

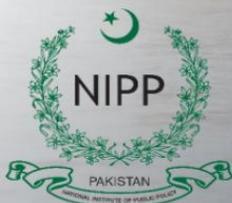
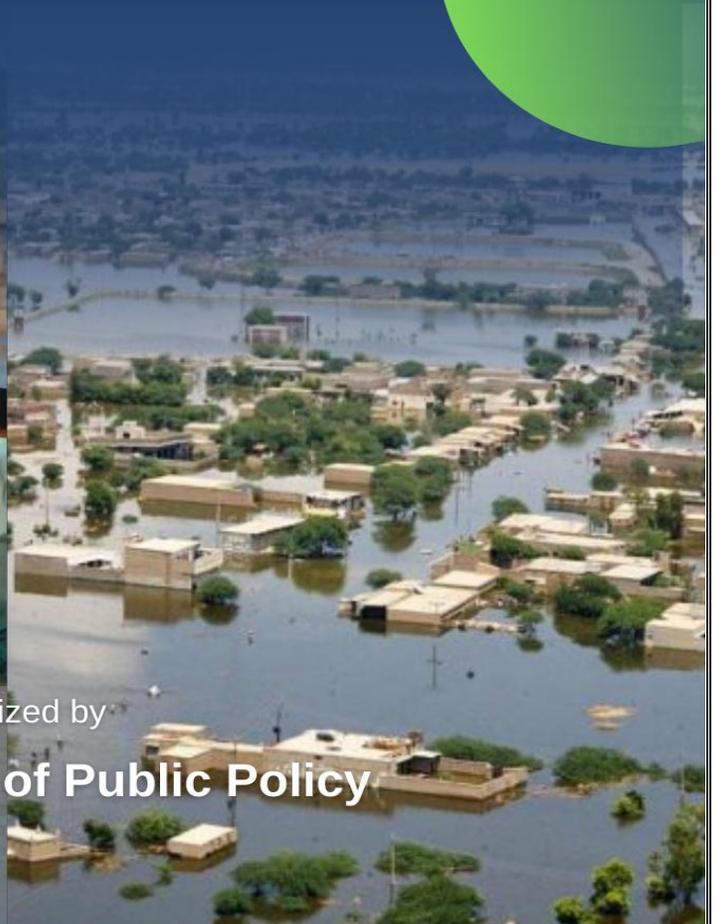


National School of Public Policy

Webinar Report

# Recent Floods in Pakistan – Is It an Impact of Climate Change? A Way Forward

30 October 2025



Organized by

National Institute of Public Policy

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## The Panelists

### **Dr. Musadik Masood Malik – Federal Minister, Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination**



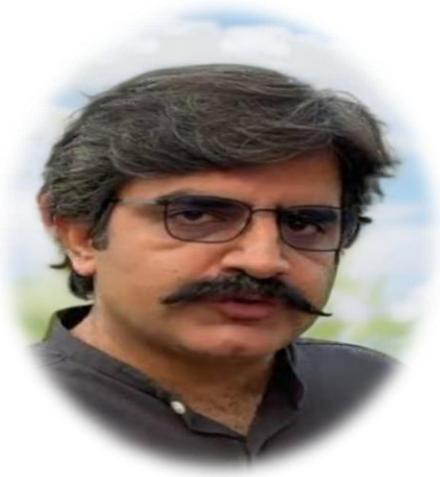
He is a Pakistani politician, re-elected to the Senate of Pakistan on 2 April 2024. He currently serves in Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif’s administration as the Minister of Climate Change and Environment. Previously, he was Minister Energy (MoE). Malik held the position of Federal Minister of Water and Power during the Khoso caretaker ministry in 2013, and since April 2024, he has also served as the Federal Minister for Water Resources.

### **Mr. Ali Tauqeer Sheikh – Member, Pakistan Climate Change Council**



He is a seasoned governance and climate policy expert with extensive experience in applying politically informed, problem-driven approaches to complex development challenges in Pakistan. Currently, he serves as a member of Pakistan’s premier climate policy advisory body, the Pakistan Climate Change Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, and holds strategic roles in national task forces such as the Task Force on Green Financing and the International Board of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage. These positions testify to his influence on shaping Pakistan’s climate, environment, and governance policies at the highest levels. Ali has made vital contributions to Pakistan’s climate governance ecosystem, including leading the design and enhancement of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted under the Paris Agreement. His expertise extends across multiple governance spheres, blending technical knowledge of climate change adaptation and mitigation with incisive political economy analysis.

**Mr. Umer Draz Nangiana – Senior Reporter, BBC News**



He is a Senior Reporter at BBC News with over 20 years of journalism experience across Pakistan and internationally. He's covered everything from counterterrorism to politics, but his special focus lies in climate and environmental reporting. His recent four-part documentary on the 2022 floods took him along the Indus River, uncovering how climate change and mismanagement collided to create one of Pakistan's worst disasters. Umer brings both investigative depth

and regional insight to today's conversation.

