

**Javeria Asif¹, Dr. Tahira Mumtaz²**

1. BS Political Science, Department of Politics & International Relations, Government College Women University, Sialkot.

2. Lecturer, Department of Politics & International Relations, Government College Women University, Sialkot.

Cite This Article: Asif, J. & Mumtaz, T. (2026). Climate Change and National Policy in Pakistan: Theory and Practice. *Journal of Social Sciences Research & Policy*. 4 (02), 329-340.DOI: <https://doi.org/10.71327/jssrp.42.329.340>**ISSN:** 3006-6557 (Online)**ISSN:** 3006-6549 (Print)**Vol.** 4, **No.** 2 (2026)**Pages:** 329-340**Key Words:**

Climate Change, Pakistan, National Climate Change Policy 2021, Execution Challenges, National Determined Contributions

Corresponding Author:**Javeria Asif**Email: javeriaasif254@gmail.com**License:**

Abstract: *The study aims to bridge the gap between climate policy promises and their actual implementation in the real world. National Policies are considered as a bridge that address the climate induced hazards in the country. Meanwhile National Determined Contributions are international commitments that Pakistan has to be fulfilled till 2035. The comparison of Pakistan's climate policies performances with that of Denmark and Netherland can help move towards a more climate resilient strategies. The qualitative research method has used in the research. Moreover, comparative and descriptive analysis approach was employed. The climate policies of Pakistan are broader course of climate actions but findings show that perplexities like lack of climate awareness, poor coordination mechanism, mismatch between climate finance and policy ambitions, and low institutional capacities are existed that hinder effective implementation of policies. The strong institutional capacity, strengthening of coordination and more allocation of climate budget can help improve policy efficiency.*

Introduction

Climate change is one of the major intimidation to the national security of the world that instigated widespread turbulence across the globe (Mahar, Ahmad, & Talpur, 2023). The two main reasons for climate change are manmade induced activities and natural phenomenon (IPCC, 2014). The planet is contemporary coping with 400-500 natural hazards annually (Global Review, 2007). The state formulate climate policies to deal with its adverse impact on every sector of country.

Pakistan releases below than one percent of global greenhouse gas emissions but still ranked among top ten countries of the world that are more susceptible to global warming peculiarly due to its geographical sensitivities (Haneef, Saleem, Arshad, Abbas, & Saeed, 2014). The economy of Pakistan that is mostly contingent on agriculture, the loss of individuals life, frequent glaciers melting that caused to life threatening floods and exposure of rise in temperature especially in provinces of Balochistan and Sindh demonstrates intricate nature of environmental jeopardies in Pakistan (Khan, et al., 2020).

By realizing the sensitivities of global warming, government of Pakistan legislated different climate change policies. Several key policy frameworks and strategies such as Climate Change Act 2017, National Climate Change Policy of 2012, ten billion tsunami project, Electric vehicle policy of Pakistan,

National Determined Contributions, were formed to reduce GHGs emissions and promote sustainability. In spite of the presence of climate policies, crucial gaps exist between climate policy promises and their real world implementation. That gap existed in the shape of implementation barriers.(Nusrat, Ahmed,&Saeed,2025).

Literature Review

Mumtaz, (2018) examined that climate change has wreaked havoc all around the world including Pakistan. The author conducted research to examine the critical aspects of a environmental policies of one of the developing countries. Even though there is need to further evaluate policy measures in order to enhance the effectiveness. The study described the pros and cons of the policy and provided key suggestions to the federating units of Pakistan that are obligatory to enforce environmental and other climate policies in Pakistan. The policies suggested the key measures and solutions to cope up with climate hazards and provided measures to effected sectors as well. But policy lacked pragmatism because the some of the solutions and measures given in the framework can't be executed practically especially in real world.

