

Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)

for Country: Pakistan

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Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (**FCPF**)

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing
Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in
Developing Countries (**UN-REDD**)

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General Information

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R-PP Development Team

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Summary of the R-PP

Dates of R-PP preparation (beginning to submission):	July 31, 2013
Expected duration of R-PP implementation (month/year to month/year):	January 2014 to December 2017
Total budget estimate:	US\$4,189,000
Anticipated sources of funding:	(i) FCPF: US\$ 3,400,000 (ii) UN-REDD:US\$ 109,000 (iii) National Govt. contribution: US\$ 680,000 (iv) Other sources: To be explored
Expected government signer of R-PP grant request (name, title, affiliation):	Syed Mahmood Nasir, Inspector General of Forests (IGF), REDD+ Focal Point for Pakistan, Climate Change Division, Government of Pakistan
Expected key results from the R-PP implementation process:	Outcome 1) Development of the National REDD+ strategy and its implementation framework. Outcome 2) Establishment of institutional mechanism for REDD+ implementation in Pakistan and capacity building Outcome 3) Designing of Pakistan's Forests REL/RLs, safeguards, SIS, MBIGS and monitoring system for REDD+ Outcome 4) Assessment of social and environmental impact and documentation of best practices.

Executive Summary

Pakistan's 5.01% of the total land area is covered by forests and planted trees. The forest resources of Pakistan are deteriorating both qualitatively and quantitatively and the annual change rate during 1990-2000 was -1.8% and during 2000-2005 was - 2.1%. The main types of forests in Pakistan include conifer, juniper, scrub, riverine and mangrove forests. Irrigated plantations have been raised mainly in Punjab and Sindh provinces. Pakistan is mainly a dry land country, with 80% of its land in arid and semi-arid areas. Current rate of deforestation of natural forests is 27,000 hectare per year. There is a serious threat of accelerated deforestation and forest degradation in many parts of the country in the wake of rising population and associated wood demands, weak governance of tenure, encroachments and land cover changes superimposed by adverse impacts of climate change.

Government of Pakistan (GoP) is, therefore, promoting REDD+ (Reduction of Emissions from deforestation and degradation) program for preservation of forests through private sector led carbon sequestration and carbon credit generation. In this regards, private sector would be encouraged to allocate resources for REDD+ development. Also, a clear regulatory process needs to be developed urgently to oversee REDD+ activities in the country especially to ensure rights of forestry stakeholders and indigenous populations.

REDD+ process was initiated by GoP in 2009 with consultative workshops and awareness raising. In 2012, a multi-stakeholder Steering Committee was constituted. Provincial Coordination and REDD+ Management Committees were constituted. National and provincial focal points were declared. Working Groups (WGs) were formulated to compile and deliver information on the following: (i) Governance and Management of REDD+; (ii) Stakeholders' Engagement and Safeguards; (iii) National Forest Monitoring System and MRV; and (iv) Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation. All the relevant bodies are working together to create awareness and necessary preparation for REDD+ Readiness process in Pakistan. The inputs acquired through this process will be utilized to develop the REDD+ National Strategy and Implementation Plan.

The consultation activities produced several important outcomes including identification of a range of stakeholders relevant to REDD+ along with the outreach methods that enhanced both collaboration and capacity building among national, provincial and local level line agencies and other respective organizations, and hence enhanced ownership of the REDD+ mechanism. During the consultation process, various capacity building needs were also identified.

In Pakistan's context, the following REDD+ strategy options / governance options have been conceived:

- (i) A market/project based architecture: Includes buyers and sellers of carbon stored in forests. Buyers are firms with emission reduction responsibilities. Sellers are owners of forests or actors with use rights to forest resources. Interaction between these will take the form of trades.
- (ii) A system with national REDD+ funds outside national administration; Establishing a national fund, a non-commercial actor, as an intermediary between forest owners/users and potential financiers of REDD+ activities. Board may contain representatives from private sector, civil society and public authorities. These may have the capacity to support programs in cooperation with local communities.
- (iii) A national REDD+ fund organized under the national administration: Utilizes the capacities and competencies of present state administrations. Allocations is however, made by a separate board with REDD+ responsibilities only. This is set up as independent of ordinary budgetary process with a specified responsibility to allocate funds to REDD+. It reports to the government but may also include representatives from civil society and

business sector also. It may be institutionalized to use capacities of state administration to command but also be involved in direct trades with forest owners/users.

- (iv) Conditional budget support: Utilizing existing state structures. Resources flow from an international fund to the respective state conditioned on the fulfillment of REDD+ activities. Resources are allocated to various activities/forest owners/users relying foremost the command power of the state. During consultative workshops, these options would be thoroughly discussed and the most feasible option would be selected.

The REDD+ Preparation project intends to achieve the objectives; (i) Development of the National REDD+ strategy and its implementation framework; (ii) Establishment of REDD+ readiness management and institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation in Pakistan; (iii) Assessment of land use, land use change and drivers contributing to overall emissions in Forests, forest law, policy and governance; (iv) Designing of Pakistan's Forests REL/RLs, safeguards, SIS, MBIGS and monitoring system for REDD+ (v) Piloting of REDD+; (vi) Programme monitoring and evaluation framework and documentation of best practices; (vii) Assessment of social and environmental impact and (viii) Capacity building, outreach and awareness raising.

REDD+ activities have the potential to deliver significant social and environmental co-benefits, however, many participants during the early information sharing and dialogues have also highlighted the potential risks, particularly for forest-dependent communities. Strategic environmental and social issues which must be considered at the REDD+ readiness stage includes biodiversity and ecosystem services; micro-climate; water services and quality; soil condition; food security, placement of people and fauna, cultural and social problems resulting from migration and immigration, land ownership, land tenure , land accessibility, energy supply and gender equity and other benefits to improve education and health of the people while pursuing growth with low emissions from land use change.

A country-driven safeguard information system for REDD+ will be developed in accordance with Cancun agreement. The system will ensure and report on how safeguards are being addressed and implemented in REDD+ initiatives. The integration of the social and environmental considerations will be handled using the ESMF tool. The ESMF as an output of SESA will ensure that REDD+ policy/REDD+ scheme "do no harm" and, instead, should "do good" to all environmental and social aspects. For forestry related data the existing national forest information systems will be harmonized and integrated into an NFMS in line with the development of REL and RLs, and for the other sector data, discussions will be arranged with all the relevant agencies to share data and submit needed information to a REDD+ Co-benefit monitoring system that will be the second component of the National REDD+ monitoring system.

A process is proposed for the development of the component to the national REDD+ MRV system for monitoring benefits from REDD+ interventions other than reductions in net greenhouse gas emissions, that includes biodiversity, soil and water conservation and social and environmental impacts and the effectiveness of the planned safeguards and governance.

During the Readiness phase, the REDD+ Office will develop a detailed work-plan and revise the milestones and indicators accordingly during the first six months. A Gantt chart will be developed to lay out the schedule and linkages between all the activities to aid monitoring. The REDD+ Office will ensure that all reports and documents required for monitoring are prepared and delivered in accordance with the work-plan.

A modest budget of US \$ 4.189 million is estimated for the implementation of R-PP in Pakistan for the period of January 2014 - December 2017, which is expectedly covered by Government of Pakistan, FCPF and UN-REDD.

Acronyms the country uses in the R-PP

AHK	Akhtar Hameed Khan
AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
AKLASC	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Logging & Sawmill Corporation
ALGAS	Asia Least-cost Greenhouse Abatement Strategy
BAU	business as usual
CCD	Climate Change Division
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDM A/R	Clean Development Mechanism Afforestation/Reforestation
CfRN	Coalition for Rainforest Nations
CITES	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
CMS	Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of wild animals
COMSTECH	Ministerial Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation
COMSATS	COMSATS Institute of Information Technology
COP	Conference of Parties
CPP	Consultation and

	Participation Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DCC	District Coordination Committees
DFID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DG Khan	Dera Ghazi Khan
DoF	Department of Forests
DVD	
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FAO RAP	Food & Agricultural Organization, Country Representative for Pakistan
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FD	Forest Department
FDC	Forest Development Corporation, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

FMRL	Forest Management Reference Level
FSMP	Forestry Sector Master Plan
GIS	Geographical Information System
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GCISE	Global Change Impact Study Center
GoP	Government of Pakistan
IC	Information Center
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IG(F)	Inspector General (Forests)
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Natural Resources
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
One UN JPE	One UN Joint Program on Environment
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LEAD	Leadership for Environment & Development

LG&RD	Local Government & Rural Development
MBIGS	Multiple Benefits, Impacts, Governance and Safeguards
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification System
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NARC	National Agriculture Research Center
NAs	Northern Areas
NFP REDD+	National Focal Point Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
NGO	Non Government Organization
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NWFP	North Western Frontier Province
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NIPA	National Institute for Public Administration
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Products
NSC	National Steering Committee
OIGF	Office of Inspector

	General of Forest
PCC	Provincial Coordination Committee
PCRWR	Pakistan Council of Research on Water Resources
PES	Payment for Eco-system Services
PFI	Pakistan Forest Institute
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PWP	Pakistan Wetlands Program
RPP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
RSP	Rural Support Programme Network
RL/REL	Reference Level/ Reference Emission Level
SUPARCO	Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
SALT	Sloping Agriculture Land Technology
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SDPI	NGO Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Pakistan
SEIA	Strategic & Environmental Impact Assessment
SESA	Strategic Environmental

	and Social Assessment
SIS	Safeguard Information System
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Project
TDCP	Tourism Development Corporation of Pakistan
TOT	Training of Trainers
ToR	Terms of Reference
TV	Television
UNCCD	United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFCCC	United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme -REDD Programme
USA	United States of America
WAPDA	Water & Power Development Authority
WG	Working Group
WCS-P	Wildlife Conservation Society Pakistan
WWF-P	World Wildlife Fund-Pakistan
ZSD	Zoological Survey Department

Component 1: Organize and Consult

1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements

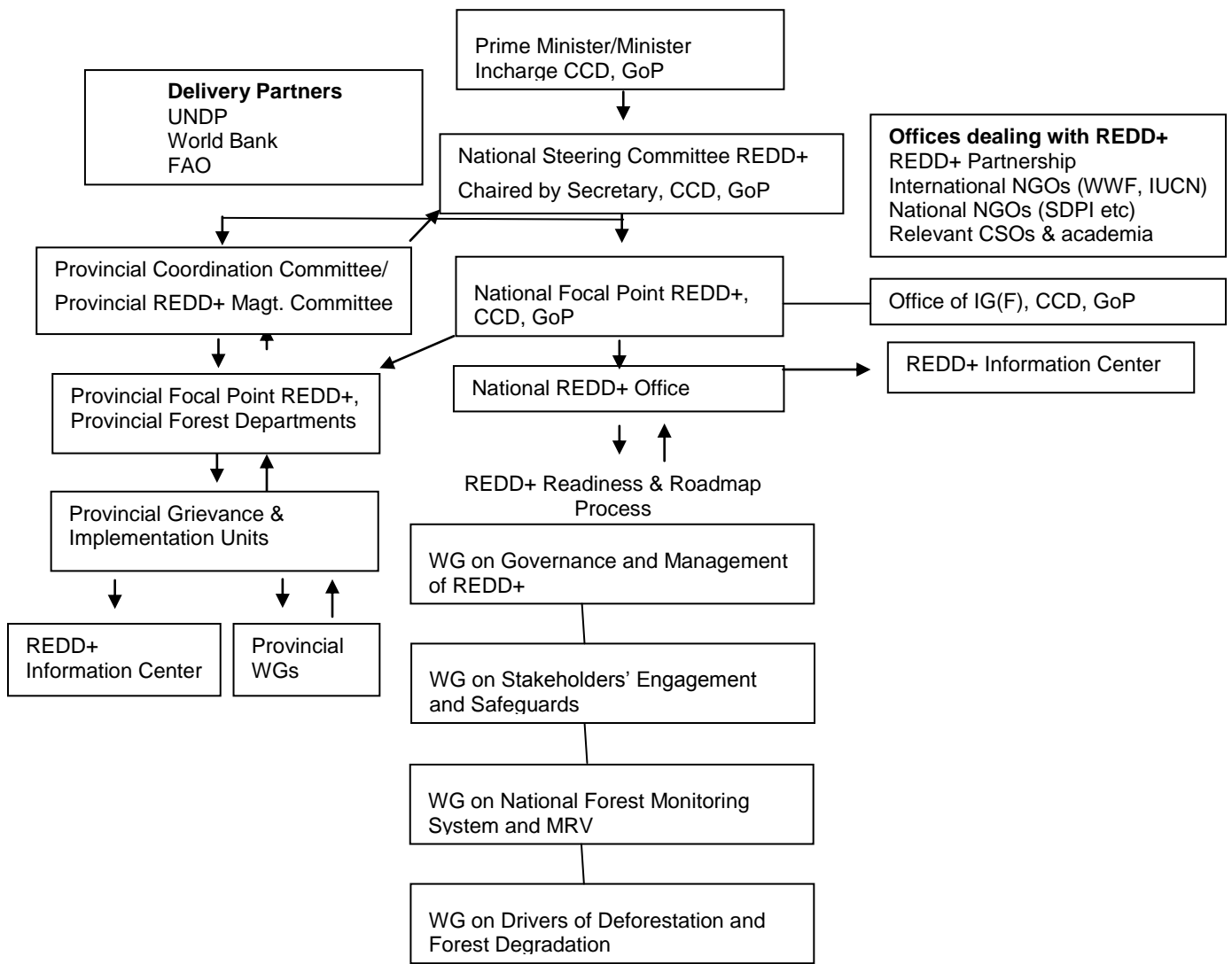
1a.1. National Framework, proposed institutional arrangements and capacity building for REDD+

After the adoption of Cancun Agreement in 2010, Government of Pakistan took several measures to implement this agreement. The government is taking the REDD+ very seriously. Several workshops for awareness raising, training and consultations about REDD+ and Cancun Agreement were held at the national, provincial and district levels in 2011 and 2012 for stakeholders at federal, provincial and local levels in government and civil society organizations. A National Steering Committee on REDD+ was constituted in 2011. The committee also includes provincial representation. Prime Minister's Task Force on Climate Change was constituted with a major focus to assess the impact of climate change on Pakistan and initiate development of National Climate Change Policy. Government of Pakistan approved the National Climate Change Policy in 2012. The policy provides a framework for addressing the issues that Pakistan faces or will face in future due to the changing climate as a result of factors including deforestation and forest degradation. This policy emphasizing on protection and conservation of forest resources and accessing windows like REDD+ for this purpose.

Inspector General (Forest), Climate Change Division, Government of Pakistan was declared as the focal point for REDD+ implementation in Pakistan. REDD+ Roadmap Development process was initiated in 2012 and for this purpose a multi-stakeholder Steering Committee was constituted. REDD+ Management Committees at provincial levels were constituted and focal points declared. International and regional organizations like WWF-Pakistan and ICIMOD were also involved in this process. Working Groups (WGs) to compile and deliver information/ data on the following: (i) Governance and Management of REDD+; (ii) Stakeholders' Engagement and Safeguards; (iii) National Forest Monitoring System and MRV; and (iv) Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation were constituted in 2013. All the relevant bodies are working together to acquire necessary data required for REDD+ implementation in Pakistan and prepare the roadmap. The inputs acquired through this process will be utilized to develop the REDD+ National Strategy and Implementation Plan. Institutional structure for coordinating Readiness activities for REDD-plus and ultimately, management structure for REDD-plus implementation is reflected in the diagram below:

Composition of the NSC-REDD+, ToRs of working groups and proposed composition and ToRs of Provincial REDD+ Management Committees are at Annex I, II and III. For resolution of any potential disagreement between working group members or across sectors/institutions, the matter will be referred to NSC-REDD+. The decision of NSC-REDD+ will be considered as final.

Capacity building activities are included in the work plan for each component where significant external technical expertise has been used in the R-PP development process. The project will support capacity building to ensure that the R-PP effectively addresses social inclusion during the readiness process. It will also coordinate consultation and participation with the stakeholders.



1a.2. Integration of environmental & social issues & preparation of ESMF during preparation & implementation of REDD-plus readiness activities

Multi-functional interdepartmental provincial management committees for REDD+ already constituted would provide guidelines that would be implemented by Grievance & Implementation Units to integrate environmental and social issues, including assessments of environmental and social risks and potential impacts of REDD-plus. These committees may take further guidance from NSC-REDD+. The issues not solved by these committees may be placed before NSC-REDD+. Working group on National Forest Monitoring System and MRV in consultation with NFP-REDD+ will finalize the ToRs for the development of ESMF. The budget for ESMF is described in section 2b. The task will be awarded accordingly to a consulting team/firm. The outputs received will be placed before NSC-REDD+ for approval and adoption.

1a.3. Specific roles and responsibilities of each member of the NSC

Provincial departments are the custodians of the natural forests. They will implement mainstream REDD+ in provincial policies, conduct workshops for awareness raising, training and consultations with the stakeholders at the provincial and local levels and implement REDD+ related on-the-ground interventions. The NGO Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) will assist in developing policy measures. WWF and IUCN will facilitate in conducting workshops for awareness raising, training and consultations with the stakeholders.

1a.4. Practical activities conducted as part of management of readiness

Since 2010 Pakistan has undertaken tremendous work that depicts the importance given by the government and civil society organizations in streamlining REDD+ and recognize it as a tool for controlling deforestation and forest degradation. Pakistan Has constituted a National Steering Committee (NSC)-REDD+. Furthermore four working groups were constituted. Provincial REDD+ Management Committees were established.

So far, 25 Consultative and training workshop, and three meetings of NSC-REDD+ has been held by GoP. In addition NGOs have also series of workshops and discussion forums for awareness raising about REDD+. Several meetings of the working groups have been held. A brief of consultative and training workshops conducted as part of REDD+ readiness is at Annex IV.

1a.5. National Readiness Management Arrangements

National REDD+ Focal Point and National Steering Committee

Inspector General (Forest), Climate Change Division, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of Pakistan has been designated as National Focal Point for REDD+. The existing National Steering Committee (NSC)-REDD+ will continue functioning during readiness preparation phase and shall meet twice a year or as when needed. The NSC-REDD+ is chaired by Secretary, Climate Change Division, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of Pakistan. It is an inter-ministerial institution for REDD+ that ensures inclusiveness from public sector, private sector, and civil society organizations. The composition of the NSC-REDD+ is described at Annex-I. The composition and ToRs of the PSC are under revision for final approval by the Prime Minister of Pakistan as Minister in-charge of CCD. The main role of the NSC-REDD+ is multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation for the planning and implementation of REDD+ activities at the highest level. It endorses plans related to REDD+ and approves annual budget. In addition, it provides advice and oversees the planning process and the implementation of activities on REDD+. The issues not settled by Provincial Grievances and implementation units would be referred to the NSC-REDD+ for final decision.

National REDD+ Office

In compliance of Cancun agreement, Government of Pakistan has decided to establish national REDD+ office at Islamabad within the Climate Change Division. The national office will be headed by Inspector General (Forest) who also acts as NFP-REDD+. He may be appointed by the Government as the National Project Director for REDD+ Readiness Project (R-PP).

The functions of REDD+ Office include:

- a) Overall coordination and monitoring of REDD+ readiness activities at the national levels
- b) Planning and implementation of the national REDD+ strategy

- c) Coordinating and participation in the international REDD+ dialogue and negotiation under UNFCCC, UN-REDD Programme, REDD+ Partnership, CfRN and other forums and providing material support to delegations from Pakistan
- d) Capacity building through training and awareness raising workshops, seminars and piloting of REDD+ readiness
- e) Conducting REDD+ institutional analysis in collaboration with the Working Group on Stakeholder engagement and safeguards and provinces
- f) Drafting National standards for REDD+ in consultation with national and provincial stakeholders;
- g) Developing National MBIGS and REDD+ safeguards information system and
- h) Preparing technical and financial progress reports related to REDD+, and providing support to the Working Groups for the preparation of working plans and regulations for submission to the NSC-REDD+ for its endorsement.

Provincial Focal Points for REDD+ and Provincial REDD+ Management & Coordination Committees

Provincial Forest Departments of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan have designated their respective provincial Focal Points for REDD+. Some provinces / territories including AJK and GB have also established provincial REDD+ Management Committees to oversee the REDD+ activities at the provincial level. Other provinces i.e. Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are planning to establish provincial REDD+ Cells to work under provincial management committees. These committees shall ensure participation of major stakeholders of REDD+ including NGOs/CSOs and private sector under the chairmanship of Provincial Secretaries and would also act as inter-departmental institution for REDD+ activities. .

Additionally, the committee will deal with issues referred by Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units. The Committee will be authorized to endorse plans, programmes and projects related to REDD+ and approve annual budget for the respective province.

Under Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP), Provincial Coordination Committees have been established in four provinces under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary (Development) with the prime mandate of promoting coordination among provincial departments on multi-sectoral activities. Such PCCs are planned to be established in all other territories to take up additional responsibilities of coordination for implementing REDD+ activities. .

Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units

Provincial Focal Points for REDD+ will be the Ex-officio Provincial Project Directors for REDD+ Readiness project. Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units will be established in each province. The provincial components will be managed by a Provincial Project Manager who will work under the supervision of the Provincial Project Director. Initially employees of the Provincial Forest Department will be designated as the Provincial Project Managers and Accounts/Admin Officers. They will get their pay from the government and additional charge allowance from the project. Government vehicles and other facilities would be used but its operation and maintenance cost will be met from the project budget. If the Provincial Project Director decides that the provinces need full time Provincial Project Managers and Accounts/Admin Officers. He/She can appoint them by giving them salaries and other benefits from project budget after its approval from the Provincial REDD+ Management Committee and National Project Director. Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units will be responsible for:

- a) Implementation and monitoring of REDD+ activities at the provincial, district and local levels;
- b) Drafting provincial standards for REDD+ in conformity with the national standards;

- c) Developing MBIGS and REDD+ safeguards information system for the respective province in conformity with the national system;
- d) Piloting MBIGS and REDD+ safeguards information system and ensuring that MBIGS and REDD+ safeguards information system required by UNFCCC are addressed and
- e) Implementation of feedback and grievance readiness mechanism.

REDD+ Information Centers

The REDD+ Information Centers (ICs) will be established at federal and provincial levels to serve the requirements of the carbon registry in REDD+ activities and transactions in two functional elements- protocols and registrations. The Inspector General (Forests) will be the overall in-charge of the center at the federal level while respective provincial Secretaries of the Forest Department at the provincial levels. One Coordinator will manage the affairs of the center. The IC will collect information from government agencies, research and academic institutions and other institutions involved in collecting forestry-related data.