## **Introduction**

The National Institute of Public Policy (NIPP), an integral unit of the National School of Public Policy (NSPP), organized a high-level webinar titled “Recent Floods in Pakistan – Is It an Impact of Climate Change? A Way Forward” on October 30, 2025. The session aimed to deliberate upon the increasing frequency and severity of floods in Pakistan, examining their linkage to climate change, institutional preparedness, governance failures, and strategic responses required to mitigate future risks. The event was chaired and moderated by Dr. Naveed Elahi, Dean NIPP, and featured distinguished speakers: Dr. Musadik Masood Malik, Federal Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination; Mr. Ali Tauqeer Sheikh, Member Pakistan Climate Change Council; and Mr. Umer Draz Nangiana, Senior Reporter at BBC News. The webinar brought together policymakers, practitioners, and researchers to identify practical pathways for building Pakistan’s climate resilience.

The webinar successfully engaged a broad and influential cross-section of stakeholders critical to national climate action and disaster management. The virtual audience comprised senior officials and representatives from key federal and provincial ministries and departments, including the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, and the Ministry of Industries and Production (MOIP). Participation also extended to the National Flood Commission (NFC), the Federal Flood Commission (FFC), the Pakistan Meteorological Department, the Irrigation Department Punjab, the Agriculture Department Punjab, and various other departments and institutions. This ensured a multi-faceted and informed dialogue on the pressing issue of climate-induced flooding.

## Foreword by Dean NIPP

Pakistan stands at a perilous moment in its climate history. The unprecedented monsoon and glacial-driven floods of 2025 exposed deep vulnerabilities across Pakistan — devastating lives, inundating crops and settlements, and displacing millions. The human and economic toll of this recent season was severe: hundreds killed, nearly 3 million people relocated to safety and vast tracts of farmland and infrastructure damaged, underscoring that extreme weather is no longer exceptional but part of a new normal. It highlights not only the magnitude of the danger but also the profound vulnerabilities built into the country's disaster-management framework.

Ominously, official forecasts and national agencies now warn that the next monsoon may be even harsher. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has cautioned that the 2026 monsoon could deliver rainfall 22–26% above normal, a projection that — if realised — will multiply flood risk across low-lying plains, river basins and urban catchments. At the same time, NDMA and other agencies' post-season assessments show that 2025's impacts were magnified by rapid glacier melt, stressed river systems and gaps in preparedness and infrastructure resilience.

NIPP arranged the webinar to understand the phenomenon of unprecedented rains and its devastating effects in 2025. Federal Minister Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, Dr. Musadik Masood Malik was the key speaker who took stock of the entire situation and warned of the impending catastrophes next year. The other two experts who spoke on the occasion included Mr. Ali Tauqeer Sheikh, Member Pakistan Climate Change Council; and Mr. Umer Draz Nangiana, Senior Reporter at BBC News.

The analysis emerging from their views expressed in the webinar reinforces the central argument of this foreword: Pakistan's escalating flood emergencies stem not only from climate volatility but from structural governance weaknesses that amplify their impact. Experts agreed that while global warming is intensifying extreme weather, the devastation we witness is magnified by unplanned urban expansion, weak enforcement of zoning laws, and fragmented institutional coordination. The discussion stressed the need to shift from reactive relief efforts to proactive risk reduction by embedding climate resilience into development planning, infrastructure design, and fiscal policy. Panelists highlighted the

urgency of investing in hydrological data systems, strengthening local disaster management authorities, expanding insurance-based protection mechanisms, and improving public communication of climate risks. They also underscored that aligning national and provincial policies with Pakistan’s Paris Agreement commitments is essential—and that the country can transform its vulnerability into an opportunity for innovation, institutional reform, and climate leadership rather than remaining trapped in cycles of crisis.

It is important for the policy makers to note that Pakistan’s Climate Risk Index trajectory underscores the country’s persistent vulnerability to extreme weather events. Over the past decade, Pakistan has consistently ranked among the top 10 most climate-affected nations, with several CRI reports placing it as high as fifth and, in the aftermath of the catastrophic 2022 floods, as the *most affected country in the world* for that year. Although the latest long-term CRI 2026 places Pakistan at 15th, this lower rank reflects the averaging of nearly three decades of data rather than any meaningful improvement in resilience (Annexure A). The broader trend remains clear: climate shocks in Pakistan are becoming more frequent and more destructive, and without significant adaptation measures, the country will continue to experience disproportionate impacts relative to its contribution to global emissions.

This report aims to translate those stark warnings into actionable policy and operational guidance. It brings together on-the-ground situation reports, scientific data and experts’ analyses to present a clear picture of what is at stake and what must change. The evidence is unambiguous: coping with more frequent and intense floods will require rapid scaling of early-warning systems, investment in climate-resilient infrastructure, smarter watershed and reservoir management, strengthened provincial coordination, and targeted social protection for the most vulnerable.