Manzoor and Ali, (2021) discussed about science behind the existence of environmental problems and its impacts on country is being discussed by the author. Furthermore, it discussed about the current international status of climate talks and Pakistan's contemporary position in terms of climate change. This book guided the journalists and its students about the basics of climate change which has become underreported. In near future, environmental journalism will especially become the division of journalism. This book emphasized on the consideration of world politics and economics in order to communicate in a better way with audience related to climate change.

Nusrat and Ahmed, (2025) stated climate change has become a universal issue, and all countries across the globe including Pakistan is experiencing its drastic consequences. Keeping in view these climate hazards, the government of Pakistan undertook several key initiatives and legislated environmental policies to implement SDG 13- climate action in order to combat its life threatening affects. Moreover, the real execution of national climate change policies of Pakistan remained challenging mainly due to financial restraint, frequent regime changes, weak management and cooperation among institutions, poor policy prosecution mechanism, and dependence on international monetary aid. The suggestions highlight that country needs a vast strategy, active engagement of local community in climate adaptation, effective utilization of climate finance and robust infrastructure to reduce antagonistic influences of climate change.

Shah, (2025) assessed that climate change and global warming proved harmful socio-economic stability of Pakistan. The research paper assessed the environmental policies application trials that included lack of public awareness and poor institutional capacities. The comparison of performance of climate policies of Pakistan with other neighboring countries such as India and Bangladesh highlighted the effectiveness of climate adaptation strategies. Overall, the emphasized was on the importance of strong institutional coordination, good governance, and more budget allocation for climate change in order to promote sustainable development.

Gasura and Asad, (2023) concentrated on thee implementation barriers occurring during the translation of climate policies promises from documentation level to actual application. The several major challenges has explained in the study that included limited climate finance budget, poor governance, institutional fragmentation, weak prioritization to climate policies, low political will and inadequate public engagement in adaptation. The study recommended improvement of institutional capacity, effective mechanism for policy execution, ensure the citizens participation and consciousness through

education and enhance cooperation with international organization, ensure the association of climate policies with international agreements and appropriate finance allocation.

After reading numerous research articles and renowned books on climate change and national policy in Pakistan, found some areas of the study that are unexplored and need further research. Preliminary, analysis of the practical implementation Updated National Climate Change Policy of Pakistan 2021 extensively.. Secondly, evaluation of the alignment of national development goals with National determined Contributions 3.0.Thirdly, the identification of key implementation barriers that occur during execution of update nccp 2021 and national determined contributions 3.0. Fourthly, comparison of Pakistan’s comprehensive national climate policy of 2021 performance with other developed countries’ comprehensive environmental policies performances to pursue effective climate resilience strategies and lessons.

Theoretical Framework

Different scholars proposed different theories on policy implementation according to their own experience and criteria. Some are as under:

- Institutional theory by James G. March and Johan P. Olsen
- Policy implementation theory by Jeffrey Pressman and Aaron Wildasky
- Multi Level Governance Theory by Gary Marks

The institutional theory was advocated by James G. March and Johan P. Olsen were Political Scientist and economists. The theory mainly concentrates on institutions and their role in policy making process. The policy is designed by the certain rules and regulation provided by institutional structure. To examine and observe the impact of institution in output of policy can be observed by concentrating how key institutions authorize and restrict stakeholders in formation of policies(March&Olsen,2008).The theory involves to main trend first is old institutionalism that concentrates on formal structures of institutions and second is new institutionalism comprising of sociological, and historical approach. These approaches determine how social norms, historical events, rational decisions and strategic choices shape institutional behavior and influence policy outcomes. The effective climate policies implementation is contingent on strong institutions, institutional capacity and coordination rather than on effective policy formation solely.