1a.6. Activities being conducted before initiation of REDD+ Readiness period

Before adoption of Cancun agreement on REDD+, activities related to forest-carbon trade were mainly restricted to CDM A/R. After 2010, Government of Pakistan initiated a series of activities including institutionalization of NSC and capacity building / training on different aspects of REDD+. Nevertheless, sustainability of these activities is not ensured mainly due to unpredictability of financial resources. These activities will be scaled up and merged with other new activities and institutions during R-PP implementation phase. Implementation of R-PP shall ensure sustainability of activities like meetings of NSC, WGs, consultative workshops to incorporate stakeholder views and awareness raising through workshops.

1a.7. Propose a feedback and grievance redress mechanism, to be operational early in the R-PP implementation phase

Provincial REDD+ Management Committees constituted at each province consist of expert representatives from: local forest-dependent community, NGOs, academia, and provincial government. These Committees would enhance stakeholder engagement and facilitate assessments of existing mechanisms at provincial and local levels. The Grievance and Implementation Unit shall be established at each province will serve as secretariat for the Committee. The Committees will provide a platform for transparent information sharing, consultations with stakeholders, feedback and grievance redress mechanism to address any potential conflicts that may occur during Readiness. The complexity of issues and diversity of stakeholders especially those of forest dependent ethnic groups and local communities may lead to numerous questions, inquiries, and potentially grievances about the REDD-plus strategy or process. Such a mechanism will be available to stakeholders early in the R-PP implementation phase, in order to be ready to handle any request for feedback or complaint that stakeholders may have about Readiness activities.

The Grievance and Implementation Unit will conduct rapid assessment of existing formal & informal feedback and grievance redress mechanisms and develop a framework for the proposed feedback

and submit periodic reports to the Committees. Chairman of the Provincial REDD+ Management Committees will conduct public hearing for disposal of the grievances, if necessary. If the dispute is not yet resolved than the case may be referred to the NSC-REDD+. During readiness phase of RPP, consultative workshops to mainstream REDD+ in relevant provincial policies related to REDD+ revenues as well as improving forest governance and to develop relevant regulatory frameworks would be conducted in all provinces

1a.8. Political will that will change trend of declining of natural forests in the context of R-PP implementation

In Pakistan implementation of REDD+ related activities is being done at the provincial level. During the process of consultation the representative of Balochistan provincial government have indicated that political will towards conservation of forests is evident from the commitment made in the manifesto of all provincial level political parties, released prior to recent elections. During the consultative meetings with the provinces, it was highlighted that the provincial governments are showing willingness to support REDD+ readiness activities. The political will of the provincial governments is also evident from the fact that provinces either have approved forest policies or are in the process of drafting and getting it approved from the provincial cabinet, making working groups on REDD+ related subjects, training staff from national and international institutions and preparing and approving projects for funding REDD+ related activities. In this regard following actions have been taken by them:

- Provincial Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had constituted Working Groups WGs on each subject including forestry and these WGs may be taken into confidence during R-PP phase;
- The Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa has established a separate directorate with GIS facilities and the same could be utilized for REDD+ readiness activities. Some staff members have also been trained in REDD+ related disciplines;
- Provincial Government of Punjab has approved a project of Rs.64 million for Provincial Forest Monitoring System and this could be harmonized with the planned national forest monitoring system i.e components 3 and 4 of the R-PP;
- Provincial Government of Gilgit-Baltistan has initiated a project on REDD+, amounting to Rs.30 million. This would facilitate implementation of REDD+ readiness activities by providing local ownership and funding support;
- Sindh Government included various initiatives in the Annual Development Programme of 2013-14. A Master Plan aimed at the assessment of growing stock in the various Ecosystems of Sindh Province costing Rs. 15.00 million has been approved. The Research and Development Programme under the “Conservation and Development of Mangroves to check Sea Intrusion effects in Indus delta is being conducted with the coordination of Karachi University and other organizations. In addition, mass scale Tree Plantation in Sindh to mitigate climate change effects” is directly linked with REDD+ activities and a comprehensive R&D programme costing about Rs. 80 million has been approved.
- Besides, Sindh Forest Department with the approval of Chief Minister, Sindh has also signed MoU with Merlins wood for pilot forest area to assess carbon stocks in forest areas and to help bring funding from the proponents of voluntary market for the socioeconomic benefits of local populace.
- Provincial Government of Baluchistan has established a Donors Group and that forum could be approached for co-financing the REDD+ readiness process.

- During the national consultation on 5 November 2013, it was pointed out that Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA) was overlooked in R-PP process. On the recommendations of all provinces FATA shall be intimately involved during R-PP implementation.

National Climate Change Policy was prepared on the advice of the Prime Minister's Task Force on Climate Change. The policy describes implementation of REDD+, membership of FCPF and UNREDD Programme. The progress of RPP will be regularly reported to the Task Force.

1a.9. GoP Plans from 2014 to 2017

Government of Pakistan is in the process of preparing National Development Vision 2025 and eleventh five year plan 2014-19. Period of five year plan overlaps with RPP implementation. The 5 year plan envisages to undertake REDD+ related projects and activities as provided in National Climate Change Policy. Indicative budget for such activities is US\$105 million from GoP exchequer.

1a.10. How Government & FCPF Funds would be used

An assignment account for the project will be opened after getting approval of the Accountant General of Pakistan, Finance Division, Government of Pakistan. The project account is managed by the Project Director and overseen by the World Bank Country Office. All the funds received from the government and FCPF would be managed through this account. For all administrative and financial matters, the World Bank operational manual would be followed. The manual describes World Bank procedures for implementation of projects in Pakistan.

1a.11. Management Arrangements

Government of Pakistan has constituted a National Steering Committee on REDD+ (NSC-REDD+) comprising senior level representatives of all concerned national line ministries, provincial departments, NGOs and CSOs. List of members of NSC REDD+ is at Annex I. The terms of reference of the committee are as follows:

- i. The National Steering Committee is mandated to discuss and decide on all substantive matters relating to REDD+ to ensure, inter-provincial consistency and national reports.
- ii. To facilitate and support provinces in developing, and implementing REDD+ Projects.
- iii. Review of new REDD+ projects for perspective funding by UN-REDD and other multilateral sources.
- iv. Review the progress on different activities of Pakistan's REDD+ programme periodically.

At national level, Inspector General (Forests) is the National Focal Point. The Climate Change Division, Government of Pakistan has established following REDD+ Working Groups to coordinate various REDD+ activities:

- WG on Governance and Management of REDD+
- WG on Stakeholder Engagements and Safeguards
- WG on National Forest Monitoring System and MRV
- WG on Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

REDD+ Working Groups have been established under One-UN funded REDD+ preparedness project. The members of WGs were appointed by Climate Change Division on the advice of Provincial Forest Departments on the basis of their professional expertise and experience on forestry and climate change subjects. The main responsibilities of the REDD+ Working Groups are technical and institutional support, advise NSC-REDD+ and provincial REDD+ Management Committee on different technical aspects of REDD+ assigned to them and also providing institutional support when necessary.

Working Group on Stakeholder engagement and safeguards will be responsible to conduct REDD+ institutional analysis for identification of relevant stakeholders, assigning their REDD+ related roles and responsibilities and developing the framework needed for REDD+ implementation. They can hire the services of a consultant for the purpose.

The provincial governments have nominated National REDD+ Focal Points and have established provincial REDD+ Cells comprising of the representatives of provincial line departments, NGOs and CSOs. In the provinces and territories (Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Gilgit Baltistan, FATA/Islamabad & AJK) that have potential for REDD+ activities, Grievance and Implementation units will be established during REDD+ readiness period. Provincial REDD+ Focal Points are the members of NSC-REDD+. They would discuss the issues and decisions of the Provincial REDD+ management committees and Provincial Coordination Committees during meetings of NSC-REDD+ to seek advice and take decisions accordingly. Roadmap process will merge in readiness preparation phase.

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
	REDD+ Institutional Analysis	12				12
Support to REDD-plus Readiness Process	Meetings of NSC-REDD+, WGs (e.g., travel for stakeholders)	3	8	8	8	27
	Meetings of Provincial REDD+ Management Committees (e.g., travel for stakeholders)	3	8	8	8	27
	Attend international meetings & workshops	10	15	15	10	50
Establishment of REDD+ National and provincial Offices/Provincial Grievance and Implementation	Technical Support (Staff, Consultants) including support staff	50	110	120	130	410
	Capital Cost Hilux (1 for National REDD+ Office) Desktop computer, Laptop, UPS, 1 KW	40	80	15		135

Units/Feedback & Grievance Redress Mechanism	Printer, Fax machine, Photocopier, Scanner Multimedia, GPS, Plotter, Digital camera Air-conditioner, 1.5 tons, Water dispenser Furniture & fixture					
	Operational Cost Utilities, communication, postal etc, Duty Travel, Office premises, Consumable Supplies, Operation & Maintenance of Vehicles, Office Equipment, Miscellaneous /Contingencies (Sundries)	70	120	120	120	430
Establishment of REDD+ Information Centers	Capital Cost	10	15			25
	Personnel Cost	4	8	9	10	31
	Operational Cost	10	15	15	13	53
Total		212	379	310	299	1,200
Domestic Government (will cover 28% of Technical Support i.e. Staff, Consultants, including support staff)		16	30	40	30	116
FCPF		196	349	270	269	1,084
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)						

1b. Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups

1b.1. stakeholder mapping/analysis

The major stakeholders identified during workshops for REDD+ conducted to-date are as follows:

#	Name	Ranking (1-4)*	Remarks
1	Forest owners (Government)	1	Provincial Forest Departments, other provincial departments like irrigation, roads/communication. Military lands & cantonments Federal Ministries like Railways, Ports & Shipping, Communication, Water & Power National Highways Department,
2	Forest owners (Local community)	1	They have the direct stake in REDD+
3	Forest community with user rights in government forests	2	As per law local communities have some user rights in government's Guzara Forests.
4	Forest community with user rights in collective land holdings (Shamlat)	2	In most of the villages, villagers have user rights in village's common lands
5	Forest trees on farm lands	2	Farmers are planting forest trees on their lands as block or linear plantation.
6	Forests with entrepreneurs	1	Local and foreign entrepreneurs
7	Timber contractors	4	They are engaged in illegal felling of trees leading to massive deforestation
8	local CBOs, Local community with their livelihood related to forests, Owners, share holders, users, NTFP collectors, Nomads and herder, local politicians and elders	3 & 4	Mostly women take branches of trees for firewood, and for other livelihood needs and rearing of livestock; Expanding population fells trees/forests to build new houses & clear forest lands for subsistence level agriculture or for industries
9	Board of Revenues in provincial governments	3	Manage ownership of forest lands.
10	Owners of housing societies	4	Clear forests to create new land for housing
11	Refuges & nomads	3 & 4	Nomads are local as well from neighbouring countries like Afghanistan and refugees from occupied Kashmir
12	Government departments like Fisheries, Environmental	4	National and provincial line agencies have forestry as their integral part in their respective Annual Development Plan.

	Protection Agencies, WAPDA, Agriculture and livestock, Tourism, Revenue, Economic Affairs Division, Planning & Development Division, Police		
13	Civil society organizations: Local, national and international NGOs,	2	These are responsible for awareness raising, capacity building and organizing actions related to REDD+.
14	Business and industries: NTFP, water and power, hoteliers, NTFP contractors,	3	Participate in forestry development and REDD+ related actions as part of CSR and promote sustainable use of NTFP.
15	Research and academic organizations: NARC, ZSD, PFI, Provincial research institutes, universities	3	Focusing on technical issues related to REDD+ e.g., forest carbon accounting, MRV etc.
16	Media: Green Journalists Society, Green Radio, National and Private TV and Radio	3	They will play a part in public awareness for controlling deforestation and development of forest resources.

*) 1: Have highest interest; 2: Have mid level interest; 3: Less interest and 4: Have negative affect/interest

The above mentioned analysis is purely an indicative analysis and would be conducted during REDD+ readiness phase to get more accurate response.

1b.2. Incorporate gender into information sharing and dialogue

Gender integration and representation of women is crucial in REDD+ strategies, as both women and men are the key stakeholders in REDD+ processes, and possess significant knowledge that can improve the effectiveness and sustainability of REDD+ outcomes. Gender based needs, uses and knowledge of the forest is critical to the policy and programmatic interventions for the success of REDD+ on the ground. Therefore gender considerations and women representation will be ensured in readiness, demonstration and implementation phases of REDD+. The roles, constraints, needs and contribution of marginalized, poor and disproportionate women in forest dependent communities and indigenous communities will be taken into account to ensure their participation in consultation, capacity building, awareness raising and decision making in collaboration with women organizations and CBOs. Women representation in the initial workshops and consultations was ensured at national and provincial level to address the gender considerations. Meaningful integration of gender concerns, and women representation in the program and policy design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases will be ensured in readiness and implementation phases for an efficient and sustainable REDD+ programme in the long run. Substantial efforts will be made to conduct gender analysis to identify the policies and strategies in which REDD+ stakeholders are operating at national, provincial and local context to identify their roles, needs and requirements within the socio-economic and political context, to develop transparent and accountable gender sensitive institutional arrangements during the course of readiness phase.

Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques would be used to take gender perspective to identify potential gender-based risks and/or unequal benefits that can hamper the welfare of different social groups, especially women, youth and children. Based on the PRA analysis, targeted opportunities would be identified to reduce gender-based disparities in participation in access to and benefits from REDD-plus interventions.

In most of the cases single-gender sharing sessions would be held keeping in view the local norms. Furthermore, to maintain effective information sharing through dialogues, workshops etc, these would be managed in local language. So far, a lot of workshops and dialogues sessions have already been held and others are planned under readiness phase.

A plan on gender issues and women involvement in REDD+ consultation process is as follows:

- ❖ Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) in collaboration with CCD is planning a consultative meeting with CBOs and IP's in December 2013. It is hoped that the gender component will be addressed in the consultation.
- ❖ Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) will be an implementing partner of R-PP who have committed in national workshop held on 5 November 2013 to provide wide network of their CBOs, particularly women CBOs, for mobilization of their support in REDD+.
- ❖ Gender issues and women involvement will be focused in most of the consultative and training workshops planned during 2014-2017;
- ❖ Women involvement will be ensured in all working groups; and
- ❖ Gender issues will be discussed in Working Group on Stakeholders' Engagement and Safeguard.

Balochistan government has specifically desired to involve women folk at all levels of REDD+ implementation.

1b.3. National and provincial level multi-stakeholder workshops held with stakeholders for consultation, awareness raising and training

Awareness raising and sensitization towards the concept of REDD+ has become the government's priority since 2009. Subsequently, a number of workshops, seminars and dialogues have been arranged to aware the concerned stakeholders regarding the importance of REDD+. Furthermore Consultative and training workshops were also conducted. Following is summary of these activities:

- I. Workshop on Capacity Building for Development and Implementation of Carbon Finance Projects in Pakistan** was convened in November 2009 in Islamabad with the assistance provided from the World Bank and Winrock International. The purpose of this workshop was to enhance awareness and capacities of the provincial forest departments with regards to carbon finance projects in Pakistan. A major portion of the two-day workshop included sessions on REDD+ and CDM forestry projects.
- II. Workshop on Climate Change Mitigation and REDD+** was organized in Islamabad during September 2010 in collaboration with the Swiss Government. The purpose was to aware, among others, the forestry professionals, representatives from civil society and other government officials on the concept and issues related to REDD+ and its governance.
- III. Capacity Building workshop on REDD+** was organized in Islamabad during October 2011 in collaboration with civil society organizations for which master trainer was invited from Terra Global Capital, a USA based company providing trainings on forestry carbon project

particularly, the REDD+. This was an intensive learning and awareness raising event in which a broad array of participants including students from various universities participated.

- IV. Meeting of stakeholders to formulate project for REDD+ preparedness in Pakistan** was organized by the Climate Change Division (CCD), Govt. of Pakistan during August 2011 in Islamabad in which the provincial focal points on REDD+ were also invited so as to build consensus on developing a full fledged REDD+ preparedness phase project for Pakistan. This was finally agreed and the CCD along with other partners developed a REDD+ project proposal to initiate the preparedness phase for REDD+ in Pakistan.

- V. Workshop on Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria for REDD+ Safeguards** was organized in Islamabad on January 2012 in collaboration with Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP), a project of the Climate Change Division, Govt. of Pakistan and UNDP. The purpose was to further extend the awareness raising campaign and promote understanding of the 'safeguards' among the stakeholders and provincial forestry departments.

- VI. National workshop on procedures for financing implementation of REDD+ under the Cancun Agreement** was organized in Islamabad on 24th February 2012 in order to gather inputs of forest stakeholders on the REDD+ related issues and to build national consensus for submission to the Convention secretariat. The attendance manifested rational representation of all the provinces, concerned ministries, non-government organizations, private sector, community organizations and academia. Government of Pakistan, in collaboration with provinces and partner organizations, is undertaking various measures for implementing Cancun Agreement of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on Reduced Emissions from Deforestation & Forest Degradation (REDD+). The Pakistan Wetlands Program (PWP) provided financial support, whereas provincial governments contributed by bearing costs of traveling of their government officers. The workshop was intended to obtain maximum inputs from the participants in an interactive way and structured to have a combination of informative presentations on post-Durban REDD+ scenario, group work for synthesizing Pakistan's views on specific COP, SBSTA and CMP decisions, plenary for building consensus on these views and national definition of forests. The workshop programme, list of participants and composition of working groups are annexed with this report.

- VII. The REDD+ Project: Preparedness Phase for Pakistan** was consequently launched as a result of efforts undertaken by the Climate Change Division, Govt. of Pakistan in May 2012 with the financial assistance of US\$ 200,000 provided by the UNDP through the One UN Joint Program on Environment (JPE). The overall guidance to this project is provided by the Office of the Inspector General of Forests (OIGF) whereas the implementation roles was assigned to ICIMOD and WWF-P. The goal of the project was

initiation of REDD+ preparedness phase in Pakistan that will lead to developing the national REDD+ strategy in future with the following objectives:

- a. Awareness raising and capacity building of all stakeholders in REDD+ concepts and the pre-requisites for implementing REDD+ program (common understanding on REDD concept among key stakeholders developed and updated on global REDD+ initiatives)
- b. Identification of capacity needs of stakeholders in the context of REDD+ in Pakistan.
- c. Prepare a full-scale national REDD+ project proposal and submit to donors for funding

Awareness raising and consultation processes remained essential components of the REDD+ project. The project has so far conducted a number of districts, provincial and national workshops across Pakistan with the purpose to identify the key stakeholders, aware and sensitize locals towards the emerging concepts of REDD+ and consult with the stakeholders on various aspects of REDD+ Readiness Roadmap and developing the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Pakistan. Following is summary of the workshops convened under the REDD+ preparedness phase project:

- **District level sensitization, awareness raising and consultation workshops:**
The project started with the first round of awareness raising and consultation workshops at district level. The selected ten districts across Pakistan were identified based on the forest types they are located in, hence covering regions with different forest types from *mangroves* in Karachi to the *dry temperate forests* in Gilgit Baltistan. The project has prepared a detailed report on the findings of the district level workshops which includes locals' perspectives on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, concerns and expectations of stakeholders' regarding the envisaged REDD+ activities, potential sites for REDD+ demonstration pilot project etc. The workshops' participants included, representatives from the forest dependent communities, timber dealers, forest department, local elders and other government line agencies, e.g. EPA, Wildlife, Agriculture, Fisheries, Mining and irrigation departments. The following table presents an overview of the districts where the workshops have been conducted:

Table: List of district level workshops held for awareness raising, sensitization and consultation under the REDD+ Project: Preparedness Phase for Pakistan

Province	District	Venue	Representative Ecological Zone	Date	Number of participants
AJK	Muzaffarabad, Neelum and Hattian districts	Muzaffarabad, Sangam hotel, Muzaffarabad.	Moist temperate, Dry Temperate, Chir pine and Scrub zones	18 th Oct, 2012	29
Punjab	Khushaband Chakwal districts	TDCP Hotel Kallarkahar	Scrub Forest	23 rd Oct, 2012	13

KP	Abbottabad and Haripur	Greens hotel, Mansehra road, Mandian Abbottabad. Contact number: 0992-382564	Moist temperate, Dry Temperate, Chir pine and Scrub zones	6 th Nov, 2012	16
KP	Swat and Shangla	Pamir hotel Mingora bazar, Swat. Contact number: 0333-9104894	Moist temperate, Dry Temperate, Subtropical Chir Pine	8 th Nov, 2012	12
Punjab	DG Khan and Muzaffargarh districts	Pakeeza Hotel, DG Khan	Riverine forest	21 st Nov, 2012	19
Sindh	Sukkur, Larkana, Khairpur, Ghotki and Jakababad districts	Indus Dolphin Conservation Centre, WWF-P project office, Sukkur.	Riverine forest	11 Dec, 2012	57
Sindh	Karachi and Thatta districts	Regent Plaza, Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi.	Coastal Forests (Mangrove Forest)	13 December 2012	22
Balochistan	Ziarat	Greens Hotel, Ziarat.	Dry temperate and (Juniper Forest)	18 th Dec, 2012	20
Balochistan	Zhob	Zhob, Rohail hotel, Zhob. Contact number: 0822-505400	Dry temperate (Chilghoza Forest)	20 th Dec, 2012	14
GB	Gilgit and Diamer (held in Islamabad due to unrest in GB)	WWF-P office Islamabad	Dry temperate zone (Chilghoza, Juniper, Birch Forest)	21 st January 2013	16

- **National consultation workshop on REDD+ Readiness:** After concluding the district level workshops, the REDD+ project organized a national level consultation workshop at Islamabad on 21st February, 2013 in which representatives from all provincial forest departments, civil society, media, academia and other federal institutions were invited. The objective was to launch the REDD+ readiness roadmap for Pakistan, present findings of the district workshops to broader audience, and form Working Groups (WGs) to compile and deliver information/ data on the following:
 - Governance and Management of REDD+
 - Stakeholders' Engagement and Safeguards
 - National Forest Monitoring System and MRV
 - Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

- **Working Groups (WGs) meetings:** Members of the above-mentioned working groups were identified during the national REDD+ launching workshop representing all provinces, federal research institutions, civil society organizations and academia. These members were then formally requested to join the relevant working groups and contribute towards developing the national REDD+ Readiness Roadmap document including the R-PP. So far two meetings of the working groups have been convened whereas the final meeting is yet to take place.

Provincial Awareness Raising, Sensitization and Consultation Workshops:

This round of provincial workshops included awareness raising, sensitization and consultation sessions which were held in the capitals of all provinces, e.g. Muzaffarabad, Peshawar, Lahore, Gilgit, Quetta and Karachi. The major target audience included representatives from respective provincial forest departments, provincial Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs), academia, and civil society organizations. The purpose was to deliver a clear message regarding the REDD+ concepts and its implementation in Pakistan and to inform the participants about requirements under the Cancun Agreement for countries willing to participate in the REDD+ activities. Following is the list of provincial workshop conducted under the REDD+ preparedness phase project.