The government — at federal and provincial levels — must lead with urgency and transparency. Priorities should include: operationalising interoperable early-warning and evacuation protocols; upgrading critical road, irrigation and drainage networks with climate-proof design standards; improving dam and reservoir release coordination to prevent downstream surges; expanding nature-based solutions (wetland restoration, reforestation and floodplain management); and ensuring sustained financing and capacity

for PDMA/NDMA and frontline responders. Equally important are long-term measures: integrating climate risk into national planning, accelerating adaptation investment, and deepening partnerships with international agencies and the private sector to mobilise technical and financial support.

It bears repeating that the central lesson from the tragedies of 2025 is unmistakable: preparedness saves both lives and livelihoods. As extreme weather reshapes risk landscapes faster than institutions can respond, this report urges policymakers, practitioners, and citizens to approach the following analyses not as theoretical reflections but as a roadmap for immediate action.

The window to avert catastrophic losses is rapidly closing. We must act now — informed by the best available evidence, supported by coordinated governance, and committed to safeguarding Pakistan's people and economic foundations against an intensifying climate threat. The cost of inaction will always surpass the cost of preparedness.

It is imperative for the government and the public alike to recognise that climate change is no longer a distant concern; it is a present, lived reality. Collective, decisive action is essential, with the understanding that adaptation is not optional — it is vital for our survival.

**Dr. Naveed Elahi**

## Discussion by Panelists

### Mr. Umer Draz Nangiana, Senior Reporter, BBC News

Mr. Umer Draz Nangiana presented a journalistic and field-based account of Pakistan's flood disasters, drawing on his extensive reporting experience, including his acclaimed BBC documentary series on the 2022 floods. He explained that while climate change has intensified extreme weather events, mismanagement and lack of planning have magnified the destruction. From Gilgit-Baltistan to Sindh, he observed systemic governance lapses, such as the absence of early warning systems, illegal construction along riverbanks, and unimplemented recommendations of the 2010 Flood Commission. He cited examples of vulnerable communities rebuilding homes in flood-prone zones due to poverty and lack of relocation support. He explained how the situation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during the 2022 floods illustrated the consequences of unchecked construction. Hotels and houses constructed directly in river paths were swept away within seconds. The tragedy, he noted, was not merely the destruction itself but the fact that these buildings were approved by local authorities despite clear zoning violations. Nangiana emphasized that many of the same encroachments have already begun to reappear, and communities—because of poverty and lack of alternatives—are rebuilding homes on riverbeds once again. With PMD forecasting an above-normal monsoon, this recurring cycle of risk could lead to another humanitarian emergency.

Nangiana highlighted the failure to upgrade drainage and embankment infrastructure, noting that Sindh's drainage system, designed for 50,000 cusecs, had to manage over 600,000 cusecs in 2022. His account revealed that while the scientific basis for linking floods to climate change is strong, He stated that the upcoming monsoon season may repeat this pattern, especially if drainage upgrades continue at the current slow pace. With PMD's warning that Sindh is expected to receive significantly above-average rainfall, he said authorities must prioritize clearing choked drains, reinforcing embankments, and preparing alternative evacuation routes.

He said that the country's challenge lies not in mitigation but in adaptation, developing practical measures to protect communities from unavoidable climate impacts, which have already increased their intensity. He concluded with a caution: forecasts are becoming more alarming every year, and the PM's recent directive to prepare for a "high-volume monsoon season" must be treated as a national call for action. The time for academic debate, he

argued, has passed. The country now needs actionable, community-centered adaptation strategies to reduce avoidable suffering in the months ahead. Nangiana’s reflections called for urgent investments in infrastructure resilience, local awareness, and the implementation of long-delayed flood protection plans.

**Mr. Ali Tauqeer Sheikh, Member, Pakistan Climate Change Council**

Mr. Ali Tauqeer Sheikh provided a policy-oriented critique of Pakistan’s flood management and climate governance systems. He challenged the audience to rethink Pakistan’s approach to climate risks and flood governance and argued that Pakistan’s recurring flood disasters cannot be understood simply as natural calamities. Rather, they represent a cumulative outcome of climate change interacting with long-standing governance failures, institutional fragmentation, and the country’s inability to implement its own climate commitments.

He stressed that the question of whether the natural disasters are a result of climate change or mismanagement is misleading. He mentioned that this is not an either-or scenario; rather, floods emerge from the *combination* of climate stressors and systemic decision-making weaknesses. He reminded participants that Pakistan is undeniably vulnerable to extreme weather events, but vulnerability itself is not destiny—it can be reduced through planning, institutions, and accountability.

He observed that the 2022 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) provided a comprehensive set of strategies to reduce flood risk, yet very few were implemented in the subsequent years. He underscored that the 2022 PDNA was not merely a donor document; it was a roadmap for climate resilience. It emphasized risk proofing of development projects, strengthening disaster management authorities, upgrading drainage systems, enforcing building codes, and integrating adaptation priorities into national planning cycles. Unfortunately, he noted, the continuity of these reforms was lost soon after the emergency phase ended.