The second is policy implementation theory was initially developed by Jeffrey Pressman and Aaron Wildasky who were influential political scientists, but later its approach were discussed by Paul A. Sabatier. This theory portrays that effective execution of policies is contingent on the capacity of institutions and stakeholders that are involved in implementation. There can be different problems that occur during policy implementation can be evolved due to arbitrary structure and limited finance budget. The effective application of policy can’t be feasible all time. The theory derives certain implementation approaches while keep in mind the key challenges. The top down model explained only about policy goals and administrative control over policy implementation (Pressman&Wildasky,1973). Meanwhile the bottom up approach focus on importance of local institutions’ role in policy execution(Hill & Hupe, 2009).Moreover, the hybrid approach combine both perspective to attain good policy outcomes. The effective climate policies implementation hinders mainly due to the execution challenges existed in the form of limited climate finance

The third is multi level governance theory which was evolved by the Gary Marks in 1993 who was one of the renowned political scientist. The theory elaborated that policy formation and implementation is not sole responsibility of state but it includes all stakeholders operating at various level of government. The theory highlighted that effective policy outcomes are positively influenced by unified coordination of all

institutions and state actors (Rosenau,1997).Effective national climate policies can be implemented only through coordination among all institutions of the states. Meanwhile overlapping mandates can mitigate efficacious policy execution.

Methodology

The study employed qualitative research method in order to examine national climate change policies and their execution challenges. The data was gathered by primary sources including official report of national climate change policy of 2021 and government reports, and secondary sources such as research articles, journals and books. Purposive sampling was used to select the relevant articles and books related to my research. Moreover, data was analyzed through descriptive analysis. The comparative analysis was used to compare climate governance model of Pakistan with that of Netherland and Denmark. Ethical considerations were ensured by the use of authentic sources and proper citation. The study limitation was included shortage of time, and the difficulty of getting access to more recent and updated information regarding climate policy enforcement in Pakistan.

Results and Discussion

Detailed Analysis of Updated National Climate Change of Pakistan 2021

The aim of the current updated NCCP 2021 is to protect social and economic sectors of the country that are absolutely inclined towards climate change. Furthermore to direct progress of Pakistan towards low impacts of climate change. The goals can be achieved only by fulfilling's federal commitments (Khan, 2025).

There are fourteen objectives has been discussed in the policy from carrying out sustainable practices to unify climate challenges into various climate policies, concentrating on the development infrastructure that can't harm by climate problems and identifying affects of global warming on the security concerns related to food and water. It clearly focus on reducing the impacts of extreme weather events, encouraging climate adaptive agriculture and farming, moving from higher to lower carbon, and flourishing investment in climate resilient environment of the country(Khan,2025).

The updated NCCP cover problems and provide measures in the sectors of farming, health, silviculture department, natural conservation domain and coastal management zone. The climate resilient strategies has been introduced in the department related to infrastructure urban development and planning and transportation .It involves some key pillars: spreading consciousness, international coordination and collaboration, increasing capacities of institutions and efficient use of technology (Khan,2025).

The body to tackle climate related problems have been formed in every national or provincial ministry some climate change council and strategies execution committees also have been shaped. The largest committee named as federal committee is headed by climate ministers. The committees formed at provincial level involves climate secretaries. The role and responsibility of these are to evaluate the policy actions and implementation process (Khan,2025).

According to the climate experts, the policy did not fully guide about how certain objectives can be secured easily. The policy only suggested particular steps for revoking the influence of disasters on every aspect of a country but did not specify any Solution or resources that could prove beneficial to achieve. There is minimal discussion about how to coordinate in order to achieve the fulfilment of certain planning. The policy recommended that there is need of reducing the rapid speed of melting glaciers for the safeguard of water resources but critics didn't understand it appropriate way under contemporary circumstances. It proposed certain reforms in different climate affected sectors without highlighting which head of department will hold the duty to implement. Huge lack of funding sources is existed

(Khan, 2025).

Revoking susceptibility to severe events of weather and protecting lives of individuals. This involves water crisis management, climate problems removing from agricultural development, surveillance of health, preservation of biodiversity and climate crisis provisions has also been provided (Khan,2025).

Transition to low carbon development. Objectives involve shifting towards transparent energy and improving its efficacy, introducing electric vehicles, reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from the country. The policy tried to link these measures with National Determined Contributions and Sustainable Development Goals (Khan, 2025).

