



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MODERN LANGUAGES

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No. ML. 2-FCO/2023-18


Date: 11-05-2023

To: Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, Islamabad

Subject: **Research Findings**

1. National University of Modern Languages (NUML) is a premier University in conducting high quality teaching and research activities. We are currently working on various research projects which can improve public functioning/administration or in devising policies for the public interest in various domains. In this regard our faculty/students have carried out a research study titled "**Impact of Income Inequality and Population Density on Carbon Emissions in Pakistan**". The **outcomes of the study** are enclosed herewith for ready reference/perusal, please.
2. Forwarded for information, please.


Dr. Malik Saqib Ali
Head Department of Economics


Mr. Malik Naeem Ahmad
Research Supervisor

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The objective is to evaluate the contribution of upper and lower-income groups in CO₂ emissions for densely populated countries like Pakistan. This study offers policy implications to confirm the policy of distributive and make the distribution of income equal to attain stability of the economy and control CO₂ emissions and implement improvement of detailed policy in Pakistan that can control the growth of the population. Policies should be implemented to increase the minimum wage and for working families, to support accumulating assets can narrow the income gap. To attain sustainable MDG (Millennium Development Goals) and economic growth, such policies should be implemented by the Pakistani government for the regulation of the environment and confirm the practice of the energy for pleasant environment. The regulatory policy about the protection of the environment significantly boosts the innovation process and that in turn reduces carbon emissions. Furthermore, for policymakers, it is recommended to take into consideration friendly working environment-related regulations. The government of Pakistan should build factories outside of cities so that big and heavy automobiles and Lorries with excessive diesel intakes cannot enter or travel through cities. To de-carbonize the environment in urban society, the government should plan housing societies and to control carbon emissions through private sector housing initiatives government can employ strict regulations are enclosed herewith for ready reference/perusal, please.



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No. ML. 2-ECO/2023-19

Date: 19/05/2023

To: Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination
Islamabad.

Subject: **Research Findings**

1. National University of Modern Languages (NUML) is a premier University in conducting high quality teaching and research activities. We are currently working on various research projects which can improve public functioning/administration or in devising policies for the public interest in various domains. In this regard our faculty/students have carried out a research study titled "**Sways of Environmental Degradation on Economic Growth of Pakistan: A Time Series Analysis**". The **outcomes of the study (one page)** are enclosed herewith for ready reference/perusal, please.
2. Forwarded for information, please.

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This study is an attempt for an awareness of three sources of pollution specifically, air, water, and land pollution and explores the relationship between environmental degradation and economic growth through the instruments of environmental Kuznets curve over the period 1995-2022.

The study concludes that the quadratic (inverted U-shaped) or cubic (N-shaped) environmental Kuznets curves do not exist in Pakistan. Indeed, the positively sloped environmental Kuznets curve is of alarming concern for Pakistan. Greenhouse gas emissions are likely to increase significantly in Pakistan as the country develops and strives to provide sufficient amounts of energy to meet its development needs. To protect the environment and its resources the following policy recommendations are suggested;

- Environment is a global asset. An atmosphere covering Pakistan is not separated from rest of the globe. So MoCC (ministry of climate change and environmental coordination) expands its role to protect environment via international collaboration. MoCC in partnership with CAA (clean air Asia) and SEI (Stockholm environment institute) is already providing training on the use of LEAP (low emission analysis platform) including IBC (integrated benefits calculators). Thus, to identify and mitigate the air, water and soil pollution, MoCC should search out international assistance beside CAA, SEI, and Global methane pledge.
- Just like CGPI (clean green Pakistan index) MoCC in collaboration with PBS (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics) should help in tracking, reporting, monitoring and evaluation of SDGs (sustainable development goals) that help to save air, land and water. The MoCC's sponsored project for per capita WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) and HH4A (hand hygiene for all) beside KOICA (Korea International cooperation agency) grant are good opportunities to have healthy and clean environment in Pakistan. MoCC may play its role to track and monitor the performance of SDG indicators effectively.
- 80% of Pakistan's population is living on the Indus Basin. MoCC with help food and agriculture organization of United Nation can ecologically restore Indus basin for a climate resilient future.
- Like Astola Island, a first marine protected area of Pakistan MoCC with other ministries (defense, maritime affairs etc) can work to increase marine protected areas in the country.
- Along funding and plantation for TBTTP (ten billion tree tsunami programme), MoCC may help geographic information center (GIS) team of TBTTP in web-GIS monitoring portal which is capable to visualize the plantation sites geographically with detailed information of the site and processed satellite imagery of pre and post plantation status.
- Beside environment monitoring, MoCC in collaboration with NAVTTC (national vocational & technical training commission) can make billion tree honey initiative more successful by providing training to the selected beekeepers along with technical support, follow-up of on-ground activities and product extraction. MoCC may corresponds to ministry of science and technology to certify the honey products under the programme, and may ask the ministry of commerce to patent the market brand of "ten billion tree honey". In this way MoCC beside environmental protection can help to achieve high growth.