Table: List of provincial workshops on awareness raising and consultation on REDD+ and Roadmap development process in Pakistan

No.	Province	Venue and City	Date
1.	Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)	Neelam View Hotel, Muzaffarabad	11-12 April, 2013
2.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	Rivoli Guest House, University Town Peshawar	17-18 April, 2013
3.	Punjab	Savoy inn Hotel, Gulburg, Lahore	29-30 April, 2013
4.	Gilgit Baltistan	Ropal inn Hotel, Gilgit City	6-7 May, 2013
5.	Balochistan	Lourdes Hotel, Quetta Cantt	24-25 June, 2013
6.	Sindh	Regent Plaza, Sharah-e-Faisal, Karachi	27-28 June, 2013

The participants of the workshop appreciated the mechanisms like REDD+ to conserve their scarce forest resources. However, they mentioned that for communities whose livelihood options are forest dependent should be adequately compensated with some alternate livelihood options.

- **Consultation and Early Dialogue for Development of R-PP**

After receiving feedbacks from the series of workshops held at national, provincial and local levels; detailed presentation sessions were held for developing Pakistan's REDD+ Readiness Roadmap and Readiness Preparation Proposals (R-PP). In addition to the workshops and presentations, resource material (UN-REDD

guidelines, toolkits and tutorial videos) on REDD+ were distributed among the participants including representatives of indigenous people. Moreover, the following issues concerning REDD+ implementation as required under the Cancun Agreement were presented and discussed with the participants including representatives of indigenous people, male and female community members and their feedback was taken for inclusion in the RPP:

- A national strategy or action plan
- National forest reference emission levels
- Robust & transparent national forest monitoring system
- A system to ensure safeguards

The pre and post workshop evaluation revealed encouraging results that level of participants understanding regarding various concepts of REDD+ has improved.

The outcome of the REDD+ Project Preparation undertaken by ICIMOD and WWF-P has been refined with FAO's support and submitted to FCPF. Initial comments received from FCPF have been incorporated in the RPP after consultation with Inspector General (Forests) office, NSC-REDD+ and SLMP.

The Consultant gave detailed presentation on draft R-PP to Member Planning Commission on 29 August 2013. The meeting was also attended by Prof. Dr. Nyborg, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Prof. Dr. Bahadar Nawab, COMSATS and other senior officers of Climate Change Division and experts (Annex XII). The meeting discussed various issues of REDD+ and put-forth recommendations for improvement of draft R-PP which were fully incorporated in the revised version. Draft R-PP was also circulated to all provinces for review and comments (Annex XIII). Detailed consultations with provinces and other grassroots stakeholders are planned to be undertaken in September – October

1b.4. ongoing national and donor-funded natural resource projects

The REDD+ projects will piggy back on and integrate as far as possible with the following on-going federal and provincial projects:

Federal

- I. Sustainable Land management Project being implemented through UNDP, GEF and GoP funding
- II. Mountain and Market: Biodiversity and Business in Northern Pakistan
- III. Provincial Government of Punjab has approved a project of Rs.64 million for Provincial Forest Monitoring System and this could be harmonized with the planned national forest monitoring system i.e components 3 and 4 of the R-PP;

- IV. Provincial Government of Gilgit-Baltistan has initiated a project on REDD+, amounting to Rs.30 million. This would facilitate implementation of REDD+ readiness activities by providing local ownership and funding support;

Provincial

Punjab Forestry related projects:

- ❖ Afforestation of Blank areas in different forests of Punjab (Rs.50 million)
- ❖ Satellite GIS Mapping and Demarcation of all Forests in Punjab (Rs.50 million)
- ❖ Afforestation along Important Highways in Punjab (Rs.37 million)
- ❖ Aesthetic planting at Kasur- Ganda Singh Wala Road and afforestation along important highways (Rs.27 million)
- ❖ Production of planting stock for mass afforestation and promotion of social forestry (Rs.26 million)
- ❖ Productivity enhancement in irrigated plantations through improved silviculture practices in Punjab (Rs.20 million)
- ❖ Afforestation in riparian forests in Central Zone (Rs.10 million)
- ❖ Provincial Forest Monitoring System (Rs.64 million)

Balochistan Forestry related projects:

- Afforestation of 1000 acres in each district of Balochistan (private participation). (Rs.300 million)
- Establishment of forest school (Rs.24.6 million)
- Multi-sectoral project for conservation of juniper forest (devolved) (Rs.493 million)

KP Forestry related projects:

- Linear Plantation along Canals & Roads in Peshawar Forests Division (Rs.25.36 million)
- Awareness Raising & Capacity Building of Forests Staff and Communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Rs.29.42 million)
- Strengthening of Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation capacities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Forest Department (FP&M Circle) (Rs.29.98 million)
- Rehabilitation of Waste Lands through vegetative Treatment in Haripur Forest Division (Rs.15 million)
- Afforestation in Thandiani & Biren Gali Ranges of Galis Forest Division (Rs. 15 million)
- Enhancement of Forest Resource Base in Southern Forest Circle (Rs.416.5 million)
- Conservation and Improvement of Forest Ecosystems in Hazara (Rs.450 million)
- Rehabilitation and Improvement of Natural Resources in Malakand (Rs. 450 million)

- Integrated Watershed Management Project for Uplands of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Rs. 150 million)
- Establishment of Monitoring & Evaluation, Grievance & Inquiry Cell in Administrative wing of Forest Department (Rs. 15 million)
- Development of Designated Forests Carbon Stock Assessment for REDD+ and Promotion of Carbon Credit Marketing in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Rs. 40 million)
- Propagation & Mass Afforestation of indigenous Species (Walnut, Chilghoza, Ash & Chinar) in Malakand and Hazara (Rs. 40 million)
- Avenue Plantation on Government Land along Canals, Roads and Railway tracks in Southern Circle (Rs. 40 million)
- Sustainable Management of Bio-diversity in Malakand (Districts Swat and Chitral) (GiZ Assisted) (Rs. 520.32 million)
- Forestry Extension and Community Development Programme in Khyber Pakhtunkhw (Rs. 10 million)
- Demarcation and Re-demarcation of Forest in Hazara & Southern Regions (Phase-II) along with Protected Forests in Malakand (Phase-III) (Rs. 65 million)
- Energy Plantation for Marginal and Problematic lands in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Rs. 20 million)
- Forestry Resource Improvement in Upper Chittra (Rs. 25 million)
- Strengthening of Forest Prosecution Unit in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Rs. 40 million)
- Third Party Validation of Forestry, Wildlife, Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), PFI and EPA's Activities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Rs. 5 million)

Sindh Forestry related projects:

- ❖ Plantation on Vacated Encroached Forests Lands in Sindh (Rs.218 million)
- ❖ Conservation and Development of Indus Delta Mangroves under the Administrative Control of Sindh Board of Revenue and Port Qasim Authority Coastal Belt of Sindh (Rs.80.57 million)
- ❖ Conservation Development and Management of Indus Delta Mangroves to Check Sea Intrusion (Rs.631.67 million)
- ❖ Possible Role of Mangroves in Curbing Sea Intrusion in Indus Delta (Rs. 698 million)
- ❖ Habitat Restoration & Promotion of Eco-tourism through Development of Wildlife Safari in Booharki Forest in District Badin (Rs. 250 million)
- ❖ Production of 30 Million Tree Saplings for Meeting the Annual Target of Tree Plantation Campaign in Sindh (Rs. 194.140 million)
- ❖ Master Plan for Plantation in all Districts Head Quarters, Talukas and Towns in Sindh i.e. Strengthening of Social Forestry (Rs. 15 million)
- ❖ Tree Plantation in Badin District (Revised) (Rs. 75 million)
- ❖ Neem Tree Plantation in Larkana District (Rs. 53.6 million)
- ❖ Rehabilitation, Restoration and Management of Flora and Fauna in Pai Forest of Afforestation Division (Rs. 77.7 million)
- ❖ Mass Scale Tree Plantation Outside Forest Area to Mitigate Climate Change Affects in Sindh (Rs. 900 million)

- ❖ Enhancing Forest Cover on State Forest Lands in Sindh (Rs. 900 million)
- ❖ Establishment and Management of Network of Biodiversity Parks in Sindh (Rs. 500 million)
- ❖ Geo-referred demarcation and construction of Earthen bunds for protection of forest land and upgradation of GIS Laboratory at Hyderabad (Rs. 250 million)

Gilgit-Baltistan

- Participatory Management and development of Central Karakorum National Park in Nas (Total Cost including Fed. Share 80 million)
- Protection & Conservation of Biological Resources through Community Participation in NA. (Rs. 50 million)
- Protection & Conservation of Wildlife for Sustainability of KNP and other Parks/ Protected Areas with the Involvement of NGOs and Communities (Rs. 60 million)
- Const. Of Gilgit- Baltistan Environmental Protection Agency GBEPa Office and Laboratory. (Rs. 19 million)
- Rehabilitation of Denueded Forest areas through sowing, Planning and Development of farm/social forestry with community participation in GB. (Rs. 160 million)
- Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) preparedness Phase for Gilgit- Baltistan. (Rs. 30 million)
- Watershed Management in Skardu (Rs. 20 million)
- Sustainable Management of Deosai National Park GHIZER (Rs. 650 million)
- Extension and up keep of existing BELA Plantation/Nurseries in Ghizer District. (Rs. 15 million)
- Estab. Of City Park at Ghahkuch Ghizer (revised). (Rs. 22.6 million)
- Protection and Conservation of Natural Forests in Hunza/ Nagar. (Rs. 23 million)
- Sustainable Forest Conservation in District Astore. (Rs. 30 million)

AJK

- Preparation of Scientific Forests Management Plans in AJK (Rs. 176 million)
- Establishment of Permanent Forests Nurseries in AJK (Rs. 394.7 million)
- Protection of Forests from Fire in AK (Phase-II) (Rs. 182 million)
- Demarcation of Forests in AJK (Rs. 149.8 million)
- Up-gradation of Forest Check Posts in AJK (Rs. 125 million)
- Support to Natural Regeneration in Demarcated Forests in AJK (Rs. 321.5 million)
- Provision of Staff for Implementation of Project "Development of Forestry Sector Resources for Carbon Sequestration in AJK" (AJK Component) (Rs. 158.6 million)
- Special Planting Program for Spring 2012 to Spring 2013 (Rs. 98.6 million)
- Strengthening of Forestry Research & Development in AJK (Rs. 151.7 million)
- Poverty Reduction Project through Participatory Watershed Development (AJK Component) (Rs. 310 million)

- Integrated Land Management in District Muzaffarbad (Phase-V) AJK (Rs. 93.6 million)
- Integrated Land Management in District Bagh (Phase-V) AJK (Rs. 72.9 million)
- Integrated Land Management in District Poonch (Phase-V) AJK (Rs. 71.7 million)
- Projects like SLMP, Rural Support Programmes and NGOs that are trying to engage transhumant grazers would be looked into and their efforts would be further expanded
- In the light of TAP recommendations, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund committed to dovetail its on-going social mobilization process during RPP implementation. In addition, they committed that they will provide about US\$ 500,000 through a fund for initiatives like REDD+ and social mobilization.

1b.5. Existing feedback and grievance redress mechanisms

In Pakistan existing feedback and grievance redress mechanisms is covered in (i) Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997; (ii) EIA Regulations (2000) and (iii) Forest Acts amended by Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces. Some salient points of the 'Existing feedback and grievance redress mechanisms' which are covered under the referred laws are as follows:

- ❖ Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997 provides for "Public hearing mechanism"; "Environmental Protection Tribunal" and "Provision of appeal before the Environmental Protection Tribunal against the decision of the Public Hearing Mechanism" and decision of the tribunal will be final/binding, violation against the decision will be liable to punitive action provided under the act;
- ❖ EIA Regulations (2000) is a part of Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997; every development project/activity has to prepare and fulfill Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)/EIA requirements and to hear public concerns before launching development projects;
- ❖ Forest Acts amended by some provinces have introduced provisions for legal cover of grievance mechanisms related to forestry sector

Existing grievance redress mechanisms need to be improved so that these are applicable for REDD+ policy. The process would be initiated during REDD+ readiness phase. As described in section 2.c.2, Provincial REDD+ Management Committees would enhance stakeholder engagement and facilitate assessments of existing Feedback and Grievance Redress mechanisms at provincial and local levels. The Committees will provide a platform for transparent information sharing, consultations with stakeholders, feedback and grievance redress mechanism to address any potential conflicts that may occur during Readiness and implementation of the R-PP. The complexity of issues and diversity of stakeholders especially those of forest dependent ethnic groups and local communities may lead to numerous questions, inquiries, and potentially grievances about the REDD-plus strategy or process. Such a mechanism will be available to stakeholders early in the R-PP implementation phase, in order to be ready to handle any request for feedback or complaint that stakeholders may have about Readiness activities. It will focus on flexible problem solving approaches to dispute resolution through options such as fact finding, dialogue, facilitation or mediation. The Grievance and Implementation Unit will conduct rapid assessment of existing formal & informal feedback and grievance redress mechanisms and

develop a framework for the proposed feedback and submit periodic reports to the Committees. Chairman of the Provincial REDD+ Management Committees will conduct public hearing for disposal of the grievances, if necessary. If the dispute is not yet resolved than the case may be referred to the NSC-REDD+. During readiness phase of RPP, consultative workshops to mainstream REDD+ in relevant provincial policies related to REDD+ revenues as well as improving forest governance and to develop relevant regulatory frameworks would be conducted in all provinces.

1b.6. Planned activities under readiness phase of REDD+ Project

The main aspects of the plan included:

- ❖ REDD+ Institutional Analysis and identification of stakeholders, their interests, roles and responsibilities in the REDD+ process;
- ❖ Meetings of REDD+ forums at national and provincial levels
- ❖ Establishment of REDD+ Office
- ❖ Establishment of REDD+ Information Center at national level
- ❖ Establishment of Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units
- ❖ Development and piloting of specific outreach activities including awareness workshops, publications and radio and TV programmes; and
- ❖ Development of a consultation and participation plan for REDD+ policies development and legal framework at national and provincial levels

1b.7. Outcomes of already implemented REDD+ related activities

The consultation and outreach activities produced several important outcomes, which are listed below.

- A range of stakeholders relevant to REDD+ were identified, along with their interests with respect to forests and REDD+.
- Specific outreach materials were prepared and tested during the workshops. Insights were thus gained on how to revise them to be more effective. In addition, consultations with media experts provided basic information about the outreach methods and strategies. Similarly, consultations with heads of the extension units of the provincial Departments of Forests (DoF) has given insights about their existing outreach system.
- As a direct result of the workshops, the awareness, ownership and commitment of stakeholders was expressed and increased and provincial REDD+ Cells were established.
- The outreach piloting activities enhanced both collaboration and capacity building among national, provincial and local level line agencies and other respective organizations, and hence enhanced ownership of the REDD+ mechanism. Trainers and participants developed important trainings, skills and conceptual knowledge about climate change and REDD+ at the national, provincial, district and community levels.
- During the consultation process, various capacity building needs were identified.

1b.8. Key issues to be addressed during the readiness period

The consultation workshops conducted at different levels have raised the following issues, which would be addressed during the readiness period:

1. While formulating policies, plans and implementation of REDD+ rights of indigenous peoples over their land, forests, traditional knowledge, skills, customs, customary legal systems should be respected and safeguarded.
2. They also emphasized that adoption of REDD+ should not affect current practices of collection and use of forest products by women to sustain their livelihoods.
3. Ensuring the participation of women in the decision-making process and an equitable benefit-sharing mechanism was also mentioned.
4. Existing institutional structures, capacities and human resources are insufficient—both in terms of their number and capacity—to implement REDD+.
5. Mechanisms to combat against specific drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and
6. Appropriate methodologies for resource assessment and management.

1b.9. Key Lessons

- The level of understanding on climate changes and REDD+ among all the stakeholders is diverse and low.
- The capacity of various stakeholders to facilitate different components of awareness raising and consultation is limited to a few individuals at the national and provincial levels.
- Promoting inclusive consortiums for REDD+ implementation at national and provincial levels can enhance ownership and commitment to the program, and thus increase the chances of its success.
- Non-forestry departments and government bodies have limited interest in REDD+.
- Experts feel that forest area in Pakistan is very less and a stand-alone approach like REDD+ is not the only solution, in addition to protecting our forests, we should also develop new forests, particularly on degraded lands wherever climatic conditions are suitable.
- Experts have clearly expressed that adaptation and mitigation activities on climate change should occur simultaneously and there is a great role of forest in adapting poor and marginalized people in Pakistan.

1b.10. Consultation and Participation Plan:

Through the workshops and other consultation and outreach activities, following main components of the Consultation and Participation Plan emerged.

- Development and piloting of specific outreach activities including awareness workshops, publications and radio and TV programmes.
- **Capacity building Workshops**, aimed at enhancing the ability of key stakeholders to understand, use and share information about climate change, forests and REDD+.

- **Consultation** with stakeholders at various levels, through workshops, roundtable discussions, and expert consultations.
- Meetings of REDD+ forums at national and provincial levels

These four components are closely integrated. For instance, the awareness-raising and outreach activities also set the stage for building capacities and promoting collaboration at the national, provincial and local levels. Trainers are also able to gain local experience, knowledge and perceptions of climate change and REDD+. Similarly, the capacity building activities equip the facilitators with the necessary knowledge and skills to facilitate various consultation workshops.

This consultation and participation plan is in the process of development considering the diverse socioeconomic circumstances, geographical diversity in Pakistan. It aims to promote a transparent and inclusive REDD+ mechanism to help combat the adverse effects of climate change, while benefitting forest-dependent communities and protecting biodiversity.

This plan strongly reflects on the consultation and outreach activities that were carried out. Different outreach tools had been developed and tested. This was able to generate valuable insight for the design and method of the plan. In addition, the plan has incorporated suggestions made by a wide range of stakeholders, such as indigenous peoples, women and other forest-dependent people on how they can be made more aware of their rights and responsibilities; develop their capacity to share their concerns; and participate in various decision-making forums.

Specific objectives of consultation and participation plan are as follows:

- Establish a channel through which beneficiaries can access information and participate in the design and implementation of REDD+ activities.
- Improve the quality of decision-making processes by giving voice to and capturing the experiences of civil society organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities.
- Encourage the development of regulatory frameworks that are socially inclusive and transparent.
- Strive towards equitable outcomes of REDD+ policies and activities, and ensure that indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent people will benefit from the revenues from REDD+.
- Support improvements in forest governance.

Building on the main purpose and objectives described above, the main principles that guide the development and implementation of the Consultation and Participation Plan are as follows:

1b.9.1. A participatory and inclusive process

The CPP envisions participation of all concerned stakeholders groups to ensure an inclusive process based on socioeconomic and geographic equity. In Pakistan's context, the participation of government and civil society organizations, as well as different interest groups—including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and other forest-dependent people—in the REDD readiness preparation process is crucial. To ensure this, the process will follow bottom-up planning principles.

1b.9.2. Mainstreaming gender and equity concerns at all levels:

Special attention will be paid to ensure the full and effective participation of women and other marginalized groups in the REDD readiness process and to make their voices heard. For this, women and representatives of different marginalized groups like indigenous peoples, landless, and poor forest-dependent communities will be invited to participate in all decision-making forums during the REDD readiness preparation process.

1b.9.3. Multi-stakeholder collaboration:

The REDD readiness process will follow a model of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration.

1b.9.4. Integration with safeguard measures:

The plan takes into consideration various safeguard measures to prevent the potential adverse impacts of REDD activities on all stakeholders.

The second section—The World Bank’s Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)—sets out a specific process to avoid negative impacts and enhance positive or “additional” REDD benefits in Pakistan. The consultation process will ensure that this process is followed.

1b.9.5. Rights-based approach:

This plan has adopted a right-based approach, which will fully respect the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples’.

1b.9.6. Capacity building:

Recognizing the gap in knowledge about climate change, REDD and associated issues among different stakeholders at different levels, the readiness process has given priority to building capacity at different levels, ranging from local communities to policy makers.

Stakeholders will be consulted on the following aspects of REDD+ readiness:

- Strategy options (proposed forestry policies and regulatory frameworks)
- Implementation framework including benefit-sharing and governance mechanisms
- Assessment of strategic, social and environmental impacts (development of plan, TOR)
- Reference scenario and baseline
- Developing a monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system
- Program implementation monitoring and evaluation

Planned Activities

Planned activities are as follows:

Awareness and Outreach

Radio programs: Radio dramas, interviews with experts and interviews with the public will be aired for approximately 24 weeks. Such programs will be broadcasted from 25 different FM radio stations in different development regions. Furthermore, the radio programs will be broadcasted in at least five different regional languages on local-level FM stations. Programs such as radio dramas will be translated into broadly spoken local languages

TV Programs: Documentaries and interactive discussion programs will be developed and broadcasted on at least three TV stations and local cable channels. The program will also be dubbed in at least five different local languages for broadcasting on local channels, especially via cable TV channel suppliers. The documentary and/or docudramas will also be produced in DVD format to distribute to various organizations nationwide. They will be used during the consultation workshops to develop understanding on relevant concepts and issues.

Newspaper articles: Journalists and development professionals will be supported to write various newspaper articles. Issue-based articles will be published in national newspapers and local papers, including translations into regional languages.

Feature articles will also be published in newspapers as a regular column. Fellowships will be provided to journalists throughout Pakistan to enhance their capacity and encourage them to develop and publish various issue-based comprehensive reports and articles.

Extension materials: Extension materials like posters, pamphlets, leaflets, flipcharts and calendars will be developed and disseminated widely.

Journal and newspaper articles: Researchers and development professionals will be provided with support to write articles on issues related to REDD+ and sustainable forest management. These articles will be published in local journals as a special issue on REDD+.

Awareness workshops: Consultation workshops will have two complementary purposes: development of broader understanding about climate change, forests and REDD; and collection of the perspectives and opinions of different stakeholders with respect to specific issues and the implementation of REDD. All of the consultation workshops planned at various levels for different stakeholders will include a session that enhances the understanding of stakeholders on key concepts and issues.

Website update: At least three popular national (governmental and non-governmental) websites will be selected and supported to publish regular information and news pertaining to REDD+ in Pakistan and internationally.

Capacity Development

Formation of a team of master trainers/facilitators:

This group will comprise experts from both the government and the non-governmental sector at national and provincial levels. This group will be responsible for facilitating training to develop lead facilitators/trainers at the national and provincial levels. The selection of experts will be carried out as follows: 1) listing of potential facilitators, (2) meetings/discussions with candidates, (3) list finalization, (4) orientation, (5) preparation for training of trainers' workshops.

Training of Trainers (ToT): ToT activities will be organized to develop knowledge and training capacities at different levels.