National Determined Contributions 3.0 and Paris Agreement

Pakistan became part of Paris Agreement in 2016 and made endeavor to commit the country towards global climate initiatives. The agreement provide concrete proof that Pakistan is politically and legally inclined to encourage and promote international efforts to confine the escalation of temperature below than 2 degree Celsius that is seemed as pre industrial level. According to article 4 of The Paris Agreement, the states are subjected to form National Determined Contribution that demonstrates the countries higher efforts and ambition to reduce climate change effects. Pakistan is bound to submit NDCs after the time period of 5 years. The actions and policy framework formulate by the country must be aligned with NDCs especially guided by NCCP 2021. Pakistan takes part in Global Stock take process in order to analyze the whole development in obtaining the determined objectives. The National Determined Contributions 3.0 highlighted the commitment of Pakistan towards international and national level. The updated NCCP 2021 arranges the set of domestic measures for climate resilient adaptation and mitigation strategies in all the departments like farming, energy, and crisis management. NDCs 3.0 are resonated with both domestic progress priorities and departmental progressive plans in order to determine that climate adaptation not only deal with security problems of environment but also promote monetary and economic development and protect the livelihood of individuals. At international level, Pakistan is staunch supporter of environmental justice, paving way for transparent approach to finance resources and foreign support for any pitfall and harm in the cultivation of shifting climate related technologies according to Paris Agreement and participate in deliberations with COP to UUNFCCC(Government of Pakistan,2025).

National Determined Contributions 3.0

Under Paris Agreement, Pakistan has submitted NDCs 3.0 in September of 2025. The national climate strategies adaptation measures monetary method, institutional capacity and legal mechanism of policy implementation. According to the NDCs the commitment focuses on alleviating greenhouse gas emission up to 50 percent till 2035 with transition to low carbon (Salman&Yar,2025).

Domestic Progress Goals and Alignment with National Determined Contributions 3.0

Emission Mitigation Commitments

The 1st pledge highlighted the need of reduction of greenhouse gas emission to 50 percent by the year 2035 which enhanced the time period of 5 years more than recent national determined contributions of 2.0(Salman&Yar,2025).

Transportation and Energy Sector

Pakistan decided to shift towards more clean energy sources to use unto 60 percent and 65 percent by 2030 and 2035 respectively. The country tries to make effective use of electric transportation especially electric vehicles by 2030 to obtain low carbon emissions (Salman&Yar,2025).

Planet, Forestry and Industrial Sector

The ambitious project ten billion tsunami tree has been introduced for the revival of ecosystem. NDCs

only focuses on reducing carbon sinks and did not identify key quantitative ambitions and targets. The industrial waste and farce products management measures have been set to mitigate 17 percent discharge (Salman&Yar,2025).

Results

The NDCs covers whole climate action plan extensively. However the fiscal and execution gaps are ignored. To obtain the ambitions of shifting energy, the prerequisite of 565.7 billion investment is needed till 2035. But Pakistan is allocated only limited climate finance budget. Even the key policy framework is not enough that provide minimum confined resources and technological facilities (Salman&Yar,2025).

Climate Resilient Adaptation Commitment

NDC 3.0 concentrates on the climate susceptible areas of Pakistan and provided key adaptation measures including for water, crisis management and biodiversity sectors. (Salman&Yar,2025).

Sustainable Access to Water and Food Protection System

NDCs 3.0 emphasizes on the crisis management related to water resources, and natural solutions like rainwater harvesting determined under Green environmental funding to ameliorate the risk of floods. For the climate resilient agriculture department, the adaptation like efficient irrigation process, chemical free landscape and crops to promote food security has been provided by ndcs (Salman&Yar,2025).

Risk Mitigation and Environmental Adaptation Infrastructure

NDCs highlights that disaster risks can be mitigate by modifying solutions, focusing on efficient preparedness and climate adaptive resilient infrastructure to tackle climate hazards by 2030. Furthermore commitments emphasizes on the climate strategic buildings, altering drainage management system. It also suggest climate adaptive buildings for almost ten million individuals (Salman&Yar,2025).