A particularly striking part of his commentary came when he explained how, despite the lessons of 2022, the recent Planning Commission flood assessment report made no mention of the earlier PDNA nor of Pakistan’s commitments under the Paris Agreement. As he pointed out in the transcript, the report contained *no references* to climate change except

in ceremonial forewords, and not a single line about the Ministry of Climate Change, despite its relevance. This institutional disconnect, he argued, is one reason why floods repeatedly create disproportionate losses.

Mr. Sheikh then turned to the issue of infrastructure vulnerabilities. He explained how inadequate environmental impact assessments (EIA), encroachments, and poorly designed river infrastructure amplify damage during floods. He gave the example of major bridges over the Indus River that constrict water flow, creating severe bottlenecks. He noted that if a river widens to eight or ten kilometers during high-flow conditions but is forced through a manmade bottleneck of less than a kilometer, catastrophic flooding becomes inevitable. He stated that these design flaws, tolerated for years, now cost the country billions of rupees. With PMD's forecast projecting higher water flow this year, he argued that such weak points in infrastructure must be urgently assessed and, where necessary, redesigned. He emphasized that unless accountability mechanisms are embedded in the disaster cycle, lessons will not translate into improvement.

Mr. Sheikh also advocated for climate-resilient financial mechanisms, including insurance-based risk transfer systems. He noted that Pakistan cannot repeatedly depend on international donors for post-disaster financing. Instead, it must develop national catastrophe insurance pools, community-level micro-insurance schemes, and incentives for provinces to adopt risk-sensitive planning. He predicted that without such mechanisms, the fiscal burden of flooding, already in the billions, will grow unsustainably as monsoons intensify.

Discussing district-level readiness, he highlighted the crucial role of local disaster management authorities (DDMAs), which remain underfunded, understaffed, and poorly integrated with provincial and federal systems. He emphasized that with PMD forecasting a high-intensity monsoon, every DDMA should already be conducting preparedness drills, updating evacuation routes, strengthening early warning dissemination, and mapping high-risk zones.

Mr. Sheikh concluded that Pakistan must shift from a narrative of vulnerability and victimhood to a narrative of capability and resilience. While Pakistan's low emissions justify demands for global climate justice, domestic adaptation remains a sovereign

responsibility. He urged policymakers to adopt a forward-looking, evidence-based approach grounded in implementation, not rhetoric. The upcoming monsoon season, he warned, will test the country's commitment to learning, reforming, and acting decisively.

**Dr. Musadik Masood Malik, Federal Minister, Ministry of Climate Change and  
Environmental Coordination**

Dr. Musadik Masood Malik emphasized Pakistan's acute exposure to climate-induced disasters, linking the nation's geographical location and topographical features to the recurring flood crises.

Drawing from global climate models as well as Pakistan's national data systems, Dr. Malik reiterated that temperatures in Pakistan's northern regions are rising at three to four times the global average. He explained that this rate of warming is destabilizing hundreds of glacial lakes, increasing the likelihood of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) and altering the volume and timing of river flows, especially in the Indus Basin. He emphasized that glacier melt is no longer a seasonal pattern but a year-round phenomenon, with consequences stretching from irrigation systems to flood risk and national food security.

Dr. Malik's expanded remarks also reflected the recent Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) forecast, which warns of "*significantly above-average monsoon rainfall in the upcoming season*". The PMD has projected high-volume precipitation particularly across northern catchments, southern plains, and glaciated zones, areas already prone to riverine and flash flooding. Dr. Malik identified this forecast as further evidence that Pakistan's climate challenges are evolving into a new normal. He stressed that this season's projections must be treated as a call to action for all levels of government. He referenced the Prime Minister's recent national message, in which the PM urged provincial and federal institutions to prepare immediately for an intense monsoon season, warning that "the window for early action is very limited." Dr. Malik argued that Pakistan cannot depend on reactive crisis management; the monsoon forecasts demand proactive planning, rapid mobilization, and pre-emptive mitigation measures.

Dr. Malik underscored that Pakistan's climate battle will not be won through isolated projects, but requires systemic change. He highlighted several priority areas:

**1. Strengthening National and Local Institutions:** Dr. Malik called for capacity enhancement across provinces, with special emphasis on disaster management authorities at both provincial (PDMAs) and district (DDMAs) levels. He noted that while Pakistan has strong policy frameworks on paper, implementation remains inconsistent. He advocated for improved coordination between local governments, irrigation departments, municipal authorities, meteorological units, and emergency response agencies.