Thematic ToT. Trainings will be conducted in thematic areas such as carbon measurement, equitable benefit-sharing, and MRV. These training will be organised at the regional level for participants from each district.

District level training: Orientation trainings will be organized for potential districts for REDD+ interventions for staff from local government offices, representatives of local NGOs, and leaders of community-based organizations, including forest user groups, women's groups, representatives, Indigenous Peoples leaders, school teachers, retired military personals. Participants will be encouraged to organize events in their own organizations to discuss issues related to climate change and REDD+.

These training will be facilitated by the district-level facilitators trained at the ToT.

Orientation workshops for journalists: Orientation workshops will be organized for journalists at the district and national levels to develop conceptual understandings on climate change and REDD+. These workshops will develop the capacity of journalists to engage in critical discussion, reflection and writing on REDD+ issues.

Capacity development support for forestry and other academic institutions: A package program of the following activities will be offered to forest-related academic and research institutions:

- ❖ Revise existing curricula at the B.Sc. and M.Sc. levels to incorporate current issues like climate change adaptation and mitigation, and payments for environmental services, including REDD+. This will include both workshops and technical support.
- ❖ Short-term training package, Provincial Forestry R&D institutes and other academic institutions will offer short-term trainings on different climate change and REDD+ themes. To facilitate this, TOT will be provided to faculty members.
- ❖ Provision of research grants for B.Sc. and M.Sc. students to conduct thesis work on PES and REDD+ issues.
- ❖ Universities like Allama Iqbal Open University and other virtual universities would be facilitated to offer special non-credit course for current students to provide orientation on PES and REDD. Such courses will be offered until students have the opportunity to study accredited courses on such issues.

Development of training curricula and manuals: Several curricula for various capacity development programs are proposed. These curricula will be used by facilitators/trainer during ToT, trainings and workshops. These curricula include:

- ❖ Master ToT curriculum
- ❖ Thematic ToT curricula
- ❖ Orientation and consultation workshops, including material development

1b.9.7. Consultation

Consultation workshops: Consultation workshops will be organized at different levels, for diverse stakeholders and interest groups. At the national level, there will be two different types of workshops: workshops for policy makers and drafters, and workshops for other national level stakeholders.

At the provincial and district level, workshops will be held for participants from multiple sectors and stakeholder groups, including governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as for representatives of Women's and Indigenous Peoples Organizations, Forest User Groups and other relevant stakeholders. There will also be a series of community-level workshops targeting forest-dependent communities, women, indigenous peoples, forest user groups and other relevant stakeholders. For politicians such workshops may also be organized.

Public hearings: Public hearings will be organized at the local level to hear participants' opinions, issues and grievances concerning the REDD mechanism and the policy development process. The selection criteria of location for public hearing will be geographic region, ethnicity, accessibility, forest types and area, and forest management regimes.

Public notice and feedback collection: Public notice will be given in printed media on various REDD issues such as a benefit-sharing mechanism, implementation mechanisms, and strategy options to address deforestation and forest degradation. These solicitations will seek suggestions from the public. The public will be notified and given a specific time frame to send their comments to the concerned organizations through various channels.

Concerned Department of Forests will be used to collect the feedback. Notice of public hearings and feedback collection will also be announced through local and national TV, radio and newspapers.

Round-table meeting: To generate interest of stakeholders outside of the forestry sector, especially among government ministries at the central level a series of roundtable meetings will be conducted with experts, policy drafters (senior government officials from different ministries) and policy makers (Constituent Assembly Members). Such meetings will help to promote cross-sector collaboration and coordination, to inform policy makers and drafters on important issues surrounding REDD+, and to identify specific gaps in the existing legal and policy framework.

Individual consultations with experts: Experts will also be consulted on an individual basis on some specific issues, including REDD strategy options, the implementation framework, reference scenarios, and MRV.

Reflection/validation workshops: Reflection or validation workshops will be organized at different levels to seek feedback and affirmation from different stakeholders and interest groups for proposed policies, plans and activities. These workshops will also help to build participation and ownership among diverse stakeholders and interest groups in decisions made through the REDD readiness process.

Monitoring and evaluation: Regular monitoring, review and evaluation will be an integral part of this consultation and outreach plan. A mid-term evaluation and final evaluation will be conducted.

1b.9.8. Institutional mechanisms for implementation

Following institutions will be formed/reorganized to facilitate REDD+ Readiness Period:

- National Steering Committee - REDD+
- National REDD+ Office
- Provincial REDD+ Management Committees
- Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units
- REDD+ Working Groups

A number of CBOs containing members of forest user groups and other forest-dependent communities, such as indigenous peoples, and women groups have been formed and are actively engaged in realizing their rights and responsibilities in Forest Management. These CBOs represent a large portion of the potential REDD+ rural population. During the process of consultation, a number of experts have been trained who can facilitate the REDD+ readiness and implementation process.

The institutions like National School of Public Policy and Management, NIPA, AHK Center for Rural Development is equipped with the necessary infrastructure at the national and provincial levels. These institutions could be a valuable asset for implementing REDD+ outreach and capacity building activities. The availability of trained facilitators for national and provincial levels training activities has so far been a major problem. The Department of Forests has been conducting various outreach activities.

The implementation mechanism for consultation and outreach activities should duly consider the current socio-political scenario of the country. Along with the REDD+ Working Groups, inclusive implementation teams can be formed at the national, provincial and district levels, so that current institutional structures and facilities can be fully utilized.

Implementation will also be tailored to specific circumstances, considering time and quality concerns. This means that some activities will be completely outsourced and that some will be implemented jointly.

Activities and Budget						
Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Consultation	Workshops, including reflection (national, provincial and local)	20	25	20	5	70
	Public Hearing	1	1	1		3
	Round Table Meeting	2	2	2		6
	Expert Consultation	5	5	4	2	16
Capacity Building	Curricula and Training Materials Development	10	10			20
	Support to forestry-related and other institutions	10	10	10	10	40
	National-level Trainer/facilitator	5	5			10

	ToT					
	Provincial & District-level Lead Trainer/facilitator ToT		10	5		15
	Thematic Provincial & District Level Training	15	20	10	10	55
	Local Level Training	20	20	20	20	80
	Orientation to Journalists	5	5			10
Awareness Raising and Outreach	FM Radio Programs	2	2	2	2	8
	Television Programs	40	40	40		120
	Newspaper Articles	2	2	2	2	8
	Bulletins and Journals	2		2		4
	Web Sites	2	1	1		4
	Leaflets, Posters and Brochures	10	10	10		30
	Calendars	1	1	1	1	4
Program Management	Human Resources Development	10	10			20
	Travels and Accommodations	30	40	40	10	120
	Equipments	2	2	2	2	8
	Administrative Overhead	2	2	2	2	8
Total		196	223	174	66	659
Government (Will cover costs of Support to forestry-related and other institutions, local level trainings, Workshops, including reflection (national, provincial and local), Public hearing, roundtable meetings, Thematic Provincial & District Level Training, orientation of Journalists, 50% of Television programme, Leaflets, Posters and Brochures)		115	119	110	10	354
FCPF		81	104	64	56	305
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)						

1c. Consultation and Participation Process

1c.1. Forums to engage stakeholders in the REDD-plus development process

During the R-PP implementation phase following forums will be used to engage stakeholders in the REDD-plus development process. Already established forums will be strengthened or new forums would be formed.

- i. Provincial Coordination Committees, 4 committees already established under the Sustainable Land Management Project funded by Government of Pakistan, UNDP and GEF
- ii. District level implementation Committees
- iii. Local CBOs

The relevant stakeholders including some national and local NGOs have shown ownership of the process during consultative workshops.

1c.2. Consultation on components of RPP & dissemination of information

Outreach consultations and workshops for awareness raising, consultation and training have been held as described under 1a and 1b. A list of capacity building and consultative workshops is at Annex IV. Major stakeholders of REDD+ were invited in the workshops and they took keen interest and provided inputs. Three meetings of NSC-REDD+ have been held to date. Provincial REDD+ Management Committees and four REDD+ Working Groups also conducted meetings.

The methods used for consultations for the different components of the R-PP are as follows:

1. Consultation workshops
2. Roundtable meetings
3. Public hearing
4. Stakeholder dialogues
5. Circulation of reports for comments and views from stakeholders

Stakeholders will participate through Consultation workshops, Roundtable meetings, Public hearing, Stakeholder dialogues and CBO meetings. CBOs may be separate for male and female or combined. The feedback received through the consultation process would be examined by the working group on Governance and Management for its incorporation in the REDD+ readiness process.

Leaflets, flyers, brochures, posters etc. would be printed and disseminated to the stakeholders. Information will also be disseminated through print and electronic media.

1c.3. Elements of a consultation and participation plan

Following are the core elements of the consultation and participation plan adopted during the R-PP formulation phase:

- a. The consultation process consisted of a bottom-up approach starting from district to provincial and culminating at national level, with input from working groups (WGs) on specific assignments.
- b. A broad list of stakeholders was developed along with their roles/ stakes in future REDD+ program in Pakistan.
- c. The district level consultation focused on sensitizing and educating local stakeholders about the basic concepts of the REDD+ mechanism to improve their understanding and avoid unnecessary over expectations.
- d. Outcomes of district level workshops were consolidated during provincial workshops. Moreover, requirements of REDD+ mechanism under the Cancun Agreement were shared and discussed with the participants in detail. Furthermore, consultation was undertaken with stakeholders regarding potential pilot sites for future REDD+ demonstration projects.
- e. REDD+ options and benefits discussed and prioritized for identified forest types in each province
- f. Contents of the REDD+ roadmap and R-PP presented and discussed with participants during provincial workshops
- g. One of the core component of the consultation process included identifying the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in each forest type of Pakistan and assessing tools and approaches to address these drivers.
- h. The working groups formed during a national level workshop contributed towards specific components of REDD+ roadmap development and R-PP.

Following from that a consultation and participation plan is proposed based on the process adopted during the REDD+ Roadmap development and R-PP formulation phase. After necessary adjustments and improvements the plan will be as follows:

Objectives: The overall objective of the full consultation and participation is to get the stakeholders actively onboard for necessary preparations for REDD+ program in Pakistan. The specific objectives are:

1. Provide necessary fora or platforms to ensure Free Prior and Informed Consent of stakeholder;
2. Get optimum input of REDD+ stakeholders in devising the REDD+ strategies and programs;
3. Get stakeholders' support for the implementation of R-PP and the consequent REDD+ programs through securing their interests and addressing their concerns.

Process to be adopted: The consultation process during the R-PP implementation phase will build upon the already constituted framework as described above. This will however include the following add-ons:

- a. During the R-PP formulation phase the consultation process was confined to three levels i.e. district, provincial and national. During the R-PP implementation phase the consultation will be extended to the grass root level in selected pilot sites.

- b. Regarding ecological and geographic coverage efforts have been made to hold consultations with stakeholders in districts representing important forest types and ecosystems. However due to time and resource constraints the consultations could not be held in all the districts representing various forest types. Therefore the consultation process during R-PP implementation will be extended to important forested districts across the country which couldn't be covered during the R-PP formulation phase.
- c. Based on the outcome of the consultation process during the R-PP formulation phase, the stakeholders list will be refined for focused discussions and consultations. Further, strategies will be devised to extend the consultation process to the grass root levels in selected sites for pilot REDD+ projects.
- d. The earlier consultation process couldn't cover the gender concerns though already recognized by the Govt. of Pakistan. However, special attention will be given to cover these concerns during the R-PP implementation phase.
- e. Special workshops will be organized for women and other marginalized groups to highlight and discuss their concerns keeping in view the cultural norms and values.
- f. Efforts will be made to involve various local organizations and groups (e.g. local CSOs, CBOs, and Traditional Groups etc.) will be engaged.
- g. While conducting the consultation workshops during the R-PP formulation phase participants at district levels, especially representatives from communities and local organizations, felt difficulty to understand the REDD+ terminologies. During the R-PP implementation phase the REDD+ concept along with acronyms and terminologies will be translated in Urdu and local languages.

1c.4. Activities and sub-activities:

- 1. Set up relevant fora and platforms at national, provincial and local levels to coordinate the stakeholders' consultation and participation process;**
 - Organize initial meetings at federal, provincial and local levels with the already identified stakeholders, refine the list of the REDD+ stakeholders and their representatives, discuss and finalize TORs of these fora. In cultural sensitive areas establish separate fora for women and other marginalized groups in order to fully cover their view points and concerns. Where possible existing setups such as existing CBOs and traditional groups will be given the role of consultations and participation.
 - Get the agreed fora and structures notified from the concerned national and provincial level authorities.
- 2. Improve understanding and capacities of the key stakeholders for effective participation in REDD+ programs;**
 - Develop necessary resource material on REDD+ in national and local languages for sharing among stakeholders at district and local level.
 - Organize awareness and sensitization workshops for key stakeholders' on basics of REDD+ at national, provincial and local levels;
 - Organize trainings for REDD+ professionals on various aspects of REDD+ such as NFMS, MRV, and SES etc.
- 3. Initiate the process of consultation and participation in various aspects of R-PP implementation and REDD+ program.**

- Organize national level workshops on developing the national REDD+ roadmap and strategy.
- Organize meetings of the technical working groups to give input for the development of the REDD+ roadmap and strategy.
- Organize provincial and national level consultation meetings and workshops on devising REDD+ governance, benefit sharing, National Forest Monitoring System, MRV, SES etc.

4. Encourage stakeholders consultation and participation through electronic and print media;

- Develop a national level REDD+ web portal and provide necessary support to run and maintain this during the R-PP implementation phase.
- Organize sensitization workshops for journalists to give media coverage to REDD+ mechanism.
- Develop REDD+ net society to initiate discussions about REDD+ and associated aspects. At the moment there is Allforesters Society, which also highlights the REDD+ issues in Pakistan. This will be encouraged during the R-PP implementation.

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Provincial Coordination Committees (PCCs)	Formation of two additional PCCs	5	5			10
	PCCs Meetings expenses	5	8	9	7	29
Local level Consultations with local line agencies and NGOs	Formation of District level Coordination Committees (DCCs)	15	20			35
	DCCs Meetings expenses	2	10	15	15	42
Local level consultation by involving CBOs	Strengthening of already established CBOs	10	20	15	15	60
	Coordinating CBO meetings	10	70	70	60	210
Total		47	133	109	97	386
Government (50% cost of strengthening already established CBOs)		5	8	9	8	30
FCPF		42	125	100	89	356
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)						

Component 2: Prepare the REDD-plus Strategy

2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

2a.1. Causes and Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

The district level workshops were held in 10 selected districts spread over all the provinces and regions of Pakistan and representing almost all the forest types and important forest ecosystems i.e. moist temperate, dry temperate, scrub, riverine and mangrove forests. These workshops focused, in particular, on identification and prioritization of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and existing and potential future tools and approaches for addressing these drivers. The stakeholders consulted during these workshops were representatives from provincial departments (such as forest, wildlife, fisheries, revenue, agriculture and livestock departments), timber and fuel wood dealers, forest owners, forest users, students and media.

The participants highlighted that a small proportion, 5.01 percent (4.392m ha) of Pakistan's total area is under forests, whereas both environment and economic considerations suggest that 20-25 percent of the country's land area should be forested. Both direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation were identified by the participants through group discussion and presentations. In addition the participants were asked about the severity and intensity of these drivers. To indicate severity of these drivers the participants gave subjective numbers i.e. 01 indicating least severe and 10 as the most severe driver.

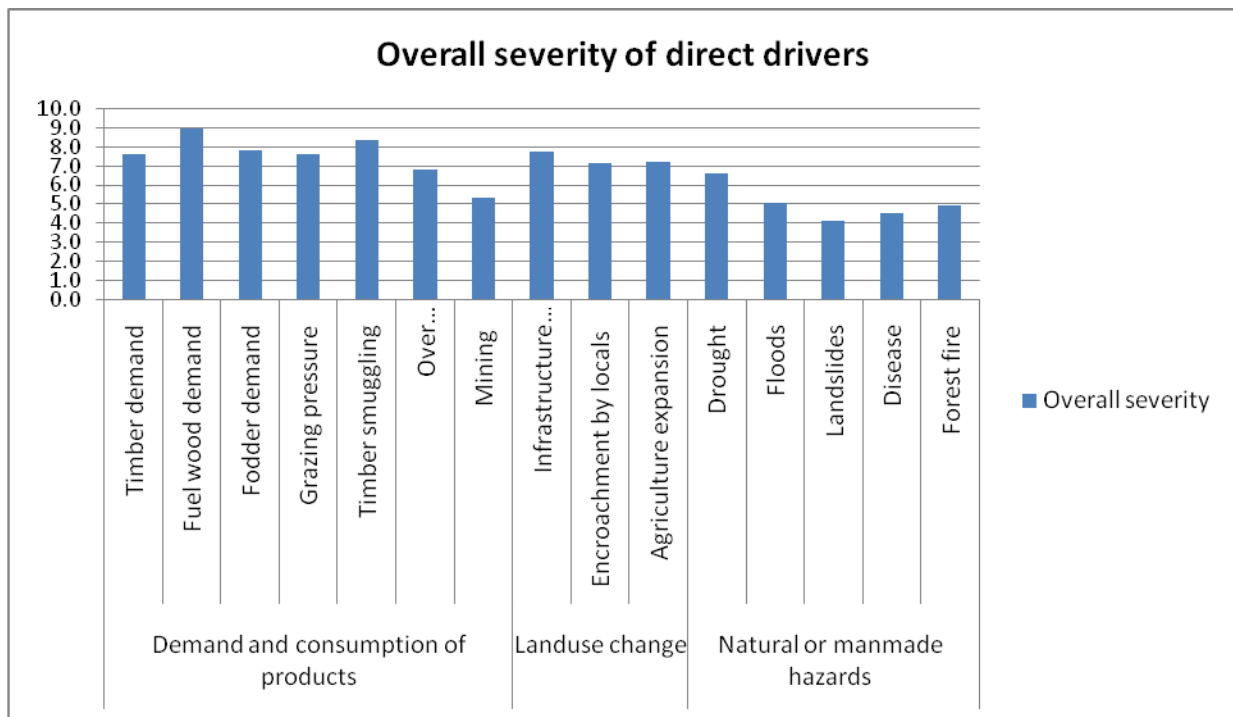
The causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Pakistan include illegal logging mostly for firewood, fodder and timber, population pressures, lack of land use planning combined with intensification of agriculture, extension of housing colonies, settlements and industries, land sliding and erosion, salinity and water-logging, droughts and floods, pests and diseases, overgrazing and livestock pressure, migration, construction of roads and other physical infrastructure, mining, forest fires, poverty and lack of livelihood activities, lack of proper harvesting and transportation techniques in mountainous areas, invasive species in dry areas like Eucalyptus, Mosquit, Paper mulberry and Lantana. This is especially the case between anthropogenic and natural causes (e.g. drought).

Three categories of direct drivers were indicated i.e. demand and consumption of products, land use change and natural or manmade hazards. The first category (i.e. demand and consumption of forest products) seems to be the most severe and critical followed by the second category (i.e. land use change) and then the third one (i.e. natural and manmade hazards) (figure-1). Regarding demand and consumption of forest products fuel wood demand is the most critical one followed by timber smuggling and demand and then fodder demand and free grazing. Comparing the direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, timber demand and timber cutting is a serious issue in all forest types except mangroves. Fuel wood demand, fodder demand and grazing pressure are the most severe direct drivers in all the forest types. Mining is the most severe driver in scrub forests followed by moist temperate, riverine and dry temperate forests while in mangrove forest no such driver is present. Infrastructure development and forest land encroachment are the most severe drivers in scrub and moist temperate forests while in riverine and dry temperate forests these drivers are of moderate severity. Agricultural expansion is the most severe problem in all

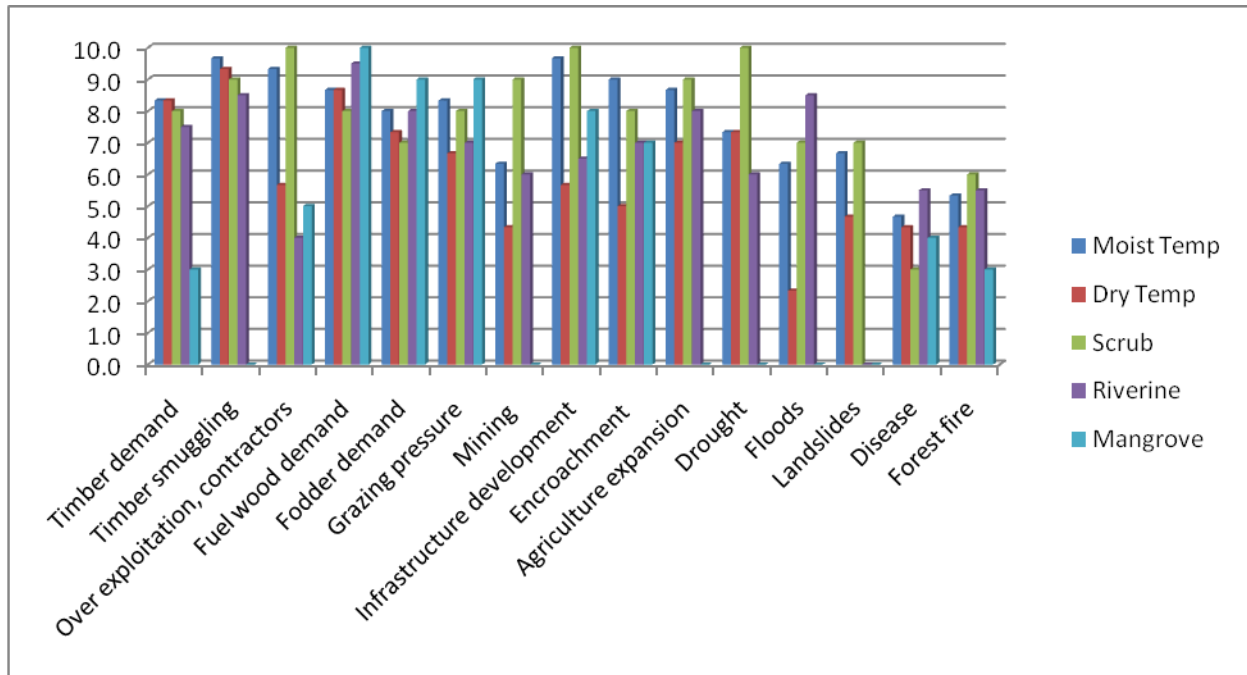
forest types except mangroves where such practices cannot be done. Drought has been indicated as the most severe driver in scrub forests followed by dry and moist temperate forests and then riverine forests. Mangrove forest again has no such issue. Flood is the most severe driver in riverine forests followed by scrub and then moist temperate forests while in dry temperate flood is of less severity. Mangrove forests have no problem of floods. Diseases and fires though found in all forest types are of low severity (figure-2).