Climate and Public Health

NDCs 3.0 promises to escalate the supervision of those persons who are suffered by climate vulnerable diseases. It focuses on developing climate resilient healthcare technologies and making it sure that buildings, offices and clinics by climate adaptive infrastructure (Salman&Yar,2025).

Results

The NDCs focused on providing adaptation for various sectors and departments such as farming, energy, and water. The implementation barriers and poor institutionalizing resilience is existed. Meanwhile federal and provincial environmental policies existed but ndcs highlighted that no health has opted in all constituted policies and intermingled collaboration is poor. Local officials do not have enough resources or capacity to implement the development projects. The effective planning and awareness is another gap (Salman&Yar,2025).

Execution Framework of National Determined Contributions 3.0

National Determined Contribution 3.0 demonstrates full heed on implementation mechanism regarding monetary technological efficiency institutional capacity and identifying crucial resources that are needed to obtain the climate objectives (Salman&Yar,2025).

Finance Resources and Infrastructural Capacity

National Determined Contributions 3.0 the 566 billion dollars till 2035 fund is needed for mitigation and climate adaptation .Pakistan is failed to fulfil ambitions and commitments without international aid. Pakistan needs to allocate 139 billion for crisis management mechanism and 154 billion are required to maintain low carbon. At national level the country has inaugurated financial resources like green bonds and NCFs and screening of climate finance budget. Pakistan has obtained 500 million for renewable

energy sources and transportation. National Determined Contributions 3.0 has pledged to initiate various projects including green markets to produce jobs in order to secure funding .NDCs also focused on encouraging women empowerment and participation of local and marginalized communities in order to ensure climate actions(Salman&Yar,2025)

Institutional Arrangements and Governance Structure

NDCs 3.0 emphasizes the prerequisite of concrete institutional framework by government to perform climate related actions strategies plans and climate finance for effective environmental governance. It highlights the collaborative and cooperating responsibilities of climate authority throughout the institutions and concentrate on emphasizing capacity building. The NDCs also paving way for MRV system through environmental transparency platform linked with Paris Agreement (Salman&Yar,2025).

Results

National Determined Contributions 3.0 emphasizes the fiscal need and progress of institutional framework. There is great need of shifting of private and public investment flow that did not occur yet. The monetary cooperation and coordination is lacked. A persistent hurdle and gap is national technology transfer that remains a major hurdle (Salman&Yar, 2025).

Strengths and Weaknesses of National Determined Contributions 3.0

NDCs is a comprehensive climate action plans and commitments containing all imperative themes and ambitions and climate strategies, paying heed on Climate justice women participation and engagement of community and encouraging innovations and nature based solutions. However implementation and execution barriers affect its progress. Moreover dependence on foreign aid, poor coordination and low institutional capacity weaken climate actions. Political unrest, and governance failure added more fuel to the fire (Salman&Yar, 2025).

Execution Challenges of National Climate Change Policy of Pakistan 2021 and National Determined Contributions 3.0

Overlapping Mandates and Poor Coordination

According to the principle both national and provincial disaster management authority shared responsibilities collectively. But practically the coordination resulted in polarization. Under nccp 2021 and ndcs numerous committees have been appointed both at national and provincial levels in order to oversee policy actions but both play their role at random intervals only.

Vague Decentralization of Power

The problems of environment and cultivation at local level have become the part of provincial responsibilities under 18th Amendment. According to the reviews the institutional at the provincial levels are free creating problems in operating nccp 2021 and ndcs. All provinces are trying to build their own policies of environment. Without any clear and concise manner federal and provincial government do not coordination due to which many development projects remained theoretical only(Khan,2025).

Confined Participation of Local Government

The committees and municipalities of grassroots levels often lack explicit climate roles. There is no evidence of any framework that could highlight the role of union councils in climate strategies and execution. The analysis shows that the role of community groups remained absent highlighted the dominance of top down approach(Khan,2025).