**2. Investing in Predictive and Data-Driven Governance:** He stressed that climate adaptation cannot rely on outdated planning assumptions. With the PMD forecasting a high-intensity monsoon, he urged authorities to integrate real-time data, hydrological modelling, and risk forecasting into decision-making processes. Key measures he emphasized include:

- clearing stormwater drains before monsoon onset,
- reinforcing vulnerable river embankments,
- repairing irrigation channels,
- ensuring the functionality of early warning systems, and
- preparing emergency stockpiles and evacuation routes.

**3. Infrastructure Resilience and Retrofitting:** Dr. Malik highlighted that infrastructure failures — whether blocked drainage channels, weak embankments, poorly designed bridges, or unregulated construction — often turn heavy rainfall into catastrophic floods. He called for systematic audits of high-risk structures, especially in areas flagged by PMD and provincial authorities as potential flood zones for the upcoming season.

**4. Climate-Resilient Development and Financing:** Reflecting on Pakistan’s chronic development vulnerabilities, he argued that adaptation must be mainstreamed into every sector. Climate considerations must inform new infrastructure, housing developments, agriculture planning, and urban expansion. He emphasized that the country must explore innovative financing models, including green bonds, vulnerability funds, public–private partnerships, and international climate finance, to build long-term resilience.

**5. Rebuilding Trust and Community Engagement:** Dr. Malik emphasized that resilience requires not only engineering solutions but also strong community engagement. Citing

examples from the transcript, he noted that local populations often understand climate risks better than external planners because they live with them daily. He argued for stronger communication systems, community-based monitoring, and participatory planning in flood-prone districts.

In closing, Dr. Malik emphasized that climate change is the defining challenge of Pakistan's future. The upcoming monsoon, forecasted to be one of the heaviest in recent years, reinforces the urgent need for a unified, science-based national response. On a forward-looking note, Pakistan must adopt an "anticipatory governance model" that integrates scientific predictions, institutional accountability, community resilience, and long-term adaptation planning. This, he emphasized, is a proactive path for protecting lives, livelihoods, and national development in an era of intensifying climate uncertainty.

### **Analysis**

The webinar's deliberations reflected a clear consensus that Pakistan's flood crises are the outcome of both climate change and governance gaps. Speakers agreed that while extreme weather patterns are intensifying due to global warming, the scale of destruction is aggravated by poor planning, weak enforcement of land-use laws, and inadequate coordination among institutions. A recurring theme was the need to move from post-disaster relief to proactive risk reduction through community engagement and institutional accountability. The discussion highlighted the necessity of climate-proof development planning—integrating resilience measures into infrastructure projects, urban planning, and fiscal policies. The panelists emphasized that the government must invest in hydrological data systems, local disaster management authorities, and insurance-based financial protection instruments. The dialogue also underscored the importance of communicating climate information effectively to vulnerable populations, aligning national and provincial policies with international adaptation commitments under the Paris Agreement, and framing Pakistan's vulnerability as an opportunity for innovation and climate leadership rather than perpetual crisis.