Climate change is a potential future driver. It is the main cause of changes in occurrence and severity of floods, droughts, diseases and forest fires. Mangrove forests may affect due to sea level rise.

• Figure-2: Severity of direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in all forest types

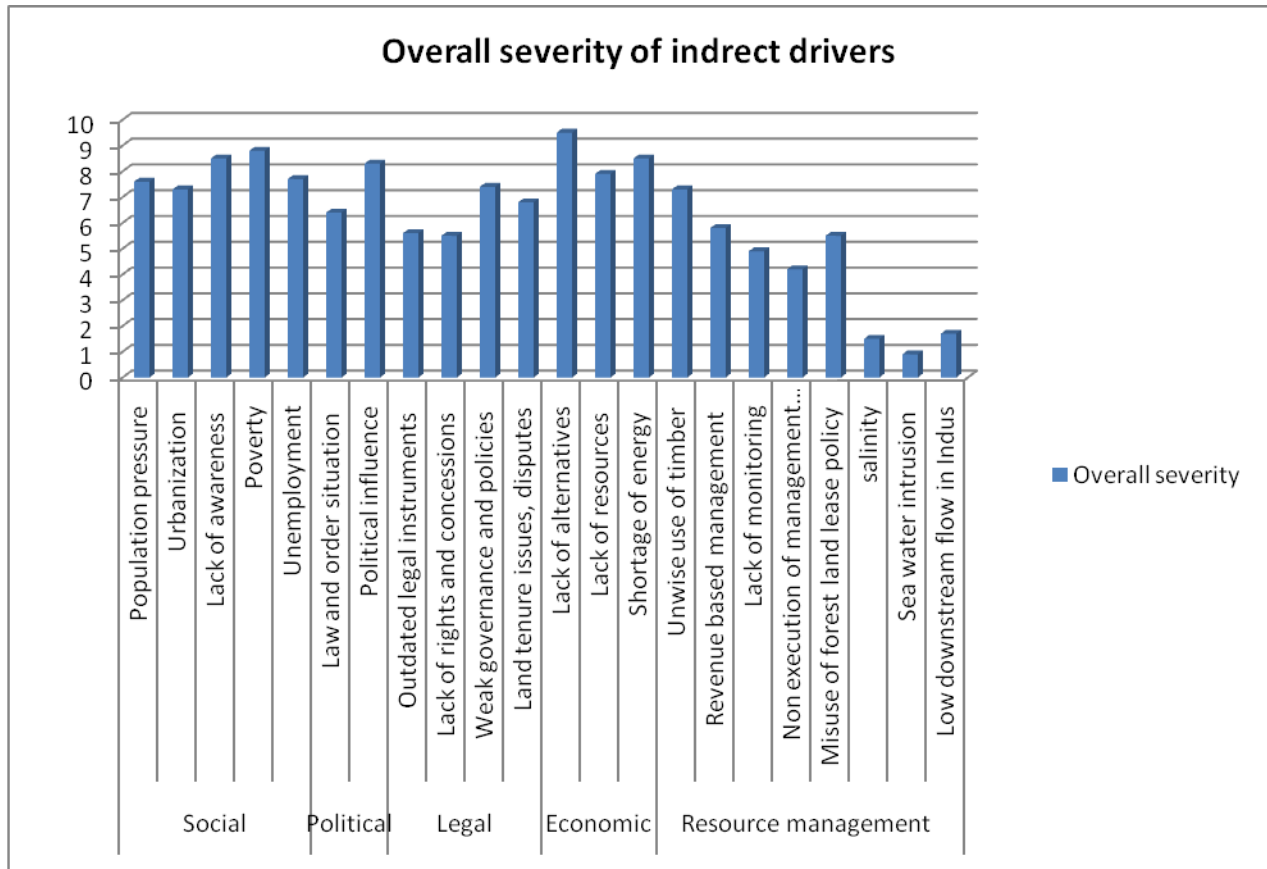


• Figure-3: Forest types wise direct drivers and their severity

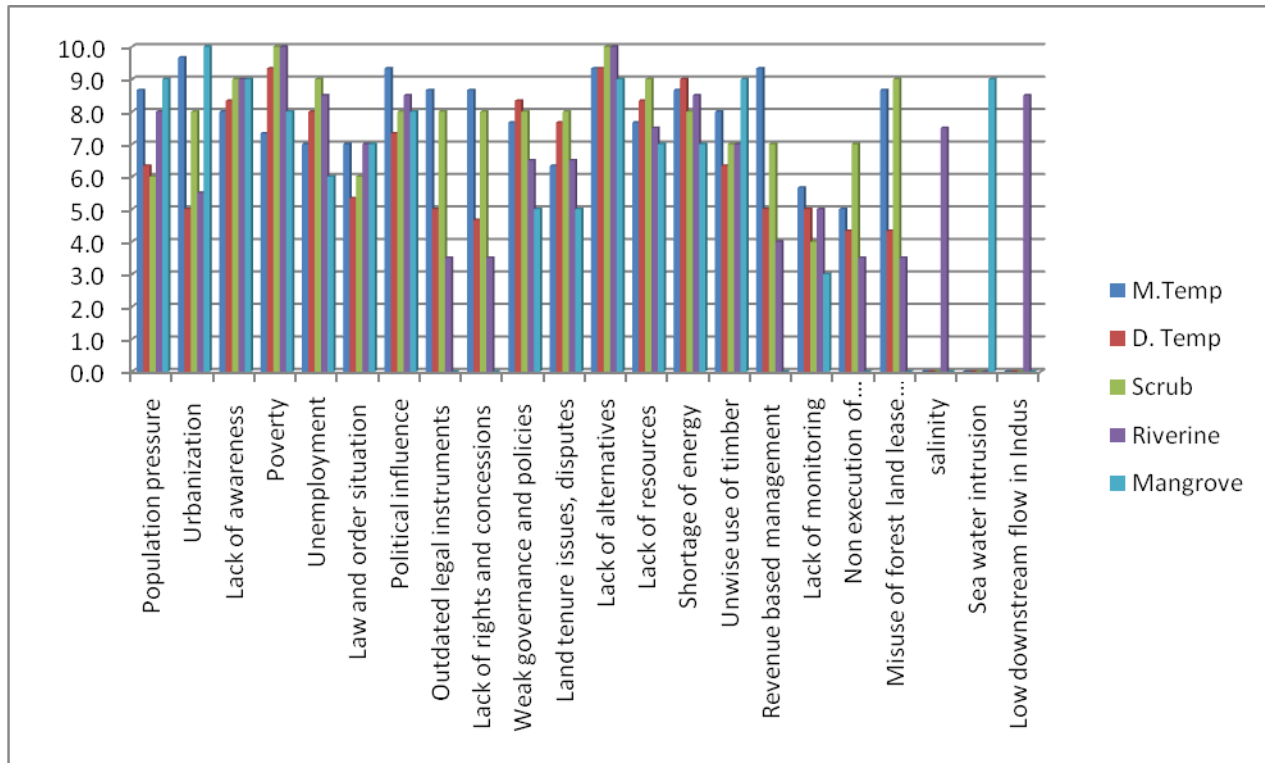


The indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation indicated by the participants can be broadly categorized into four categories i.e. social, political, legal, economic and resource management. Lack of alternatives, poverty, lack of awareness, shortage of energy and political influence are the most critical indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Lack of resources, unemployment, weak governance and policies, urbanization and unwise use of timber and fuel wood have been identified as the second most critical drivers. The remaining 12 indirect drivers are of moderate severity. In Moist Temperate forests , population pressure, urbanization, political influence, unclear rights and concessions, lack of alternatives, shortage of energy and revenue based management are the most severe drivers causing forest degradation and deforestation. Regarding dry temperate forest poverty, lack of alternatives, weak governance and policies, unemployment, lack of resources and shortage of energy are the most severe drivers. In Scrub Forests urbanization, lack of awareness, poverty, unemployment, political influence, outdated legal instruments, unclear rights and concessions, land tenure issues, lack of alternatives, lack of resources, shortage of energy have been identified as the most severe drivers. In Riverine Forests population pressure, lack of alternatives, unemployment, political influence, shortage of energy and low water flow in Indus have been identified as the most severe drivers. In mangrove forests population pressure, urbanization, lack of awareness, political influence, lack of alternatives and seawater intrusion are the most severe drivers (Figure-4).

• Figure-3: Overall severity of indirect drivers of forest degradation and deforestation



• Figure-4: Forest type wise overall severity of indirect drivers



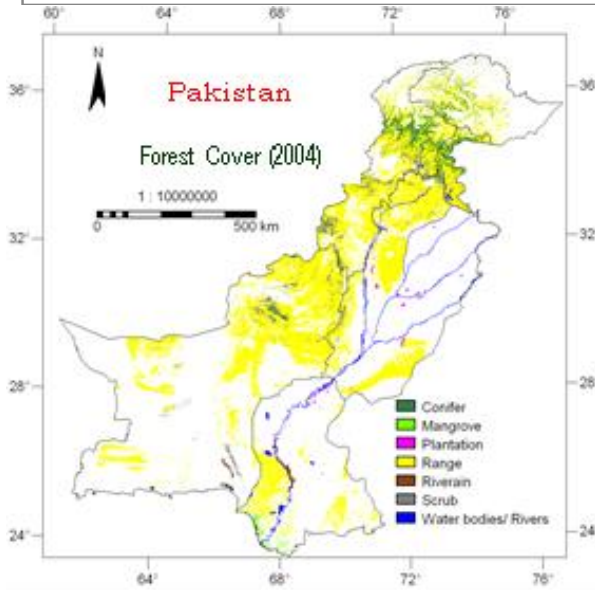
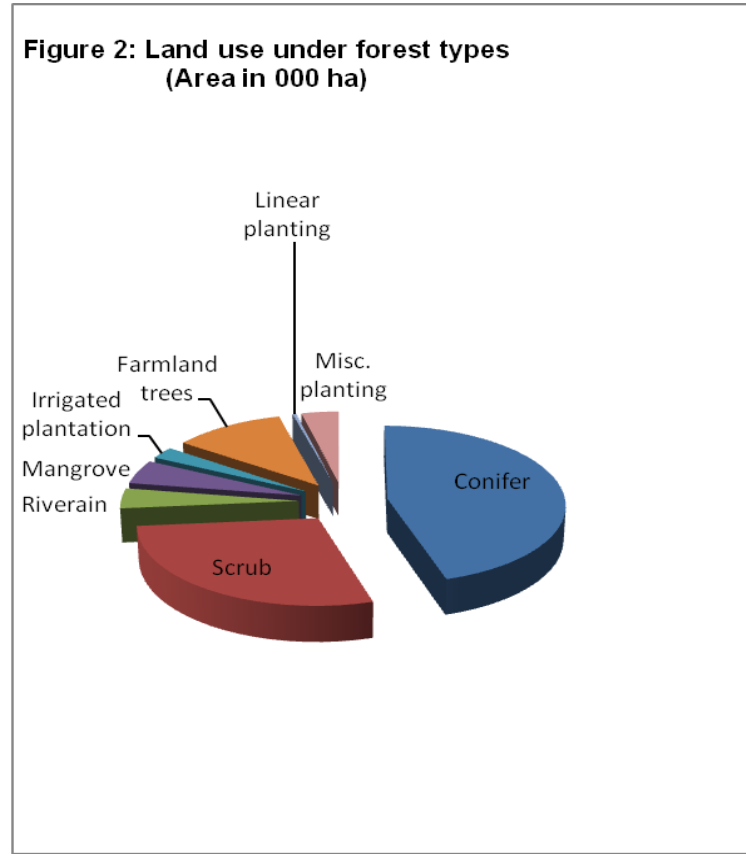
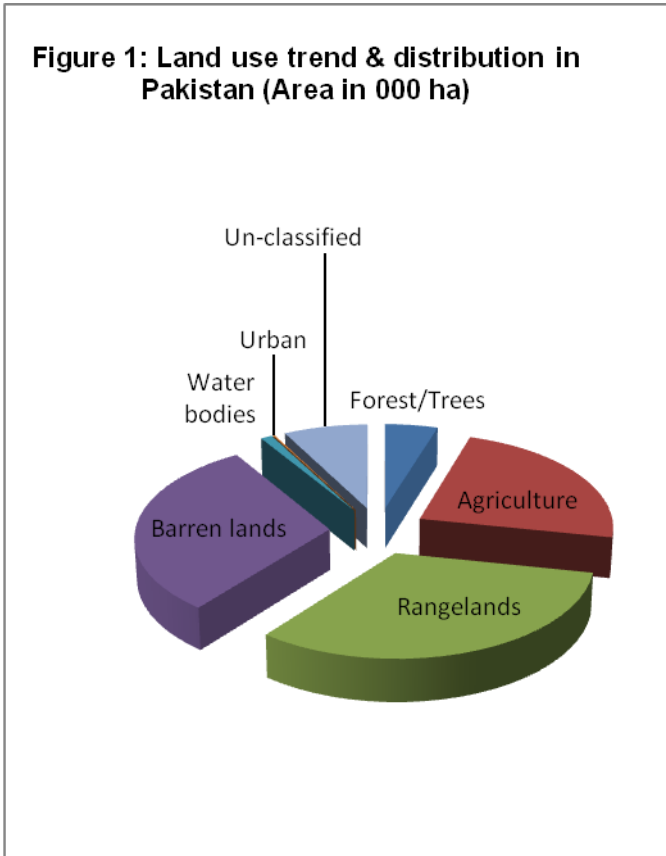
Majority of households continue to use firewood for cooking and heating. More than 50 percent of domestic energy needs are met through fuel wood. Fuel wood consumption was estimated at 25.95 million cm³, rising to 31.52 million m³, of which 90 percent came from the farmlands and the rest from the state forests. However, deforestation is not only the result of commercial logging and wood harvesting by the poor. Indeed, poor communities have become increasingly disempowered to manage forest resources as their rights to forests weakened due to economic pressure from commercial loggers. Illegal and excessive chopping of trees has resulted in severe soil erosion, flood damage, desertification and land degradation in many areas. This activity leaves the soil exposed and less able to absorb rainfall which does occur. Water, therefore, runs off and causes soil erosion, speeding-up the process of denudation and eventually leading to desertification. The removal of top soil is also resulting in low production of forage, fodder, fuel wood, timber, cereal crops and grains and, as a result, exacerbating poverty in the rural areas. Removal of vegetative cover from steep slopes also causes flash floods and increasing sedimentation load in rivers. About 11 million ha of northern mountain regions are affected by water erosion bringing about 40 million tons of sediments into the Indus water basin every year. This reduces land productivity, shortens the lifespan of major upstream reservoirs like Tarbela and Mangla, and reduces the efficiency of hydropower generation and irrigation systems downstream.

Over the past decade, poverty levels have increased in rural areas while they declined in urban areas. Poor people tend to exploit their limited land resources more intensively to meet immediate needs, even if exploitation compromises the long-term stability and viability of the land and its natural resources.

Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation with respect to different climatic zones of Pakistan are Described in Annex V.

2a.2. Major Land Use Trends

Out of 79.6 million hectares area of the country, only about 4.392 million hectares is under forests. The major land uses including estimated forest area by type and province and land use changes are at Annex IX and X, respectively. The land use trend and area under forest types is described in the figure 1 and 2 below:



According to official statistics of Government of Pakistan, total forest cover in 2003-04 was 5.01% of total land area. Total forests include natural forests (conifers, scrub, riverine, and mangrove forests), farmland plantations, and other plantations (roadside and canal-side plantations). Following table shows changes in total forest cover since 1992:

Category of Forests	1992 (m ha)	2004 (m ha)	% Annual Change
Natural Forests	3.587	3.440	(- 0.36)
Farmland Plantations	0.466	0.781	(+ 7.50)
Others (Linear +Misc)	0.171	0.171	0
Overall	4.224	4.392	(+ 0.39)
Percent of Total Area	4.8 %	5.01 %	

From the tenure point of view there are two main categories of forests i.e. state owned and private. The state owned forestland has been legally categorized into five classes i.e. State, Reserved, Protected, Un-classed and Resumed lands. The private forestland has been classified as Guzara Forests, Communal Forests, Section 38 areas and Chos Act areas.

Besides forest resource there are vast range and pasture lands in Pakistan. From the coastal zone to alpine areas there are 7 major range types, which include grasslands, grass-wood lands, grass-shrub lands, grass-forbs lands, woodlands, shrub lands and forbs lands.

The coverage, significance, threats and main possible interventions in the land resource regions of Pakistan are described in Annex VI.

2a.3. CO₂ emissions due to land use change and other woody biomass

A reference emission level provides national stakeholders with a measure of the current level of emissions from forests and land-use change and gives a measure of the magnitude of the task to reduce emissions. It also gives potential future funding sources for REDD+ activities a measure of the relative importance of different strategic options and provides the baseline against which future reductions in emissions are measured and credited.

CO₂ emissions in the country due to land use change and other woody biomass stock in 1989-90 were noted to be 9,830 Gigagram (Gg) of CO₂ equivalents. It was also noted that cumulative CO₂ reduced by mitigation options like forest plantation on agricultural lands, agro-forestry and forest protection in coniferous forests could be up to 877, 1153 and 1226 million tones of CO₂, respectively. All these figures need to be verified by more detailed analysis, which will require good coordination between the many departments holding the relevant data. This analysis will be undertaken during the first two years of the Readiness phase to develop a credible national

baseline. The elements to be considered while formulating Reference Emission Level (REL)/RL have been described in Section 3.2. Impact of land use changes would be among the elements to be considered while formulating REL/RL.

2a.4. Forest policy and governance issues

The provincial forest policies traditionally placed greater emphasis on holding of government control and the enforcement of edicts than on the needs of the communities who lived in and around forests. As a result, existing community rights to forest resources became proscribed. The policies resulted in a small, well-preserved public forest estate, but provided nothing for improving and extending forests. It also lacked participation of forest communities. The top down, non-participatory approach drove a wedge between communities and their birthright by denying them to say in its management and subjecting them to legal process, which was often arbitrary. The unprecedented levels of degradation that country is witnessing currently, partly has its roots in it. Provincial Forest Policies lacks measures to encourage communities for afforestation. Many critical issues of deforestation and forest degradation like illegal logging, encroachments, conversion of forest land to non-forest uses mainly due to absence of land use plans and defined policy of the government to this affect. Moreover, several attempts were made but still the draft of National Forest Policy is awaiting approval of the Cabinet.

Most forest policies, until recently, have viewed people as the prime threat to the forests, and have attempted to exclude groups other than the government from decision making. This approach did not only affect the sustainability of the livelihood strategies of the local people, but also increased the vulnerability of the marginalized sections of the communities. It ultimately led to unsustainable management of natural resources and forest depletion. The Forest Ordinance of KP is punitive in nature and tend to increase the policing role of forest departments. For instance, the KP Forest Ordinance designates forest department staff a uniform force bearing arms and also enhances their police powers, which go against the intent of the provincial forest policy that enshrines the principles of participatory social forestry. Similarly, the discretionary powers of forest officers to revoke a community-based organization (CBO)/Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) agreement as suggested in this ordinance would result in uncertainty and insecurity among different JFMCs/CBOs.

2a.5. Country situation in relation to deforestation and forest degradation

Most of the area of Pakistan is arid or semi-arid. The Natural Forest Resource Assessment Study shows that the forest resources are declining in Pakistan. Pakistan's forest resources are limited and face severe climatic conditions. These fragile forest ecosystems face threats from over exploitation and land use conversion. There is a need to introduce legal safeguards against over exploitation. Laws may be amended to strengthen the provision or add new provisions to fulfill the control of over exploitation. This would also be helpful in fulfilling REDD+ requirements for the country.

In view of the factors of diversity, accessibility, physical and seasonal impediments, GoP suggests to undertake national level Forest assessment at about five years interval. However, MRV of project level activities can be undertaken on annual basis.

During the last two decades Pakistan has lost 25% of its natural forests with an annual rate of forest land use change of almost 2% (FAO 2005). The most affected and threatened forest ecosystems are Mangrove Forests, Coniferous Forests and Riverine Forests. During the ten years period from

1992 to 2001 the Mangrove Forests were depleted at a rate of 4,900 hectares (2.37%), coniferous forests at 40,100 hectares per annum (2.09%) and Riverine Forests at 2,300 hectares per annum (1.33 %) (MoE 2004). This situation has resulted in rapid decline in Pakistan's woody biomass at a rate of 4-6% per year (MoE, 2001). Besides area the tree cover of these forests has been severely affected. The coniferous forests being the most fragile due to their high value timber and location are rapidly degrading. Over 50% of the coniferous forests have tree cover less than 25% while 22% have tree cover 25-50%, 14% have tree cover 50-75% and only 9% have tree cover more than 75% (MoE 2004).

During the period from 1992-2001 rangelands lost their vegetation cover at the rate of 495,900 hectares annually (MoE 2004). Besides quantity, the quality of rangelands has eroded. Free and uncontrolled grazing systems coupled with natural calamities such as drought have resulted in the loss of palatable fodder species.

2a.6. Key Policies, Laws Strategies, and Programs relevant to REDD-plus

All provinces have prepared drafts of provincial forest policies. Provincial Forest policies of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have been approved by their respective provincial cabinet.

It is a proven fact that none of the policy initiative or the policy in itself can be successful and effective without a legal basis/supporting laws. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Forest Ordinance, which was promulgated in 2002, defines the institutional details for forestry in the province, following the guidelines given by the Provincial Forest Policy 2001. The Public forests in Northern Areas, Punjab, Sindh and ICT are managed under the Forest Act 1927; in Balochistan under the Balochistan Forest Regulation 1890 (amended in 1974) as well as the Forest Act 1927 while in AJK they are managed under the Jammu and Kashmir Forest Regulation 2 of 1930. Other laws relevant to REDD+ include Provincial Wildlife Acts and Ordinances like Balochistan Wildlife Protection Act, 1974, Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997. Issues like Forestry, REDD+, Climate Change, etc. are not detailed in the Provincial Local Government Acts. Only protection of tree and wildlife is given in a very broad manner.