Lack of Technical Capacity

Different bodies that operate for the climate change policies often lacked skilled and experienced staff. At federating units climate experts don't exist and civil servant are unaware about the scenario of climate governance. The reviews and analysis of experts discuss that limited specialists in governmental

and NGOs remain a huge obstacles for climate policy implementation effectively(Khan,2025).

Limited Climate Finance

There is below than 1% of climate budget allocated for climate governance. The funding and monetary resources derived only from donor projects. Pakistan being an developing state is contingent on climate budget from foreign countries. The national determined contributions up to 50% by 2030 will be possible by international loan. The dependence on financial aid develop uncertainty in achieving climate resilient objectives(Khan,2025).

Low Public Participation

The local communities has confined awareness about climate change. The local officials and communities often feel inconvenient due to limited platforms. Nongovernmental organizations and cluster of women were nonexistent in nccp 2021. Meanwhile, ndcs highlighted and encouraged women empowerment but did not make it sure practically. The low voter turnout and smooth continuity of governance have disturbed collaboration and coordination (Khan, 2025).

Comparison of Pakistan’s Climate Policy vs. Climate Policies of Eco-Friendly States (Denmark and Netherland)

Key Indicators	Pakistan	Denmark	Netherland	Key Best Lessons for Pakistan
Core Policy Framework	Updated NCCP 2021 is a comprehensive climate action plan involving climate resilient and adaptation strategies but weak due to execution barriers.	The climate governance model consists of Climate Act 2020, constituting legally binding greenhouse gases discharging and ensure accountability in policy enforcement.	The Climate Act 2019 has introduced in Netherland which shapes environment governance into domestic planning framework and integrates environmental neutrality targets.	Strengthening climate governance frameworks ameliorate policy implementation, policy continuity and administrative accountability.
Climate Governance Structure	The climate responsibilities are devolved between national and provincial government under 18 th amendment often paving way for coordination challenges.	The unify climate governance model exist, heads of all ministries and local municipalities cordially work for policy management and implementation.	Multilevel climate governance model is precede along with water authorities, peculiarly for climate resilient strategies.	Efficacious policy implementation has need of close coordination among all institutions exiting at federal and provincial level.
Strategic Environmental Sustainability Orientation	The climate strategies are not intense, but reactive formed after climate	The strategies concentrates on reducing emission targets by the use of renewable	The country focuses on adapting climate resilient strategies through, water authorities and	Longstanding and effective climate strategies can solve problems easily instead of reactive

	disasters including floods and droughts.	energy transformation, Especially air energy progress.	spatial planning framework.	climate orientation.
Renewable Energy Transition Strategy	Pakistan focuses on expanding renewable energy by paving way for confined wind, hydro and solar programe, the use of fossil fuel still accelerate.	Denmark is considered as a international leader in renewable energy transition, especially maritime wind energy and power.	Netherland proceed a renewable energy strategy which integrates solar and maritime wind energy and its betterment.	The transformation of renewable energy is imperative for the mitigation of emissions and obtaining longstanding climate stability.
Climate Hazards Management Process	Pakistan employs reactive climate strategy after the occurrence of climate disasters including floods.	Denmark introduced preventive actions to mitigate environmental potential risks by climate resilient town growth and development.	The one of the most innovative flood and torrents management framework at global level.	The use of preventive hazard climate governance imperatively mitigate fiscal and humanitarian losses by environmental disasters
Climate Adaptation Planning	The climate adaption and resilient planning often lacks proper execution.	The country ensures climate re adaptation by municipal action plans	Netherland makes endeavor to adapt Spatial planning for metropolitan development.	Climate resilient adaption should be entrenched in national expansion planning.
Climate Reporting Mechanism	Pakistan has shortage of climate reporting and supervising mechanism that often result into negligence of poor transparency.	Demark has presented various climate monitoring systems in order to analyze and track development to achieve climate ambitions.	Netherland employs strong climate and risk evaluation systems for rapid policy improvements and its upgrading.	Strengthening climate policy reporting framework is important to ensure accountability and efficacy of climate policies.
Role of Local Government	Local institutions have confined role in policy implementation.	Ensuring role of local institutions and local climate actions.	Grants obligations to water authorities and local institutions.	Strengthening local institutions improve climate policy execution.