### **Policy Recommendations**

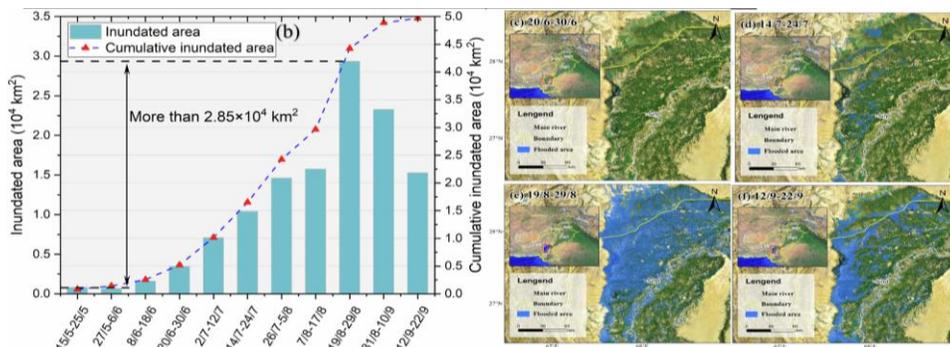
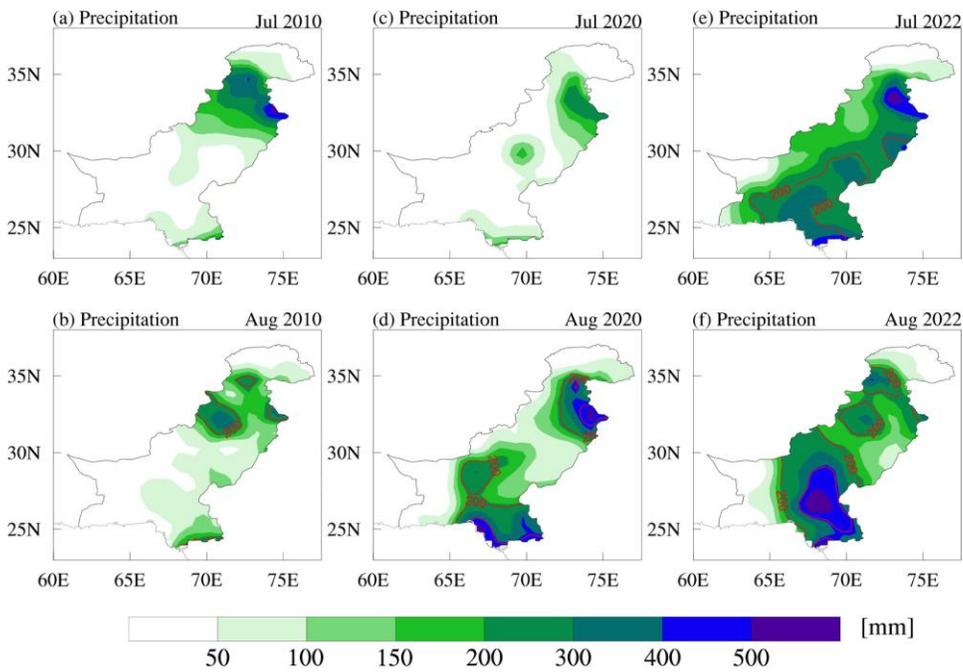
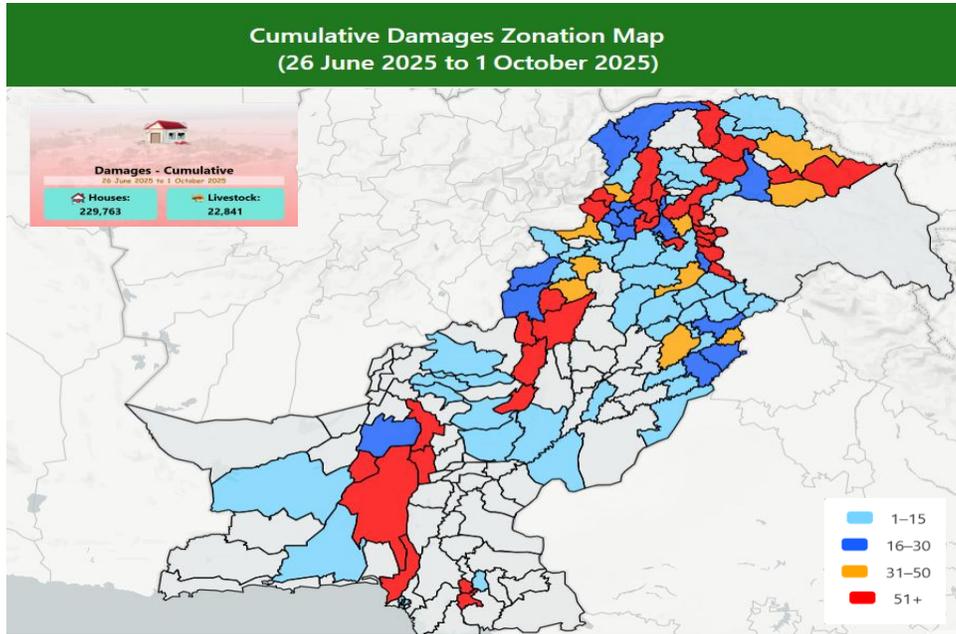
1. Institutionalize climate-risk assessments in all public infrastructure and development projects.

2. Strengthen local disaster management authorities (DDMAs) and ensure integration with national response frameworks.
3. Enforce zoning and building codes to prevent construction in flood-prone areas.
4. Invest in early warning systems, watershed management, and upgraded drainage infrastructure.
5. Develop national insurance and financing mechanisms to support climate adaptation and recovery.
6. Promote public awareness campaigns for community-based climate adaptation.
7. Ensure inter-ministerial coordination for implementing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and NDC commitments.
8. Shift policy focus from post-disaster aid dependency to long-term resilience and accountability.

**Pictorial View**  
**Pictures of Human Impact**



# Mapping of Rainfall Anomalies and Infrastructure/Economic Damage



## KP grieves over 200 lives lost to floods

• Day of mourning announced after rescue chopper crashes in Mohmand; Buner reports 91 deaths, Shangla 23, Bajaur 21 and Battagram 15 fatalities as Mansehra cloudburst claims 32 lives • Dozen killed, 15 injured in GB • PM orders swift rescue operations in flood-hit regions • Army offers one day's salary, rations for flood-hit people • Fresh rains expected in Balochistan from 18th

By Manzoor Ali and Jamil Nagri

PESHAWAR / GILGIT: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on Friday witnessed devastating scenes as flash floods caused by heavy rainfall and cloudbursts in multiple districts claimed at least 204 lives, including five crew members of a provincial government chopper that crashed in Mohmand during relief and rescue efforts.

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), however, had confirmed 198 deaths by 8pm, with 21 others reported injured.