In the existing Laws REDD+, Carbon Trade, or resulting Access and Benefit Sharing Mechanism is not mentioned altogether. However, in the revised Acts, such issues are being included. Like Other provinces the Forest & Wildlife Department of Government of Balochistan is in process of revision of Acts, for which the following Acts are being revised, and are in process to be submitted to the Cabinet followed by to the Provincial Assembly:

1. The Balochistan Forest Act, 2013.
2. Balochistan Wildlife, Biodiversity & Protected Areas Act, 2013.

Main strategies and action plans relevant to REDD+ include National Conservation Strategy, National Sustainable Development Strategy (draft), Biodiversity Action Plan, Forestry Sector Master Plan. Programmes and projects like Sustainable Land Management Programme, Mountain and Market: Biodiversity and Business in Northern Pakistan are relevant to REDD+, these will provide opportunities to reach out to the grassroots communities for afforestation and protection of forests. Resource management instruments and tools relevant to REDD+ include:

- a) Traditional forest working plans,
- b) Revised and improved management plans
- c) Specialized forestry program and projects such as watershed management, social forestry, farm forestry etc.
- d) Joint forest management system, community based forest management system;

- e) Local traditional management systems i.e. Nagha, Aman systems

A brief of national and main provincial forest policies is described in Annex VII. Main forest Acts and legislations is described in Annex VIII. Key programmes related to REDD+ being implemented in Pakistan and international conventions relevant to forestry are described below

Key Programmes at national level

- Sustainable Land Management Programme

Overall objective: The overall objective of the programme is to combat land degradation and desertification by promoting sustainable management of land, water and other natural resources in the arid and semi-arid regions of Pakistan; protecting and restoring degraded ecosystems and their essential services; reducing poverty and increasing resilience to climate change.

- Mountain and Market: Biodiversity and Business in Northern Pakistan

Overall objective: Sustainable production of biodiversity goods and services through community ecosystem based enterprises.

International Conventions relevant for Forestry signed by the country

Convention on Biodiversity (CBD)

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)'s Non-Legal Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests
- Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES)
- Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

2a.7. Major relevant knowledge gaps and capacity constraints that play a role in deforestation, and forest degradation

The participants of consultative workshops held at national provincial and district levels identified the following gaps and gave recommendations to fill them;

1. The existing government institutional setups lack coordination. In some cases there is duplication of efforts. The participants also indicated that the authoritative and policing role of FD officials often result in noncooperation from the local communities. The participants proposed sufficient institutional reforms keeping in view the needs for the future REDD+ programs. The FDC and AKLASC though meant for forest development through improved logging and value addition are only confined to timber exploitation through traditional contractors, underutilizing their strengths and capacities. These corporations should be revitalized and given effective role in the promotion of forestry.
2. Local CBOs though present in most parts of the country, their maturity and capacities are still a question mark. They need to be strengthened and their capacity properly built. Moreover the local traditional setups such as Jirga and Paunchaet are eroding rapidly.

There is need for effective mobilization, capacity building of both the CBOs and traditional setups on modern scientific basis if they are to be involved in future REDD+ initiatives. Though NGOs effectively advocate for natural resource conservation but sometimes they overstep the jurisdiction of the government departments resulting in lack of ownership and confrontation. Policy should be developed to clearly define the jurisdiction and role of the NGOs working in forestry sector.

3. Regarding legal instruments forest acts were termed as old and outdated, needing revision. In KP the forest act was amended through a forest ordinance 2002, through which the FD was declared as a force. Moreover the wildlife act has also been amended in KP. Though these amended acts provide cushion for community based forest management yet some aspects of REDD+ are not fully covered. In most cases it was recommended to either amend the forest and other acts or cover the gaps through reformulation of rules and procedures.
4. Except in KP and Punjab there is no approved forest policy in other provinces. Only policies in draft forms are available. It was thus recommended to develop forest policies covering the REDD+.

Following suggestions were given by the stakeholders during consultative workshops to overcome these barriers:

- Capacity building of stakeholders
- Awareness raising
- Local community participations including women
- Political will improvement through workshops
- Improving policies, strategies, regulations, Acts and rules at provincial levels

2a.8. Assessment of Existing policies and laws that can contribute to REDD+

During analysis of the forest policies of Pakistan, it is found that, most of the policy initiatives, until recently, were aimed at forest conservation and ignored the livelihood provisions for local communities. However, even the conservation aspect of those policies was never implemented effectively. People's participation in plantation and management of forests was not given sufficient attention and social and cultural aspects of forest management were ignored. The roots of this approach can be traced back to the colonial era. Till 1975 all previous forest policies (1894, 1955 and 1962) were top-down, autocratic, aimed at saving public forests, increasing forest area by acquiring the land under the control of forest department, enhancing public forest yield and creating more revenues from the forests.

The 1975 National forest policy was the first policy which recognised the people living in and around forest areas as stakeholders. However this policy was more political in nature than being public service oriented. This policy remained theoretical whereas practically the attitude of an average official of the forest department remained the same as set by previous policies. He liked to exhibit more authoritarian and possessive behaviour, quite similar to a policeman. There was less checks and balances on the officials of the forest department regarding their own illegal actions.

The 1980 National forest policy focused on meeting the environmental needs of country in a sustainable manner. Quite similar to some previous policies it was also targeted to increase forest

production and area. This policy generated concepts like forestry extension and appointment of green man (forest extensionist) who was entrusted to educate farmers to develop farm forestry and involvement of local people in the forest management. The draft forest policy of 2012 provided the concepts such as active participation of stakeholders, sustainable forest management, sustainable livelihoods etc. The trends are changing now and today the world is no longer tied up in the “conservation” versus “development” debate. Rather a new approach “conservation as well as development” has now emerged. The proponents of this approach include many governments, international donors and international lending agencies are revisiting their “vision and mission statements” to reposition themselves in a scenario that leads to development without distorting the conservation of natural resources. Policies like National Climate Change Policy and National Environment Policy recognizes the importance of forest conservation measures. REDD+ is one of such measures.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Forest Ordinance provides a legal cover for the participatory approach of village land use planning and joint forest management and describes the staff’s involvement in the work with communities.

These outdated acts are incompatible with the management requirements arising out of the changed scenarios of the modern era. In NWFP the act has been revised and updated according to the new situation; in Punjab and Sindh the revised acts are pending while in Balochistan, AJK and NAs this is still to be initiated (MoE 2005). In NAs the Private Forest Regulation and Private Forest Rules 1975 are mostly concerned with exploitation of the private forests. Similar regulations for AJK are also present.

In general forestry laws and rules are mostly for administrative than technical management of forests. No law provides for legal safeguards against over-exploitation of forests. Moreover these laws do not support communities’ empowerment and participation in planning and management decisions. Usually forest laws clash with non-forestry legislation (FSMP 1992, MoE 2005). On the one hand the forest laws are outdated on the other hand forest offences and litigations are given low priority, which cannot safeguard the forest resources.

2a.9. Issues of Land tenure & resource rights

The common land tenure system prevailing in Pakistan is of private landlordism. Here the individuals are the owners of the land. They pay the revenue under periodical settlements. The holding under this system varied considerably in size ranging in between one acre of land to thousands of acre. The big landlords retain some land for their own cultivation while major share of land is parceled out in small lots to tenants. There are two types of tenants: occupancy tenants ,i.e. the tenants who enjoyed considerable security of tenure because they have been cultivating the lands since their forefathers. The other type of tenants are known as 'Tenants at –Will' i.e. the tenants who could be ejected at any time by the landlord – thus having no security of tenure. Landless rural labour is composed of persons living mainly from the land, but with no direct tenure in land. Their relation to land is indirect: they provide their labour to landowners and cultivators against a share of the produce. Absentee landlords and their tenants do not consider for afforestation or sustainable use of land resources. During readiness phase, a study on land tenure and natural resource rights would be conducted.

2a.10. Traditional land use of indigenous people, extent of titled and untitled indigenous lands, indigenous claims for additional land “extensions;” and process of land title demarcations

On productive and irrigated lands agricultural farming is the traditional land use of indigenous people. In dry areas of Balochistan and Sindh animal rearing on rangelands is the predominant land use of indigenous people including nomads. In mountainous areas land holding is less so subsistence agriculture and livestock rearing is the traditional land use. In very cold mountainous areas in high uplands, people have only one season for subsistence agriculture. In dry, rain-fed and desert areas the indigenous people depend on rain-fed agriculture and rearing of livestock, in case of drought, they migrate along with their livestock to irrigated areas. As the population of the indigenous communities in the uplands is increasing, they tend to encroach upon the forest lands and convert it into settlements and agricultural lands. In Sindh and Punjab, some of the low lying flood plains (locally called as Katcha Ki Zameen) owned by the government have been given to the indigenous landless people with user rights. In addition, recently provincial governments of Punjab initiate a scheme to give small holdings from governments' barren lands to the unemployed Agricultural graduates in the same District for its rehabilitation and to earn their livelihoods. Process of land title demarcation is governed by the provincial revenue department.

2a.11. Measures to improve accountability in existing revenue distribution systems

To ensure accountability in the existing revenue distribution system, consultative workshops and roundtable meetings will be held with the relevant stakeholders and experts to improve the accountability in the existing revenue distribution system during REDD+ preparedness period. The land records under the revenue system in Pakistan is being computerized and modernized with GIS and remote sensing technologies

2a.12. Effectiveness of law enforcement systems; and how coordination of existing policy processes occurs, especially relating to land use decisions.

Recently the provincial governments have announced their intension to prepare land use policies and provincial level land use plans. The federal government under the Sustainable Land Management Programme is providing technical assistance to the provincial governments in this regard. The digitization of land records, land use policies and plans will help in establishing effective law enforcement system for controlling land use. So far there has been no land use policy in the country so there is no established mechanism for coordination of policy process related to land use decisions. However, some of the major urban centers have master plans for expansion of cities and regulation of city development. These include land use planning at limited scale.

2a.13. Past efforts to reduce deforestation or forest degradation

Mega Afforestation Programme over one million hectares of land was initiated by the federal government with the collaboration of provincial governments. This programme was conceived to increase forest cover of Pakistan from 5% to 6% as stated under the Pakistan's MDGs. Mountains Area Conservancy Project worked in northern areas with funding from the UNDP and GEF. Pakistan has declared a National Tree Plantation Day on 18th August. Pakistan set a new world record in 2013 by planting 750,000 mangrove saplings at Thatta, in a little over 12 hours. This is the highest number of saplings planted within a day in the world.

Provincial Forest Departments are implementing forestation programmes from its Annual Development Programme.

Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Juniper Forest Ecosystem Production Landscape was the project funded by the UNDP and GEF and implemented by the IUCN. Pakistan Wetlands Programme and Rachna Doaab Forest Conservation Project, Tarbela Watershed Project and Malakand Social Forestry Project are some of the efforts made by the government in collaboration with donors in the past to increase forest cover, reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

2a.14. Key barriers to inform REDD-plus strategy development & how adoption of REDD+ will help overcome those barriers

In addition to the causes and drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation already discussed earlier in Section 2a.1, there are several other key barriers. Some of these are as follows:

- Political: Mechanisms like REDD+ are given less importance in the political system.
- Carbon stock monitoring and calculation: The country has limited capacities of such technologies to implement REDD+
- Security issues
- Lack of institutional capacity of understanding mechanisms like REDD+
- Lack of financial resources

The adoption of REDD+ will give more importance to the REDD+ in the political system, improve Pakistan's capacities in carbon stock monitoring and calculation and enhance institutional capacity to understand REDD+. Furthermore, it will help in reducing deforestation and forest degradation that will ultimately reduce land sliding and erosion, salinity and water-logging, human and livestock migration, droughts and floods, poverty and improve livelihood activities. During REDD+ readiness and implementation measures would be taken to reduce illegal logging mostly for firewood, fodder and timber, pests and diseases, overgrazing, forest fires, expansion of invasive species in dry areas like Eucalyptus. Proper harvesting and transportation techniques in mountainous areas would be introduced. The adoption of policies like land use will promote land use planning combined with intensification of agriculture, extension of housing colonies, settlements and industries.

2a.15. Potential co-benefits of REDD+ Strategy

The REDD+ strategy will help in catalyzing improved forest management and operationalization of REDD-plus in Pakistan. It will also capture and fully value the wide range of ecosystem benefits coming from forests including maintenance of biodiversity, soil and water conservation, sustainable development and economic growth as well as the value of timber and non-timber forest products. The other multiple benefits will include the following: (i) Sustainable extraction of NTFPs by local communities for subsistence use and small-scale local enterprises; (ii) Increased production of timber in natural forests, potential for lifting or easing of timber ban; (iii) Increased production of timber from plantations; (iv) Changes in natural values, biodiversity, wildlife, potential for eco-tourism; (v) Watershed protection, quantity and quality of streams and (vi) Desertification control, erosion control.

2a.16. Forest governance assessment framework for REDD-plus

Forest governance have been assessed at provincial level in KP Province. In the recent provincial laws measures were included to improve forest governance. Recently a working group on

governance and management of REDD+ has been constituted. Based on the recommendations of this group, consultative workshops with stakeholders would be conducted and measures to improve forest governance will be mainstreamed in the existing policies and laws.

Forest management rights are managed by Provincial Revenue Department. The data provided by the Provincial Revenue Department would be used as a framework in implementing REDD+ readiness.

2a.17. Environmental and Social Management Framework

In order to monitor the environmental and social impacts of the implementation of the REDD+ activities an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be developed. In addition, through the ESMF information can be collected on the Safeguards and their safekeeping can be monitored. The safeguards are as follows:

- ❖ Respect national forest programs and relevant international conventions and agreements;
- ❖ Sound national forest governance structures;
- ❖ Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities (respect UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples);
- ❖ Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities;
- ❖ Conserve natural forests and biological diversity; not convert natural forests, but incentivize protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;
- ❖ Avoid reversal; and,
- ❖ Reduce displacement of emissions.

2a.18. Sources of Forestry related data

The reliable sources of forestry related data is Climate Change Division, Government of Pakistan.

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Follow up studies	Update analysis of driver of deforestation & forest degradation	10				10
	Factors of weak governance and laws implementation in REDD+		15			15
	Value chain of forest products		10			10
	Demand & supply of forest products		10			10
	Undertake assessments of drivers contribution to overall emissions in		30			30

	Forests				
	Study on land tenure and natural resource rights		15		15
	Synthesizing lessons learnt from various projects implemented with support of federal government or undertaken by the provinces in the past 30 years or so		10		10
Total		10	90		100
Government (20% cost of Update analysis of driver of deforestation & forest degradation & 50% cost of Demand & supply of forest products)		2	5		7
FCPF		8	85		93
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)					

2b. REDD-plus Strategy Options

2b.1. Proposed REDD+ strategy options

The following options for a REDD+ architecture options developed by the Norwegian REDD Center Noragric (add Noragric in acronyms list) were scrutinized and found very relevant for Pakistan's conditions and the same shall be placed for wider consultation and during the readiness preparation phase shall be put forth for discussion and agreement on any one or a combination for implementation in Pakistan.

- (i) **A market/project based architecture:** Includes buyers and sellers of carbon stored in forests. Buyers are firms with emission reduction responsibilities. Sellers are owners of forests or actors with use rights to forest resources. Interaction between these will take the form of trades. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is working under such type of arrangements in Pakistan. Pakistan has not been able to initiate enough CDM projects as compared to China, India or Brazil.
- (ii) **A system with national REDD+ funds outside national administration;** Establishing a national fund, a non-commercial actor, as an intermediary between forest owners/users and potential financiers of REDD+ activities. Board may contain representatives from private sector, civil society and public authorities. These may have the capacity to support programs in cooperation with local communities. Examples of such funds in Pakistan are Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund and national and provincial Rural Support Programs. These funds have established efficient procedures for implementation of on-the-ground activities and so, have attracted lot of donor funding. However, the level of efficiency of these funds depended on the influential members of the Board of Directors and management staff.

A national REDD+ fund organized under the national administration: Utilizes the capacities and competencies of present state administrations. Allocations is however, made by a separate board with REDD+ responsibilities only. This is set up as

independent of ordinary budgetary process with a specified responsibility to allocate funds to REDD+. It reports to the government but may also include representatives from civil society and business sector also. It may be institutionalized to use capacities of state administration to command but also be involved in direct trades with forest owners/users. Examples of such funds in Pakistan are Mountain Areas Conservation Fund and Protected Areas Fund established under Climate Change Division and Energy Conservation Fund under the Ministry of Water and Power. These funds have not shown very impressive results. Further reasons of its lesser performance may be worked out during REDD+ readiness phase.

(iii) Conditional budget support: Utilizing existing state structures. Resources flow from an international fund to the respective state conditioned on the fulfillment of REDD+ activities. Resources are allocated to various activities/forest owners/users relying foremost the command power of the state. Social Action Programme was an example where funds of World Bank were provided as budgetary support. There were many good examples but problems in implementation were also noted.

During consultative workshops, these options would be thoroughly discussed and the most feasible option would be selected.

Proposed activities to address causes of deforestation and forest degradation are as follows:

REDD+ Indicator	Drivers	Proposed activities to be addressed in REDD+ Strategy	Sub-activities
Deforestation	Poverty and lack of livelihood activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop alternative livelihoods for people dependent on forest resources to supplement their income. - Implement activities with the involvement of local communities (CBOs of both male and female). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out PRA & involve CBOs in implementation - Launch programmes for micro-financing and capacity building - Construct necessary community physical infrastructure - Carry out forestation programmes and facilitate communities for SLM/INRM activities.
	population pressure & intensification of agriculture, extension of housing colonies, settlements and industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Update and harmonize forest and forest-related policies, and ensure synchronization and coordination between sector development policies, such as agriculture and energy policies ➤ Capacity building of field forestry officers, other law enforcement officers and the judiciary to strengthen forest law enforcement and coordination ➤ Develop land use plans and alternative housing programmes and other development work according to these plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pilot participatory boundary demarcation in different regions ➤ Meetings of related WGs ➤ Conducts regular meetings with CBOs. ➤ Seeks MOUs and develop relevant policies and refers to Cabinet. ➤ Coordinate planning among sectors ➤ Mainstream REDD+ in Curriculum development and training courses ➤ Develop incentive for forest conservation, for example, award prize from a set fund for best forest practices ➤ Pilot forest land zoning system in one reserve forest area.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relevant agencies coordinate development of an optimum forestland zoning system that excludes forests of high conservation value from forest areas earmarked for tourism development. ➤ Develop forest certification and chain of custody standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Risk analysis of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits, and feasibility assessment. ➤ Review existing research related to REDD+ ➤ Pilot alternative livelihoods in one reserve forest area, and one Protected Area. ➤ Do training need assessment and conduct relevant training programmes for line agencies and
pests and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Programmes to control forest pests and diseases be launched on regular basis. ➤ Local communities (CBOs of both male and female) to be involved in planning of such programmes and in capacity building for implementation of these programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regular meeting with local CBOs ➤ Conduct survey to identify the problem ➤ Do IPM ➤
migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Study reasons of migration and initiate programme to contain drivers of migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct study reasons of migration ➤ Initiate programme to contain drivers of migration
construction of roads and other physical infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land use planning ➤ Social & Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop district and local levels land use plans and construct physical infrastructure according to these plans. ➤ Carry out Social & Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA). ➤ Exclude, as much as possible, forests of high conservation value from infrastructure development
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land use planning ➤ Social & Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA). ➤ Land zoning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop district and local levels land use plans and construct physical infrastructure according to these plans. ➤ Carry out Social & Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA). ➤ Exclude, as much as possible, forests of high conservation value from infrastructure development ➤ Strengthen regulations requiring mining companies to restore mined areas, to maximize carbon sequestration
lack of proper harvesting of trees and transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capacity building of both male and female persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct training workshops for line agencies and local communities in proper harvesting of trees and transportation techniques in

	techniques in mountainous areas		mountainous areas
	Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assessment of Climate change ➤ Climate change awareness programs ➤ Climate change adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Studies on climate change assessment at district and local levels ➤ Climate change awareness programs through print & electronic media ➤ Climate change awareness through workshops & seminars etc. ➤ Activities for sustainable land management to reduce deforestation ➤ Research and extension of forest trees varieties and growing methods for changing climate
Forest degradation	Illegal logging mostly for firewood, fodder and timber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve aerial surveillance using GIS & RS ➤ Conduct relevant studies. ➤ Develop forest certification and chain of custody standards ➤ Afforestation programme ➤ Enabling environment ➤ Income generation activities implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Analyze land-use change using Landsat imagery etc. ➤ Conduct detailed study of wood industry: wood supply and demand and develop future wood production forecasts from forest plantations in natural and artificial conditions. ➤ Award studies to develop forest certification and chain of custody standards ➤ Promote tree planting, especially of high-value tree species, to increase wood supply ➤ Promote planting of NTFP outside forest areas, and development of markets for NTFP ➤ Update and harmonize forest and forest-related policies, and ensure synchronization and coordination between sector development policies ➤ Capacity building for field forestry officers, other law enforcement officers and the judiciary to strengthen forest law enforcement and coordination ➤ Promote public knowledge and awareness of forest conservation ➤ Develop alternative livelihoods and markets for people dependent on forest resources to supplement their income
	Lack of land use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provincial, district and local level land use planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop provincial land use policies ➤ Prepare guidelines in local languages and develop land use

			<p>plans at provincial, district and local levels.in collaboration with stakeholders,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Digitize land records ➤ Carry out development activities in accordance with the land use plans.
	Land sliding and erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bioengineering in collaboration with local communities ➤ Slope stabilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure protection of natural drainage system and control development activities at higher elevation in the mountains in collaboration with local communities ➤ Establish bioengineering structures with proper forest trees using technologies like Slopping Agri. Land Technology (SALT)
	Salinity and water-logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Launch programmes to control salinity and water-logging with the involvement of local communities (CBOs of both male and female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Initiate proper methods for land reclamation and forest plantation of feasible species. ➤ Plant Eucalyptus in water logged areas and other feasible trees in saline/sodic areas. ➤ Establish proper drainage systems ➤ Capacity building of line agencies and local communities ➤ Soil analysis
	Droughts and floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Early warning System ➤ Monsoon preparation ➤ Plantation ➤ Water resource management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disseminate information of Pakistan Met Department through media and with the involvement to local communities. ➤ Strengthen irrigation system embankments before monsoon. ➤ Launch plantation and appropriate water resource development and management plans in dry areas
	Overgrazing and livestock pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Controlled grazing practices ➤ Grazing management plans ➤ Capacity building of both male and female 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Demonstrate Controlled grazing practices to the local communities ➤ Develop and implement grazing management plans with the involvement of government department and local communities ➤ Capacity building and training of line agencies and local communities
	Forest fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Management plans ➤ Capacity building of both male and female 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Management plans to control forest fires ➤ Capacity building and training of forest department staff
	Invasive species in dry areas like Eucalyptus	Promote indigenous species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Select indigenous species for afforestation programmes. ➤ Adopt proper quarantine measures

	Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assessment of Climate change ➤ Climate change awareness programs Climate change adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Studies on climate change assessment of Forests ➤ Climate change awareness programs through print & electronic media ➤ Climate change awareness through workshops & seminars etc. ➤ Activities for sustainable Forest management ➤ Research and extension of forest trees varieties and growing methods for changing climate
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2b.2. Assessment of the various REDD-plus strategy options & formulation of REL/RL

The proposed activities were planned keeping in view the specific drivers of deforestation and forest degradation after consultation with the communities and other stakeholders. Terms of partnership would be signed with the stakeholders including communities. The on-the-ground activities would be implemented by local CBOs and operation and management of the activities would be the responsibility of the local communities.