Table 1: Comparison of Climate Policies

Countries	Allocation of Budget(%of GDP)	Execution Success Index	Emission Reduction Targets	Contemporary Achievements
Pakistan	0.3%-0.5%	35-40%	50% by 2030	4-10%
Netherland	1.5%-2.5%	70%-85%	55%till 2030	30%
Denmark	2.5%-3.5%	80%-90%	70%by 2030	47%

Table 2: Comparison of Climate Policy Performance

Recommendations

Establishing Strong Government Institutions and Political Will

The strong commitment of governance tiers towards alleviation of climate impacts is crucial. The rise of consciousness among policy makers related to climate disasters is important. Form a council with the appointments of decision makers in it. The members of the council will provide awareness to other policymakers regarding the climate concern (Gasura, 2023).

Enhancing Institutional Capacities

The institutions and their staff members should be provided training for effective policy execution and some technical assistance. The government has the need to develop the capabilities of scientific departments like administration of projects (Gasura, 2023). Create formal climate cells within every ministry by appointing of climate experts. Provide climate awareness training to all officers of 17th grade and other senior bureaucrats via training institutes of provinces.

Strengthening Coordination

To improve the coordination mechanism the government should establish a committee consisting of both federal and provincial climate expert, that hold meeting right after three months to have deliberations on climate related problems. Develop a concise and evident environment adaptation plan to differ the boundaries of both provinces and federal government to check which climate activities are conducted by both levels of government.

Increasing National and Global Financial Budget

In order to get huge access to international climate budget it is imperative to develop more sustainable projects that could match with global climate agendas. Enhancing climate budget by both public and private departments will assist to strengthen fiscal resources for environment programs. The government must need to set aside large amount of budget to improve the environment of the country (Gasura, 2023)

Encouraging Community Participation and Awareness

Providing climate related information and promoting involvement of key stakeholders of the society helps the government in policies execution. There is need of running key educational programs to raise consciousness among community about climate problems. Try to spread information through social media, campaigns and television to convince the public, and ngos to play a role in climate related decision making (Gasura, 2023).

Promoting Cordial Relations and Alliances

Pakistan should form strategic alliances with more industrialized countries to attain information regarding technical know how and use of technology. The concentration should be given to develop diplomatic relations in order to influence global climate initiatives (Gasura, 2023).

Enhancing Grassroots Capabilities

There should be establish of those organizations that could help farmers to produce climate resilient agriculture. The spread of awareness about energy projects and technical capacity is important among individuals. In order to strengthen the policy implementation effectiveness it is important to take initiative from grassroots level (Salman&Yar, 2025).

Findings

Limited Policy Execution despite effective Formation

Even though the policies has been well designed with immense detail to deal with climate induced hazards but still implementation is weak which results in poor outcomes of policies at real world.

Overlapping Mandates Impact Policy Response

and decentralization of environmental obligations to provincial government under 18th amendment culminated in poor coordination and overlapping responsibilities among all tiers of government which adversely effected policy implementation.

Gap existence between limited climate finance and Policy Goals

The ambitious climate development plans and projects have introduced in various policies but 0.5% budget to climate programs create a hurdle to achieve national policy priorities and objectives.

Abrupt Regime Change effects Climate Action Plans

The evaluations demonstrates that sudden transfer of political power and leadership hinder the implementation of policies and negatively influences its effectiveness.

Environmental Susceptibility Exists Despite Policy Implementation

The policies that government of Pakistan has enacted and implemented up to some extent did not work efficaciously. The persistent and severe floods, drastic droughts, continuity of arbitrary precipitation pattern shows that policies have need to be enforced strongly.