Buner was the worst affected district in the province, with 91 deaths. Bajaur district reported 21 deaths, Shangla 23, Swat 11, Battagram 15, Mansehra 23, and Lower Dir 5.

PDMA issues flood alert



efforts, and so far, 16 bodies, including men, women, and children, had been recovered from a local stream in Shimlail.

In another incident, two people were killed when a motorcar was washed away by flash floods in the Bisian area of Balakot.

A woman and her daughter were killed when their house collapsed in Garhi Halabullah. In the city area, a minor girl died after falling into a rain-swollen nullah along the Karakoram Highway. Her body was recovered by locals and handed over to her family.

In Shangla district, heavy rains resulted in 23 deaths, while eight others were injured.

Deputy Commissioner Shangla Fawad Khan told Dawn they have recovered 23 bodies from different parts of Alquri, Pura and Chakkar taluqas in search operations follow-



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## Monsoon rains happen every year. So why do so many die in Pakistan?

24 August 2025

Share Save

Azadeh Moshiri

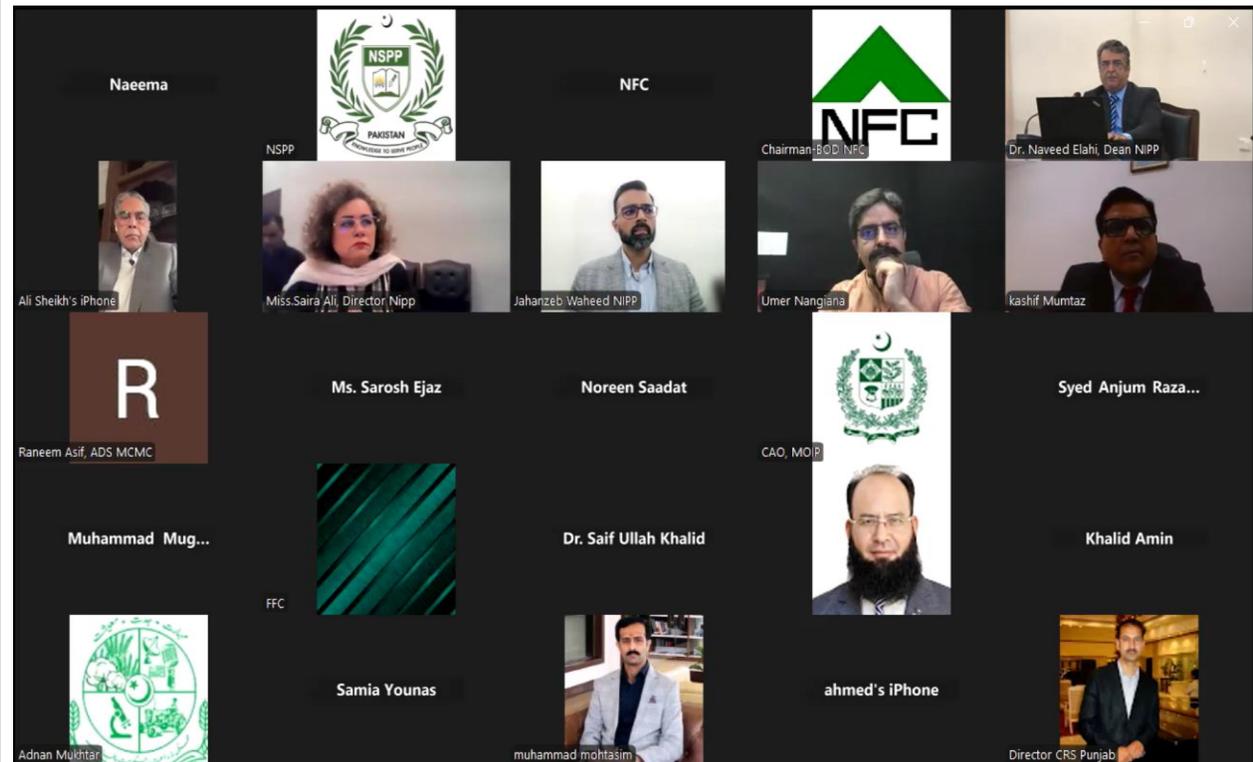
Pakistan correspondent



NAROWAL: Rescue 1122 personnel evacuate villagers after 'high flood' in River Ravi threatened communities living near the usually dormant waterway.—Dawn

## Govt rushes evacuations as Punjab rivers in 'high flood'

## Pictures from the Webinar



Media Player

Naeema

NSPP

Chairman-BOD NFC

Dr. Naveed Elahi, Dean NIPP

Ali Sheikh's iPhone

Jahanzeb Waheed NIPP

Umer Nanglana

kashif Mumtaz

AMEER HYDER CHIEF METEOROLOGIST

Miss.Saira Ali, Dir...

Raneem Asif, NIPA LHR

Ms. Sarosh Ejaz

Yasir, CAO, MOIP

Syed Anjum Raza...

Muhammad Mug...