These potential REDD+ Strategies will be evaluated by the REDD+ strategy WG further during the REDD+ Readiness phase. Evaluation of the proposed REDD+ strategies will involve a participatory approach and will undertake the following tasks:

- a. Evaluation of costs and benefits: The cost effective activities were selected. Scoping of REDD+ strategies will be undertaken in relation to the costs and benefits considering, *inter alia*: carbon density; co-benefits: biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods; sustainable forest management; afforestation; jurisdiction; opportunity costs, investment costs, transaction cost, resource management issues, etc.
- b. Identification of potential synergies and conflicts between the proposed strategies.
- c. Identification of linkages with drivers of deforestation and governance issues.
- d. Consideration of ways of mitigating conflicts or modifying the options to compensate affected institutions and stakeholder groups.
- e. Elaborate on the effects of policies of relevant sectors outside the forest sector.

Working Group on National Forest Monitoring System and MRV would cover issues related to forest data, forest inventory, data management, REL/RL and MRV. The Working Group will coordinate land use planning and assessment of carbon stocks as well as formulation of reference RLs/RELS and designing the MRV system. It shall develop guidelines, criteria, indicators and technical specifications necessary to follow in the REL and MRV system.

2b.3. Risk analysis:

Some of the risks are as follows:

- The political situation may not remain conducive for policy reforms and line agencies may not be collaborating for introduction of REDD+ practices. Enabling environment may not be created by the Federal ministries, provincial line agencies and district governments by removing policy, institutional, socio-economic and financial barriers.
- Provincial governments may not be collaborating and participating in measures needed for the promotion of REDD+. Concerned agencies may not be collaborating and timely sharing quality information to develop a reliable information baseline for REDD+.
- Pakistan's current print and electronic media policies may not continue.
- Provincial governments may not be willing to take up and implement land use plans. Line agencies may not be willing to share information and use of GIS and Remote Sensing outputs for decision making and planning.
- Data available from line agencies' records may not be reliable and past satellite data for change detection at feasibility sites may not be available.
- Line agencies, district governments and communities may not fully participate in implementation of pilot interventions. Timely delivery of inputs and implementation of pilots. Local level coordination among line agencies, NGOs and community organizations may not create favourable conditions for collective planning and participation of local communities.
- Provincial Forest Departments may not be willing to house Grievance and Implementation Units and communities may not be cooperating with the project staff. Adequate and reliable availability of funds may not be ensured. MoUs may not be signed and adhered to by the partners.
- There are mechanisms in place to address disputes should they arise. Community is effectively involved in the M&E process. Evaluation parameters are easily definable and measurable. Dissemination of lessons learned is unhindered.

To further analyse these risks following studies will be commissioned in the Readiness phase:

1. Risk analysis: A risk analysis framework that summarizes major types of risks, and how significant they are for the major REDD+ strategy activities.
2. Feasibility assessment (socioeconomic, political and institutional): Feasibility of the options and planned activities through analysis of cost-benefit, risks, and opportunities for the proposed options.

2b.4. Preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

The ESMF for on-the-ground activities has been prepared by a national NGO Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). It has been prepared to set out the environmental assessment procedures required by the projects to assess the environmental consequences of interventions, with a view to preventing execution of interventions with significant negative environmental and social impacts. It

also attempts at minimizing potential negative impacts by incorporating mitigations at the design stage and implementing mitigations at the implementation stage of the interventions. This document would be reviewed and upgraded to meet the requirements of the REDD+ during its readiness phase.

2b.5. Safeguards for REDD+

The Safeguards would be promoted and supported for REDD-plus activities. It is an integral part of the ESMF, and the ESMF will contain specific sections on indigenous peoples and/or minority, disenfranchised and/or marginalized groups; and, issues such as eviction of land or limitations in access to goods, services, income, or employment.

Studies would be conducted to consider and address safeguards like “Actions to address the risks of reversals” (or unplanned emissions of GHG benefits, often referred to as considering non-permanence); and “Actions to reduce displacement of emissions” (often referred to as leakage these two safeguards in particular, since they may significantly change carbon benefits and options.)

Table 2b: Summary of REDD-plus Strategy Activities and Budget (or Results Framework)						
Main Activity	Activities or Sub-activities	Budget allocation in thousand (estimated cost in thousands)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
REDD+ Strategy Preparation & analysis of options	1.1.1 main activity Studies					
	Sub activity 1: Review of ESMF	15				15
	Sub activity 2: Actions to address the risks of reversals & identifying the existing & potential programs of micro-financing, capacity building, community physical infrastructure & forestation programs & collecting already conducted PRAs by these projects & programs by involving CBOs & measures needed to collaborate the REDD+ readiness phase with these programs such as drafting MoUs.		15			15
	Sub activity 3: Actions to reduce displacement of emissions through collaboration with related projects & programs		40			40
	Sub activity 4: Risk analysis	12				12
	Sub activity 5: Development of PC-1 for “Boundary demarcation in different regions by using GIS/RS & participatory		5			5

	techniques & Pilot forest land zoning system in one reserve forest area".					
	Sub activity 6: Development of PC-1 for "Mainstream REDD+ in Curriculum development and training courses"		5			5
	Sub activity 7: Measures needed to update and harmonize forest and forest-related policies such as agriculture and energy policies with mechanisms like REDD+ & developing incentive for forest conservation, for example, award prize from a set fund for best forest practices		10			10
	Sub activity 8: Preparation of land use planning guidelines for preparing plans at national, provincial, district & village levels		15			15
	Sub activity 9: PC-1 for developing forest certification and chain of custody standards		5			5
	1.2.1 Main activity: Strategy Development					
	Sub activity 1: Conducting study for strategy development.		35			35
	Sub activity 2: Study of strategy options		10			10
Total		27	115			142
Government (16% cost of risk analysis & 10% of Actions to reduce displacement of emissions)		2	4			6
FCPF		25	111			136
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)						

2c. REDD-plus Implementation Framework

2c.1. Institutional arrangements for REDD+ Implementation Framework & process for carrying out work-plan

As indicated in the institutional arrangement in Component 1a; restructuring of existing institutions and the establishment of new institutions at national and provincial levels to implement the R-PP is being undertaken step by step subject to national circumstances to fulfill key functions for REDD+ readiness and implementation. During the REDD+ readiness, consultation process will be undertaken to formulate the activities related to REDD+ that meets the needs of the communities. The steps being taken are as follows:

- National and Provincial Focal Points for REDD+ have been notified;
- NSC-REDD+ has been formed and so far its four meetings have been convened;
- Provincial REDD+ Management Committees have been formed in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir;
- Inspector General (Forests) office is providing technical support for REDD+ related activities;
- Following four working groups have been formed: (i) Governance and management of REDD+; (ii) Stakeholder engagement and safeguards; (iii) National Forest Monitoring System and MRV and (iv) Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation
- AJK and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province is in the process of negotiation with private sector for REDD+ initiatives
- RPP is being finalized, consultative, awareness raising and training workshops were conducted with the stakeholders including indigenous people, first draft was submitted to FCPF

Following key steps will be essential for strengthening the institutional arrangement & carrying out workplan:

- ❖ Establishment of National REDD+ Office
- ❖ Establishment of Provincial Grievances and Implementation Units
- ❖ Provincial REDD+ Management Committee will be formed in the Balochistan province. These committees existing in the other provinces will be reorganized to ensure participation of major stakeholders of REDD+.
- ❖ Provincial Coordination Committees already exist in 4 provinces. These will be formed in Gilgit Baltistan and AJK.
- ❖ Establishment of REDD+ Information Center
- ❖ Implementation of Readiness Preparedness activities, development of ToRs and hiring of consultants for the planned activities including development of REDD+ strategy, MRV, SIS etc.

- ❖ Formation of other necessary working Groups to ensure maximum participation of stakeholders and provide technical and administrative advices to the REDD+ offices;
- ❖ Enhance the role of Provincial Forest Departments to effectively implement the REDD+ in line with other local stakeholders

2c.2. Institutional arrangements for the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance redress mechanism is a process for receiving and facilitating resolution of queries and grievances from affected communities or stakeholders related to REDD-plus activities, policies or programs at the level of the community, district, province or country. In Pakistan existing feedback and grievance redress mechanisms is covered in (i) Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997; (ii) EIA Regulations (2000) to hear public concerns before launching development projects and (iii) Forest Acts amended by respective provinces have introduced provisions for legal cover of grievance mechanisms related to forestry sector.

Provincial REDD+ Management Committees would enhance stakeholder engagement and facilitate assessments of existing Feedback and Grievance Redress mechanisms at provincial and local levels. The Grievance and Implementation Unit will serve as secretariat for the Committee. The Committees will provide a platform for transparent information sharing, consultations with stakeholders, feedback and grievance redress mechanism to address any potential conflicts that may occur during Readiness and implementation of the R-PP. The complexity of issues and diversity of stakeholders especially those of forest dependent ethnic groups and local communities may lead to numerous questions, inquiries, and potentially grievances about the REDD-plus strategy or process. Such a mechanism will be available to stakeholders early in the R-PP implementation phase, in order to be ready to handle any request for feedback or complaint that stakeholders may have about Readiness activities. It will focus on flexible problem solving approaches to dispute resolution through options such as fact finding, dialogue, facilitation or mediation. The Grievance and Implementation Unit will conduct rapid assessment of existing formal & informal feedback and grievance redress mechanisms and develop a framework for the proposed feedback and submit periodic reports to the Committees. Chairman of the Provincial REDD+ Management Committees will conduct public hearing for disposal of the grievances, if necessary. If the dispute is not yet resolved than the case may be referred to the NSC-REDD+. During readiness phase of RPP, consultative workshops to mainstream REDD+ in relevant provincial policies related to REDD+ revenues as well as improving forest governance and to develop relevant regulatory frameworks would be conducted in all provinces

2c.3. Potential areas for piloting REDD+ strategy

Pakistan will develop national REDD+ strategy, which will articulate the necessary policies and other measures needed to reduce forestry related emissions. Potential areas for piloting REDD+ strategy are as follows:

Province / region	District	Forest type	Location
KP	Shangla	Moist temperate	Sheham Valley, Kanan Valley, Ulandar, Ajmeer, and Opal

KP	Swat	Moist temperate and Dry Temperate	Beshigram / Shinkoo, Dabargay Chel, Uthrorh Desan Valle, Anakar Valley, Kalam, Ranait, Bahrain, and Daral Valley
KP	Abbotabad	Moist temperate	Galiat area
KP	Mansehra	Dry temperate	Kaghan, Shogran, Kamal Ban, Dadar
KP	Kohistan		Palas, Kandia, Kaigah, Harban and Basha valleys
Punjab	DG Khan	Riverine Forest	Ghazi Ghat, Bela Forest
Punjab	Muzaffarghar	Riverine Forest	Taunsa wildlife sanctuary
Sindh	Sukkar	Riverine Forest	Andal Dal Riverine Forest, SK shahy Riverine Forest, Ali Pur Riverine Forest
Sindh	Ghotki	Riverine Forest	Keti shah forest, Panhwari forest, Bindi Dhareja forest, Qadrapur forest, Ketiabad forest, Ketiabad/ketishahu forest, Jahanpur forest, Sundrani forest, Ding forest.
Baluchistan	Zhob	Dry temperate (Chilghoza and Olive forests)	Wala Akram Forest, Sanga Number, Sapra Number, Nushtari, Kali Toi Babar, Shadi Zai, Ali Gud, Paozai. Ibrahim Khel Babar
Baluchistan	Shirani	Dry temperate (Chilghoza and Olive forests)	Jungle Session Gher Mashraqi, Jungle Session Gher Shamali, Sarkari Jungle Kapip Olive Jungle, Sarkari Jungle Matarhel, Behlol Harifal;
Baluchistan	Ziarat	Dry temperate (Juniper Forests)	Ziarat Valley (Ziarat, Kuch, Chuteer), Green Juniper, Doomari (Zaitoon), Zazervy (shang)
Gilgit Baltistan	Gilgit,	Dry temperate	Haramosh, , Nalter, Kargah, Bagrote, Chalt Chaprote, Juglote Sai,
Gilgit Baltistan	Astore	Dry temperate	Rama Astore
Gilgit Baltistan	Diamir	Dry temperate	Thak Babusar, Steel Tangir, Dodishal, Darael, Batogah Chilas, Fairy Meadows
AJK	Muzaffarbad	Moist temperate and scrub	Muzaffarbad
AJK	Neelum	Dry temperate	Neelum
AJK	Hattian	Moist temperate	Hattian (Some other districts like Rawlakot, Sudhnoti and Kotli were also identified which are missing. Rawalakot was on the basis of privately developed forests, Sudhnoti has severe deforestation and Kotli has chir pine severely affected by repeated forest fires.)

2c.4. Owners or users of forests under statutory or customary law

There are two main categories of forests i.e. state owned and private. The total state owned forests managed by the forest departments are 3.823 million ha, while the rest are privately owned. The private forestland has been classified as Guzara Forests, Communal Forests, Section 38 areas and Chos Act areas (MoE 2005). No carbon benefit is being claimed at present. It is imperative that carbon rights should be linked to land and forest tenure rights. Hence, the issue of ownership and tenure rights for all types of forest management would be resolved during the RPP readiness period.

Land tenure is an important aspect in implementation of REDD+ framework. Studies would be conducted during the readiness phase. Based on the studies the relevant measures would be proposed to the government for implementation.

2c.5. Institutions that have capacity and authority to plan, implement and monitor REDD-plus activities

In Pakistan the government departments have staff that needs capacity building for performing REDD+ activities. Following institutions can be involved for REDD+ planning, implementation and monitoring activities:

- Office of Inspector General (Forests), Climate Change Division
- Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar
- Pakistan Forestry Research Institute, Faisalabad
- Provincial Forest and Wild life Departments
- Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
- Pakistan Council of Science & industrial Research, Islamabad
- Provincial Agricultural Departments
- International NGOs like WWF, IUCN
- Regional NGOs like ICIMOD
- National/Provincial NGOs/RSPs like NRSP, TRDP etc.

Following would be authorized to participate in domestic and/or international transactions based on GHG emissions reductions following reductions in deforestation and/or forest degradation:

- National Focal Point REDD+, CCD, GoP
- National Focal Point UNFCCC, CCD, GoP

2c.6. Role of National Government

Climate Change Division, Government of Pakistan prepares the National policies, strategies and guidelines for approving, regulating and managing the domestic and/or international transactions based on GHG emissions reductions following reductions in deforestation and/or forest degradation. Furthermore, it endorses emission reduction projects as per guidelines. It monitors the implementation of these activities.

2c.7. Potential donors

Australia, DFID, EU, NORAD, SDC, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Islamic Development Bank are the potential donors supporting REDD+ initiatives. Most of the Co-financing from the federal and provincial government side would be in kind as technical and logistic support to the REDD+ activities in their respective areas.

2c.8. Benefiting Sharing Arrangements

Pakistan has approved model of benefit sharing established under trophy hunting programme which aims to conserve the propagation of endangered species of animals and auctioning of trophy hunting licenses for the animal species which have surpassed the threshold level. Eighty percent of the head money goes to the community for spending by them for their prioritized needs and 20% to the district government/forest department. This experience can be effectively replicated in developing financial mechanism for REDD+ benefit sharing arrangement. During the readiness

period detailed discussions would be held on benefit sharing arrangements for REDD+ under the working group on stakeholders engagement and safeguards

2c.9. Mechanisms to reconcile the carbon, land use, and emissions accounting with national monitoring system

National monitoring system will use technologies like GIS and remote sensing and will establish a national level forest carbon registry. This will maintain participation of stakeholders in the management of registry to ensure transparency and ensure compliance with REDD+ quality standards and social safeguards.

Forest carbon exists both within plants and within soil. Thus ownership rights to forest carbon needs to be defined in community forests where rights to ownership of the forests and the underlying land are separated. Working Group on national forest monitoring system and MRV will develop mechanisms to reconcile the carbon, land use, and emissions accounting of these interventions with the national monitoring system.

2c.10. Development of a national carbon tracking system or registry for REDD-plus

The MRV actions will be coordinated through the proposed registry. In this way problems of harmonizing system will be overcome at provincial level. Social and environmental standards for REDD+ will be defined and the registry will allow its enforcement. Working Group on national forest monitoring system and MRV will consider development of a national carbon tracking system or registry for REDD-plus activities and transactions mechanisms. As far as possible, biodiversity conservation will be measured and mapped by remote sensing techniques and would be included in the MRV system.

2c.11. Monitoring performance of implementation framework

The performance of implementation framework will be monitored through participatory monitoring system involving line agencies, NGOs and CBOs. The performance would be reported by the implementing partners to the Grievance and implementation Unit. There are no existing independent institutions with the capacity to monitor and verify information. This will be incorporated within monitoring system.

2c.12. Envisaged arrangements to comply with possible obligations under UNFCCC REDD-plus mechanism

It is expected that the envisaged arrangements will enable the country to comply with possible obligations under a future UNFCCC REDD-plus mechanism, e.g., with respect to reporting. Capacity building of stakeholders will enable them to comply with possible obligations.

2c.13. Checks & balances for ensuring transparency, accountability and equity

There are following four options under discussion. During readiness period detailed deliberations will be held and best option would be adopted which may ensure the transparency, accountability and equity:

- a. A market/project based architecture
- b. A system with national REDD+ funds outside national administration
- c. A national REDD+ fund organized under the national administration
- d. Conditional budget support

2c.14. Involvement of stakeholders for monitoring, assessment and review & institutional reforms

As discussed above participatory mechanism for monitoring, assessment and review will be adopted and for this guidelines would be developed during the readiness period. The required institutional and governance reforms for mainstreaming REDD+ would be identified during readiness period.

2c.15. Work plan

Activities	2 nd half of 2014	1 st half of 2015	2 nd half of 2015	1 st half of 2016	2 nd half of 2016	1 st half of 2017	2 nd half of 2017
Finalize ToRs for conducting studies on resource mobilization strategy, benefit sharing mechanism, MRV & national monitoring system							
Conduct studies							
Drafting of manuals & guidelines for REDD+ implementation framework at national, provincial, district & local levels.							

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Piloting of REDD+	Feasibility studies		75			75
	Resource mobilization strategy			15		15
	Development of benefit sharing mechanism		15			15
	Establishment of MRV system	40	100			140
	Institutionalization of REDD+ Pilots			70		70

Manuals and guidelines	Preparation of manuals & guidelines for REDD+ implementation framework at national, provincial, district & local levels			30	20	50
	Printing of manuals and guidelines				15	15
Total		40	190	115	35	380
Government (33% cost of Development of benefit sharing mechanism & 42% cost of manuals & guidelines for REDD+ implementation framework at national, provincial, district & local levels)		0	5	20	1	26
FCPF		40	185	95	34	354
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)						

2d. Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD-plus Implementation

2d.1. ESMF Preparation

Irrespective of the business as usual scenario or the REDD+ activities implemented during both the Readiness Preparation, as well as during the REDD+ Implementation, social and environmental impacts do and will continue to occur. Depending on the perspective of the stakeholder making the assessment, impacts can be considered negative or positive, or be negative to one stakeholder/group, whilst another stakeholder/group experiences it as positive.

All development projects need to conduct environmental impact assessment prior to their commencement as defined in the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997. The underlying objective of this provision is to provide environmental safeguard to the communities likely to be impacted negatively from any such development intervention. The projects being conducted with funding from a national NGO Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund has an inbuilt mechanism of conducting social and environmental impact assessment. The guidelines of environmental impact assessment developed by Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency and guidelines for social and environmental impact assessment developed by the NGO Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) will be reviewed to develop guidelines for REDD+ activities.

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will consist of a manual or guiding document and backup software to link transmission of the social and environmental impacts to the registry at the national level by inputs from the provincial grievance and implementation units. An ESMF is a product of social and environmental impact assessments that provides a framework to examine the issues and impacts associated with REDD+ activities, or relevant policies/regulations that may occur in the future but are uncertain or not known at the present time.

The ESMF should give special consideration to livelihoods, rights (including those of Indigenous Peoples and other traditional forest-dependent communities), the special protection of vulnerable groups, biodiversity, cultural heritage, gender, institutional capacity assessment, etc. It should include a mechanism for monitoring implementation of the Framework so that the public can participate in the monitoring processes. Depending on the status of readiness in the country, the ESMF can be applied to pilots, to identify gaps and build capacity for application in the implementation phase. During preparation of the REDD-plus strategy key gender concerns should be analyzed to manage any potential gender-based risks and to promote equal benefits and opportunities for social groups, including women's, men's and youth groups, during implementation of the REDD-plus strategy. The ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines, and procedures to assess potential environmental and social impacts and risks, and contains measures to reduce, mitigate, and/or offset adverse environmental and social impacts and enhance positive impacts and opportunities of said projects, activities, or policies/regulations.

Stakeholder inputs in ESMF Preparation

ESMF would be finalized during the readiness period after holding detailed discussions and consultations in the light of findings of review of guidelines already developed in Pakistan. Stakeholders inputs would be taken at national, provincial and district levels. These would be coordinated by working group on stakeholders' engagement and safeguards. It will enable the decision makers to examine the impacts of the REDD+ activities or strategies/policies that are being considered. This will make it possible to balance and rank the trade-offs which are bound to arise. Avoiding all impacts of any choice to be made, or aim for only positive impacts for all, is not

realistic. A choice between options is basically a judgment of the severity or gravity of the various impacts, whereby even the best option will still have impacts; positive and negative. The ESMF is merely an instrument to map all impacts, manage them in an informed manner, and avoid the most unwanted impacts; it provides a framework to address the key environmental and social issues associated with the implementation of Pakistan's preferred REDD+ strategy. Based on the feedback and inputs from received from the stakeholders, capacity building needs would be assessed. These needs would be met through subsequent capacity building training workshops and their follow up meetings.

The ESMF will include management feedback loops. This feedback loop makes sure that lessons that are learned as time moves forward are resulting in a fine tuning of the implementation of the REDD+ Strategy. The Safeguards will be an integral part of the ESMF, and the ESMF will contain specific sections on indigenous peoples and/or minority, disenfranchised and/or marginalized groups; and, issues such as eviction of land or limitations in access to goods, services, income, or employment. In addition, the ESMF will have its own stakeholder engagement procedures and dispute resolution framework.

In terms of engagement of all stakeholders, the ESMF will take the outcome of the stakeholder mapping exercise into consideration, and give specific consideration to the protection of special and/or vulnerable groups of stakeholders. An assessment will be made of the capacity required to develop, implement, and administer the ESMF and potential shortfalls will be remedied with a capacity development trajectory.