Lack of Public Awareness at Grassroots Level

Despite the climate campaigns at social media and various platform people and authorities at lower tier do not actively play role in climate adaptation neither have any awareness related to climate hazards.

Conclusion

The climate change effected the whole world including both developing and developed countries. The severe drastic influence of its led to the states to design climate policies in order to address key challenges. The study highlighted the gaps between policy ambitions and real outcomes. However the environmental policy frameworks legislated in Pakistan are comprehensive involving the measures for all affected areas and departments due to random weather pattern. But the poor policy enforcement mechanism paves way for hurdles during implementation. The lack of coordination at federal and provincial level, the poor mandates, low consciousness among marginalized groups about environmental problems, shortage of institutional and technical capacities resulted in poor implementation. The national determined contributions cannot be achieved with these hurdles. There is no alignment and link between climate policies and domestic development ambitions. . Meanwhile, the certain suggestions incorporating establishing climate councils, more climate finance allocation, strong decentralization, providing training to official staff including bureaucrats, and strong coordination can enhance policy implementation effectiveness.

References

Ahmad, M., Asad, M., & Irtaza, A. (2023). ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY OF PAKISTAN; HURDLES & LOOPHOLES. *Pakistan Review of Social Sciences (PRSS)*, 4(2), 4-17.

- ASSESSING POLICIES OF PAKISTAN TOWARDS CLIMATE CHANGE: PROSPECTS & CHALLENGES. (2025). *Contemporary Journal of Social Science Review*, 3(1), 1654-1668. <https://doi.org/10.12345/vv6pp921>
- Dr. Zahid Ullah, Sheraz Khan, & Hazrat Umar. (2025). GLOBAL CHALLENGE AND NATIONAL RESPONSE: AN APPRAISAL OF PAKISTAN'S CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY RESPONSES. *Policy Journal of Social Science Review*, 3(12), 412–421. Retrieved from <https://policyjssr.com/index.php/PJSSR/article/view/667>
- Government of Pakistan. (2025). Pakistan's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0). Government of Pakistan.
- Jaffery,A.(2025). The politics of climate change:A critical appraisal of national climate change policy of Pakistan.Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.Advance Social Science Archive Journal.4(2),2271-2294.
- Mahmud,R.(2017).Understanding institutional theory in public policy.Dynamics of Public Administration,34(2),135-148.
- Maryam, B., Nafees, M., Raza, S., Laghari, F. A. K., & Sultan, A. (2025). Climate Change in Pakistan: Assessing risks, adaptation and mitigation strategies. *Journal of Climate and CommunityDevelopment*, 4(1),383. <https://www.joccd.com/index.php/joccd/article/view/95>
- Masud, S., & Khan, A. (2024). Policy implementation barriers in climate change adaptation: The case of Pakistan. *Environmental Policy and Governance*, 34(1), 42–52. <https://doi.org/10.1002/eet.2054>
- N. Khan, A Critical Analysis of Pakistan's 2021 National Climate Change Policy: Ambition vs. Implementation, Noor Ul Hassan Khan's personal collection (2025). 1 URL https://www.scipedia.com/public/Khan_2025a
- Rasheed, S., Tabasam, N., Hassan, S., & Fatima, A. (2024). Evaluating Pakistan's Climate Change Strategies: Challenges and Shortcomings. *Journal of Social Sciences Advancement*, 5(4), 160–170. <https://doi.org/10.52223/JSSA24-050417-115>
- Rehman,W.U.,Hafeez,F.(2025).Understanding climate change in Pakistan:Impacts and Policy Directions Competitive Research Journal Archieve,3(3),162-173
- Saito Jensen,M.(2015).Multilevel governance theory.In Theories and methods for the study of multilevel environmental governance(n.d).Center for International Forestry Research.
- Salman, A.,&Asfand Yar, M.(2025). A textual analysis of Pakistan's nationally determined contribution 3.0 Islamabad Policy Research Institute