FFC

Dr. Saif Ullah Khalid

Khalid Amin

Adnan Mukhtar

### Action Plan for Climate Adaptation & Disaster Resilience

Sr. No	Recommendation	Action Plan	Indicative Timelines	Lead Agencies	Outcome
1	<b>Institutionalize Climate-Risk Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandate climate-risk screening for all infrastructure and development proposals.</li> <li>• Integrate climate modelling and hazard mapping into PC-I/PC-II processes.</li> <li>• Develop sector-specific risk assessment templates (transport, housing, irrigation, energy).</li> </ul>	<b>Short Term:</b> 12-18 months	Planning Commission, Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Provincial P&D Departments	Climate-proof public investments and reduced exposure to hazards.
2	<b>Strengthen DDMA's &amp; Integrate Them With National Frameworks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand DDMA staffing, budgets, and technical capacity.</li> <li>• Create standardized coordination SOPs with PDMA and NDMA.</li> <li>• Establish district-level Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs).</li> </ul>	<b>Short Term:</b> 1-2 years	NDMA, PDMAs, Provincial Home Departments	Strong local response capacities and reduced disaster response delays.

3	<b>Enforce Zoning &amp; Building Codes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update master plans to classify floodplains and high-risk zones.</li> <li>• Mandate NOCs before construction in sensitive zones.</li> <li>• Conduct compliance audits and impose penalties for violations.</li> </ul>	<b>Continuous</b> (with full enforcement in 2-3 years)	Provincial Urban Development Authorities, Local Governments	Reduced exposure of settlements and assets to climate-induced hazards.
4	<b>Invest in Early Warning, Watershed Management &amp; Drainage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade weather radars, flood forecasting systems, and telemetry stations.</li> <li>• Launch watershed restoration projects in upstream areas to reduce runoff.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate urban drainage, stormwater channels, and nullahs.</li> </ul>	<b>Long Term:</b> 2-5 years	MoCC, WAPDA, Irrigation Departments, Urban Municipalities	Earlier alerts, reduced flood intensity, and minimized urban flooding.
5	<b>Develop National Insurance &amp; Climate Finance Mechanisms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create micro-insurance schemes for small farmers and vulnerable households.</li> <li>• Establish a national catastrophe risk insurance pool.</li> <li>• Mobilize climate finance through Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects.</li> </ul>	<b>Short Term:</b> 1-3 years	MoFinance, SECP, MoCC	Increased financial resilience and reduced post-disaster fiscal burden.

6	<b>Public Awareness &amp; Community-Based Adaptation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Run nationwide campaigns on flood safety, heat resilience, and household preparedness.</li> <li>• Train local communities in early response, first aid, and evacuation.</li> <li>• Promote community-led small-scale adaptation solutions (rainwater harvesting, slope stabilization, bioswales).</li> </ul>	Ongoing	MoCC, NDMA, NGOs, Media	Empowered and climate-aware communities with localized resilience.
7	<b>Strengthen Inter-Ministerial Coordination for NAP &amp; NDCs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on Climate Adaptation.</li> <li>• Set annual targets and reporting indicators for each ministry.</li> <li>• Digitize progress monitoring through a central dashboard.</li> </ul>	<b>Short Term:</b> 6-12 months	PM Office, MoCC, Cabinet Division	Coherent national adaptation implementation and improved compliance.
8	<b>Shift from Aid Dependency to Resilience &amp; Accountability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce resilience-based budgeting in federal and provincial ADPs.</li> <li>• Conduct independent post-disaster performance audits.</li> <li>• Incentivize provinces and districts to meet resilience benchmarks.</li> </ul>	<b>Short Term:</b> 1-2 years	MoFinance, Auditor General of Pakistan, Provincial Governments	Long-term resilience culture, reduced disaster losses, and transparent use of resources.

### Pakistan's Climate Risk Index Ranking (Year-by-Year Summary)

*(Higher rank = more affected)*

CRI Edition (Year)	Data Covered	Pakistan's Rank
CRI 2016	1995–2014	7
CRI 2017	1996–2015	7
CRI 2018	1997–2016	10
CRI 2019	1998–2017	5
CRI 2020	1999–2018	5
CRI 2021	2000–2019	8
CRI 2022	2001–2020	8
CRI 2023	2002–2021	8
CRI 2024	2003–2022	*1 (most-affected year due to 2022 floods)*
CRI 2025	2004–2023	5
CRI 2026	1995–2024 (long-term)	15

#### What the trend shows

- Pakistan consistently stayed within the top 10 most climate-affected countries for over a decade.
- The 2022 floods pushed Pakistan to Rank 1 in the annual impact assessment — the worst-hit country that year.
- The CRI 2026 long-term ranking (15th) appears lower only because it averages impacts over nearly *three decades*, diluting the extreme shock of 2022.
- Despite rank fluctuations, Pakistan remains among the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, both historically and in current projections.