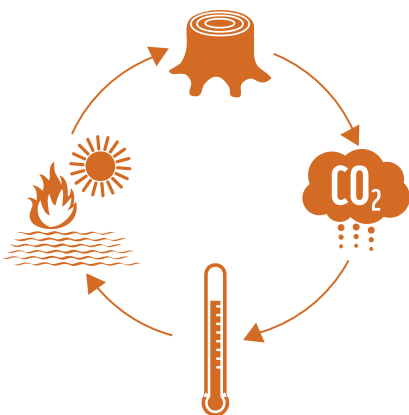
The CCAP project intends to reduce the risks faced by vulnerable communities in the coastal regions of Pakistan due to climate change through the implementation of action plans. The CCAP project extends its support to development and governance mechanisms, and encourages them to become more responsive and robust while addressing climate change and its impacts. The CCAP project sites include Keti Bunder and Kharo Chan, in Thatta district of Sindh and Jiwani in Gwadar district of Balochistan. The project currently targets almost 24,000 people in 55 villages.

The work of the CCAP project is not limited to Pakistan's coastal communities. It also has a regional focus, with associates in Bangladesh (Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation), Iran (Andishe Ensanshahr), India (WWF-India) and Pakistan (Friends of Indus Forum).

Project Initiatives

The CCAP project carries out multiple field interventions in Keti Bunder and Kharo Chan. These interventions include:

- Disaster risk reduction through raised emergency support platforms, early warning systems and mangrove plantations.



- Value addition and sustainable human development by distributing plastic insulated boxes, introducing solar panels, and pond-sand filtration.
- Livelihood diversification projects including aquaculture farming, small and medium enterprises, saline agriculture and hatcheries.

The CCAP project also contributes to evidence-based policymaking. During the first two years of the project, a delta-wide vulnerability assessment was conducted. The assessment comprises of over 10 studies focusing on the Indus Delta but also themes of importance to others in the region. The assessment has identified hot spots of climate change susceptibility. Policy and scientific studies include hazard mapping, salinity impacts on agriculture, climate data modelling and analysis of the Indus ecoregion, sub-district rainfall and temperature data and forecasts, community-based vulnerability assessment, best adaptation practices study of Indian Ocean Basin countries, political and institutional analysis, socio-economic baseline, environmental flows study of the Indus River, and literature review of adaptation and food security in the face of climate change in Bangladesh.

The evidence-based results from these reports are expected to help policymakers. Results can be incorporated in two union council level adaptation plans for Keti Bunder and Kharo Chan, whether to finance adaptation in particular locales, the kinds of numeric targets that it is reasonable to set, communities and concerns to prioritise when allocating adaptation funds.

While climate change has transboundary impacts that CCAP explicitly recognizes, the project reunites India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Iran. The focus of the scientific and policy studies and lobbying actions of the project aim to benefit project communities in Pakistan.

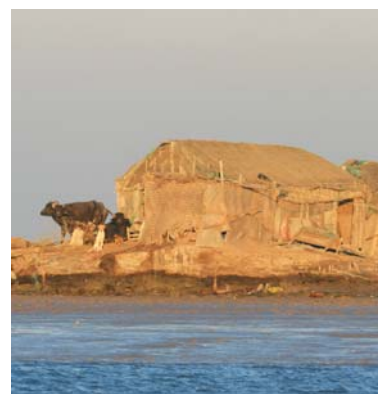
Strengthening awareness and building capacity in the contexts of climate adaptation and water governance are also essential components of CCAP. WWF-Pakistan has partnered with LEAD Pakistan to scale out awareness and promote local level adaptation planning among communities and local governmental authorities. Engaging with parliamentarians, journalists and media groups, civil society partners, and corporate organizations are important prongs in this outreach and awareness campaign.

In terms of governance support, CCAP is collaborating with 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 government level. The CCAP project also has a critical role to play in pushing climate change related adaptation forward in the national agenda; it is an issue the nation needs to address now.



WWF-Pakistan Climate Change Goal

To enable a nationwide climate change adaptation programme to reduce the consequence of climate change on ecosystems and biodiversity in Pakistan, and to promote sustainable development in the country.



Objective

By 2025, coastal areas in Pakistan and neighbouring regions have climate resilient ecosystems to support the livelihoods of coastal communities.