The existing ESMF developed by the PPAF contains potential environmental and social impacts of natural resource management, community physical infrastructure related interventions implemented through CBOs and risks, measures to reduce, mitigate, and/or offset adverse environmental and social impacts.

2d.2. Guidelines for ToR for Social and Environmental Impact Study

The REDD+ strategic options aims to contribute to reducing GHGs emissions and poverty reduction, and to enhancing economic growth through the sustainable and equitable management of forests while increasing forest carbon stocks. Implementation of these options will be involved indigenous peoples and local communities, and women as much as possible. Nevertheless, in spite of the positive results expected with regard to the fight against climate change, the launch of a new program could have negative impacts on the environment and on indigenous peoples and local communities. It is therefore necessary to conduct a Social and environmental impact assessment in order to assess the positive and negative impacts that could be generated in the implementation of REDD+ strategic options. Social and environmental impact assessment must therefore adopt a participative process that informs the finalization of strategic options and occurs before the implementation of REDD. This process should focus on the implications for the most vulnerable groups, particularly the forest-dependent people, and indigenous people, and other poor or marginalized groups.

Pakistan has an environmental protection act, as well as rules, regulations and guidelines for conducting detailed environmental impact assessments and initial environmental examinations. Social and environmental impact assessment should comply with the World Bank's safeguard policies and should also consider the principles deriving from existing rules and regulations of Pakistan, including international agreements ratified by the government, as well as international practices and protocols protecting the rights of citizens, particularly with regard to impacts on their environment, traditional rights and access to natural resources. The ToRs for social and environmental impact study are at Annex XI.

2d.3. Consultative & training workshops

The Consultative & training workshops would be for 2-3 days, conducted at the federal as well as provincial levels so that the stakeholders at federal, provincial and district levels could participate. The main topics to be covered in the workshop would include: Need of environmental impact assessment prior to commencement of a project as defined in the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997; potential environmental and social issues and impacts of REDD+ related activities; mitigation options of these impacts; guidelines of environmental impact assessment developed by Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency and guidelines for social and environmental impact assessment developed by the NGO PPAF; ESMF: a manual or guiding document of principles, rules, guidelines, and procedures to assess potential environmental and social impacts and risks, measures to reduce, mitigate, and/or offset adverse environmental and social impacts and enhance positive impacts and opportunities of REDD+ related projects, activities, or policies/regulations and backup software to link transmission of the social and environmental impacts to the registry at the national level by inputs from the provincial grievance and implementation units, special consideration to livelihoods, rights (including those of Indigenous Peoples and other traditional forest-dependent communities), the special protection of vulnerable groups, biodiversity, cultural heritage, gender, institutional capacity assessment, etc. The goal is to provide environmental safeguard to the communities likely to be impacted negatively from any REDD+ related intervention.

Need based training workshops on various aspects of REDD+ safeguards as per Annex-1 of Cancun Agreement will be organized at national, provincial and local levels.

2d.4. Consultative & training workshops

The PPAF has indicated to provide assistance in social mobilization of local communities all over Pakistan and necessary data that would be helpful for socio-economic studies. With the assistance of the PPAF such studies would be conducted.

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Social and Environmental Impact Assessment	Social and Environmental Management Framework and Plan Preparation	13	8			21
Printing of SESA Documents	Social and Environmental Management Framework		3			3
	Social and Environmental Management Plan		3			3
Workshops	Consultative and training workshops on Social and Environmental Management Framework and Plan preparation (25% of cost for provincial offices, 40% for local line agencies & 35% for local-level consultations with CBOs)	30	10			40

Total	43	24			67
Government (10% cost of Consultative and training workshops on Social and Environmental Management Framework and Plan preparation)	3	1			4
FCPF	40	23			63
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)					

Component 3: Develop a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level

3.1. Historical data on drivers of deforestation and degradation & other REDD+ Activities

According to Landsat-based assessment of forest cover change, the annual rate of deforestation in natural forests was estimated at 27,000 ha, which is regarded as the official figure. However, other organizations report different figures as they use widely different definitions of forests and methodologies for monitoring of forests. For example, the NCS reported deforestation of 7,000 to 9,000 ha per annum resulting in annual decline of 0.2% forest cover in the 1980s. FAO reported deforestation of 39,000 ha per year in the 1990s in Pakistan.

Notwithstanding the authenticity of different data, the declining trend is obvious. Forest cover per capita is declining due to increase in human population as well as deforestation. However, at the same time the tree cover on farmlands has increased significantly. The 2004 Survey Report (FSMP 1992 and the Survey of Trees on Farmlands conducted by the office of the IGF, 2004) showed an increase in all parameters of tree cover including a 3.86% increase in standing volume on farmlands in the country including AJK and Northern Areas in the ten years between the two studies. The area equivalent to block plantation has increased from 466,000 ha to 781,000 ha at the rate of 6.76% per annum; 3.37% of farmland area or 0.888% of the land area of Pakistan has trees. All provinces except Sindh have registered a positive trend in farm forestry. The results of both surveys are shown in the Table below.

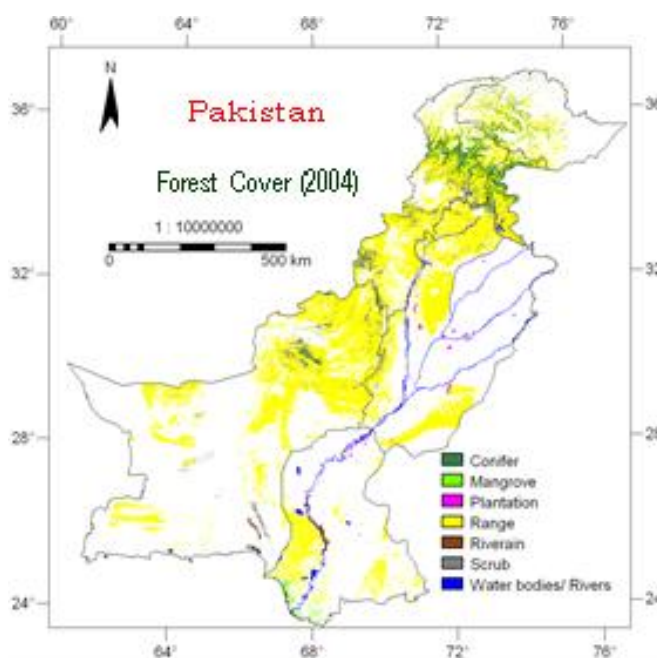


Table: Increase in growing stock of trees on farmlands (1992-2004) (FSMP, 1992)

Year	Total no. of trees (million)	Standing volume (million m ³)	Volume density (m ³ /ha)	Tree density (trees/ha)
1992	331	70	3.63	20.5
2004	554	97	4.91	25
<i>Annual % increment</i>	6.37	3.86	3.52	2.20

Significant increase took place in the growing stock on farmlands i.e. from 3 million m³ to 18 million m³ in ten years in Balochistan where total farm area is 2.38 million ha. Linear and block plantations have also been established, mainly for shade and fuelwood, with expansion in the irrigation system for agriculture in the eastern districts of Balochistan during this period.

Tree cover in rangeland is typically low but due to the extent of rangeland the amount of carbon stored or to be enhanced is considerable. The National Rangeland Policy provides for the protection of critical areas of rangeland (such as watersheds and eroded areas) and alternative uses such as improved silvo-pastoral systems and agroforestry that combined can greatly increase the amount of woody biomass which can then be reported under REDD+.

The demand for forest products far exceeds the current level of sustainable domestic supplies. Total wood demand was 43.76 million m³ in 2002-2003, out of which timber constituted 12.23 million m³ and fuelwood 31.52 million m³. The increase from 1992 to 2003 is based on annual growth of 2.1%. Sustainable supply (annual growth rate) is only 14.40 million m³. Thus, there is a gap of 29.36 million m³ in demand and supply, which is mainly being met mainly by overexploiting the forest resources and partly through import of paper products and timber. The key challenge, however, is high demand of wood for fuel. Currently, the management approach focuses on extraction of resources with almost no management input and investment in production.

3.2. Proposed approach to establish a reference scenario

Assessment and monitoring of forests and land uses in the past were conducted at national level by employing medium resolution satellite data (Landsat ETM+ and SPOT). Government of Pakistan followed a standard methodological framework for forest monitoring during preparation of Forestry Sector Master Plan in 1992 and national forest assessment in 2004 as described in 3, 2a and 2b. In order to establish national REL / RL, the approved standard methodologies will be used to meet the additional requirements as adopted by UNFCCC COPs, SBSTAs and Cancun agreement.

It has been decided by the Parties of the UNFCCC that a Reference Emission Level (REL) or Reference Level (RL) has to be established for countries that want to participate in a REDD+ mechanism that is foreseen to be part of a future climate regime. However, to date there is limited guidance from the UNFCCC how these REL/RL need to be established except for UNFCCC Decisions 12/CP.17, part II (“Modalities for forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels”); and, rules for the determination of a Forest Management Reference Level (FMRL) for Annex I countries for use under Article 3.4 of the Kyoto Protocol in the 2nd commitment period. The approach agreed¹ for the establishment of a Forest Management Reference Level (FMRL) for Annex I countries has been used to guide the work related to the establishment of the REL/RL. In that decision, the following elements are required to be taken into account when establishing the FMRL by Annex I Parties:

- (a) removals or emissions as shown in greenhouse gas inventories and relevant historical data (in this case national GHG inventories and National Communications etc.);
- (b) age-class structure of plantations and land use change drivers;
- (c) activities already undertaken (in this case REDD+ activities);
- (d) projected activities or net emission/removal profiles under a business as usual scenario;
- (e) continuity with the way activities have been treated/accounted for in the past (see (a)); and,

¹ Agreed by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP), agreed by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its sixth session (COP/MOP6) that was held in Cancun, Mexico in 2010.

- (f) the need to exclude removals from accounting in accordance with decision 16/CMP.1.

That decision refers to the “factoring out” of:

- (i) elevated carbon dioxide concentrations above their pre-industrial level;
- (ii) indirect nitrogen deposition; and,
- (iii) the dynamic effects of age structure resulting from activities and practices before the reference year.

In addition, the COP/MOP was invited to consider how emissions and removals from “force majeure” (extraordinary occurrences whose severity is beyond the control of, and not materially influenced by a Party) needed to be dealt with. Decision 2/CMP.6 further provides guidelines for the submission of information to demonstrate that the elements outlined above indeed have been taken into consideration. This has also been used as input for this component. All of the above resulted in a list of information that is required for calculating a REL/RL as follows:

- I. General description of current situation:
 - A. historic and current forest-related data and information, including species age class structure
 - B. pools and gases included and excluded in the calculations, and consistency of in/exclusion
 - C. activities undertaken to:
 - 1. Reduce emissions from deforestation;
 - 2. Reduce emissions from forest degradation;
 - 3. Conserve forest carbon stocks;
 - 4. Sustainably manage forests;
 - 5. Enhance forest carbon stocks;
- II. Projections: base data and information used for establishing the REL/RL:
 - A. Approaches, methods and models used
 - 1. Description
 - 2. Transparency and consistency
 - B. Business as usual projection up to 2020
 - C. Policies affecting the sector
 - 1. Description of policies
 - 2. How policies are taken into account in the construction of the REL/RL
 - D. Historical and assumed harvesting rates, including harvested wood products
 - E. (Anticipated) disturbances in the context of force majeure
 - F. Factoring out
- III. Relation with previously reported values and other sources of information

For each of these items data requirements have to be determined and that needs to be matched with data and information availability. However, most aspects of forest reference (emission) levels still need to be determined through consultation with relevant stakeholders. The below list indicates aspects for which some agreement has been reached as well as others for which design considerations are given:

- The definition of forest for the purpose of REDD+ reporting still needs to be finalized. Different definitions may be developed for different ecosystems due to the large variety in ecological conditions throughout Pakistan.
- Carbon pools included in the RELs and RLs will initially be limited to above-ground biomass. As more information becomes available, for instance from field assessments stored in the NFMS (Component 4a), other carbon pools may be incorporated, possibly stratified by forest type, as RELs and RLs are periodically updated and as suggested in Decision 12/CP.17 paragraph 10.
- The reference period for RELs is suggested to be 20 years, spanning 1990 to 2010. Due to the inconsistency in existing forest cover maps, a reclassification using Landsat TM type imagery is being considered, with at least three assessments made over the reference period (e.g. 1990 – 2000 – 2010). Projection from the baseline is expected to be 10 years.
- RLs will be constructed for enhancement of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and conservation of forest carbon stocks. Projections will likely be for 10 years and be based on ecological information (e.g. site quality, growth rates), management plans and other relevant sources of information.
- After initial construction, both RELs and RLs will be periodically re-assessed using information from the NFMS (see Component 4a) and other sources such as population and socio-economic data and national and provincial land use plans.
- All Forest Land in Pakistan will be considered as Managed Land, including sub-alpine forests, and therefore be covered by RELs and/or RLs.
- All Forest Land will be stratified by forest type, resulting in approximately nine strata. For each of these strata RELs and/or RLs will be developed. Jointly these RELs/RLs will be composited to make up the national REL and RL. Given that forest management is based at the provincial level, composite baselines will be made for each province, based on the prevalence of forest types in each province.
- Development and updating of RELs and RLs will be performed in a GIS environment to enable complex analyses and to facilitate linkage with other elements of the National REDD+ Program such as the NFMS.

The REL/RL will be considered while formulating National REDD+ strategy. In order to be able to make projections regarding emissions and removals from REDD+ activities, a number of components need to be analysed. These include, but may not be limited to:

- Methods and models used to make projections, including those related to future harvesting levels
- Policies (this is also linked with component 2b: REDD strategy)
- Information related to REDD+ activities
- Pakistan's first and second communication to UNFCCC

RELs will be generated by following the IPCC principles i.e. Transparency, Consistency, Completeness, Accuracy and Comparability. Development of emission factors, reducing uncertainties and data propagation will be followed by 2006 IPCC Green Practice Guidelines.

3.3. National circumstances that might adjust the proposed reference level

A national document titled “land Cover Atlas of Pakistan” has been prepared by Pakistan Forest Institute, covering all the provinces, federating units, Islamabad capital territory and other regions under the control of federal government. So this document may provide the base line to be used to establish RELs.

The reference level will define the expected or business as usual (BAU) level of CO₂ emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The baseline reference emission levels will guide in measuring future emission levels resulting from a specific activity. In developing the RELs, RLs, baselines and projections, the following national circumstances for Pakistan will be considered:

- Pakistan developed and submitted first and second communication to UNFCCC
- A lot of CDM projects were implemented that involved calculations of emission reductions
- National REL shall be developed from the data received from all provinces including GB, FATA and AJK. However, for interim period, sub-national REL shall be applicable for the sake of REDD+ implementation. The Government of Pakistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir both may accept the RELs, RLs, baselines and projections. Reference levels for Pakistan may be got approved from AJK government also.
- Parts of Pakistan are prone to earthquakes, especially the mountainous northern provinces. Earthquakes cause direct damage to forests but especially relief efforts that involve urgent works to make isolated areas accessible can cause damage to forests. The extent of such damages will be assessed when and where relevant and incorporated in updated reference (emission) levels and projections.
- In a study of Asia Least-Cost Greenhouse Abatement for Asia (ALGAS) in 1998 conducted by Consultant Hagler Bailly, overall carbon emissions from different sectors including forestry and agriculture were noted.

The set of national circumstances is going to be the topic of consultations with relevant stakeholders and it is likely to be updated on the basis of the outcome of these consultations. Preparation of the RELs, RLs, baselines and projections; its institutional set up and capacity building requirements will be identified and the work would be coordinated by Working Group on National Forest Monitoring System and MRV.

3.4. Updating and linkages with drivers and the monitoring systems

RELs will initially be developed for the period 2014 – 2024, with a projection of 10 years into the future. RLs are likewise developed with a 10 year projection. It is foreseen that the RELs and RLs will be updated regularly to reflect new developments and conditions; synchrony with National Communications to the UNFCCC is foreseen such that:

- Updates take place every 4 years, with the current set of RELs/RLs being used for the upcoming National Communication, etc.
- Updates coincide with a new land use categorization, where relevant.
- A single REL/RL applies to a REDD+ eligible activity being applied on Forest Land during a reporting cycle. Updates in REL/RL coincide with any changes in eligible activity applied on an area of Forest Land.
- Assessments of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and socio-economic forecasts are likely to be updated in preparation for National Communications so these can then be used for updating RELs/RLs.

- The full set of newly determined RELs/RLs will be communicated with the international community as suggested by Decision 12/CP.17, paragraphs 9 and 13. It is suggested that they will be incorporated in the National Communications, if deemed feasible.

3.5. Institutional arrangements

The national locus of the development, maintenance and updating of RELs and RLs will possibly be with the OIGF. Due to its advanced nature and requirement for specialized training, analysis and interpretation of satellite imagery probably will need to be centralized as well. However, it is expected that provincial forestry authorities may contribute significantly to the development of RELs and RLs of individual forest types that are more prevalent in their jurisdictional areas, accounting for regional socio-economic conditions.

Pakistan is a member of the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD). ICIMOD is actively supporting REDD+ and development of RELs/RLs within its member states and it is expected that Pakistan will adopt relevant ICIMOD guidance on RELs/RLs, which would foster uniformity and comparability of RELs/RLs among the states of the Hindu-Kush-Himalayas where ICIMOD operates.

Asia Least-Cost Greenhouse Abatement for Asia (ALGAS) in 1998 was conducted by Consultant Hagler Bailly. Applied System Analysis Division, Atomic Energy Commission has carried out some studies on carbon emissions from forests in 2008. Global Change Impact Study Center (GCISC), Pakistan conducted such studies for livestock and agriculture sector in 2009. The Sustainable Land Management Programme, Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar and GCISC have done some work on spatial disaggregation of changes in forest cover. GCISC Developed National Response Strategy to combat Impacts of Climate Change on forests of Pakistan. Past climate change trends and future scenarios of different forest types and forest carbon stock was discussed in the report. Reference levels for potential REDD+ provinces would also be developed during the readiness period. In addition to the above mentioned institutions, Pakistan Forest Institute and IUCN may be the potential institutes for such work.

3.6. Capacity building

Current capacity for analysis of satellite imagery, forestry information management, socio-economic analysis and projection is available in Pakistan, but none of it is specific to the development of RELs/RLs. At provincial level capacity is scarce or unavailable for most of the required skills. Capacity needs to be built both in terms of institutional capacity to development and maintain RELs and RLs, projections, assessment of drivers and linkages to other REDD+ components such as the NFMS, as well as staff capacity to execute the various tasks. In terms of institutional capacity to support the development and maintenance of RELs/RLs it would be fair to assume that all required physical infrastructure needs to be newly acquired. For this purpose computer hardware, software, field equipment for sampling etc, laboratory facilities for calculation of GHG emissions, etc would be required. A study would be conducted during readiness period to identify such needs. The required items would be procured/outsourced during REDD+ implementation phase.

Non-state participating actors likewise have a widely varying degree of institutional and staff capacity. In order to facilitate their *full and effective participation* in tasks such as local-level assessment of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation a full-blown capacity building needs assessment would be undertaken, followed by a process of actual capacity building.

Capacity building in development of methodology and implementation of methodologies on the ground are the main aspects to be covered.

3.7. FCPF support

For the development and implementation of the RELs/RLs, the following activities will be undertaken for which support from the FCPF is sought:

- National stakeholder consultation process to define the characteristics of the RELs/RLs and the processes to construct and maintain them. A series of technical workshops at national and provincial level to define processes and procedures for REL/RL development and maintenance.
- Study into national circumstances and their ramifications for RELs/RLs, specific to national and provincial (socio-economic) or ecological conditions.
- Capacity building needs assessment for all aspects of institutional and human capacity required for the development and maintenance of RELs/RLs, both within government and other agencies, as well as in relevant civil society organizations and NGOs.
- Acquire infrastructure for the development and maintenance of RELs/RLs at national level: servers, computers, software, office equipment, etc. A study would be conducted during readiness period to identify such needs. The required items would be procured/outsourced during REDD+ implementation phase.
- Acquire satellite imagery for three time periods for the establishment of initial RELs by forest type and provincial composite and national aggregate RELs, for initial use. After development of Lab. Set up, lab analysis reports results would also be added in the information received from remote sensing to get a better picture. In this regard, a need of collaboration with some international agencies or hiring some international experts may come after the study.
- To generate RELs, A special provincial technical working groups comprising of experts like GIS specialists, Carbon accounting expert and statistician would be constituted.
- Mostly Land sat 30 m resolution image maybe be used nationally with High resolution imageries (Where ever available) for validation. Reference year will be 2003. And reference period will be 10 years. At least three time intervals will be considered.
- Occasionally SPOT and hyper spectral Satellite images can be used for calculating above and below ground biomass which will be obtained and analyzed during the REDD+ readiness process. Suitable satellite image and processing tools for calculating carbon contents of the soil other than the below and above ground biomass will be identified during the REDD+ readiness phase.

3.8. Work plan

Activities	2nd half of 2014	1st half of 2015	2nd half of 2015	1st half of 2016	2nd half of 2016	1st half of 2017	2nd half of 2017
<i>Finalize ToRs for conducting studies</i>							
<i>Conduct studies</i>							
<i>Drafting & printing of manuals & guidelines</i>							
<i>Capacity Building in calculation of carbon stock, GIS, remote sensing and ground truthing</i>							

Table 3: Summary of National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a forest Reference level and Budget						
Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Establishing REL/RL	Analysis of historic & forest related data or information into species age class structures		100			100
	Modeling/estimation & statistical projections of emissions/removals		150			150
	Capacity Building in calculation of carbon stock, GIS, remote sensing and ground truthing and Field Verification of emissions/removals	100	100	50		250
	Infrastructure needs for sampling of forest resources & GHG calculation, RELs, RLs etc.		10			10
Manuals and guidelines	Preparation of <i>manuals & guidelines</i>			4	4	8
	Printing of manuals and guidelines				3	3
Total		100	360	54	7	521
Government (40% cost of Infrastructure needs for sampling of forest resources & GHG calculation, RELs, RLs etc. & 25% of manuals & guidelines)			4	1	1	6
FCPF		100	356	53	6	515
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)						

Component 4: Design Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards

4a. National Forest Monitoring System

4a.1. Purpose of the NFMS

The NFMS will form the central repository of all information pertaining to the National REDD+ Program, including both biophysical data on forest and Forest Land resources, emission and removal of greenhouse gases and operational aspects related to the implementation of eligible activities. The objectives of NFMS will include

a) the national forest monitoring system for emissions and removals of greenhouse gases due to avoided deforestation and forest degradation, enhancement of forest carbon stocks, conservation and sustainable management of forests; and b) a system for providing information on how safeguards are being addressed throughout the implementation of REDD-plus activities. It will also provide implementation support to enable all of the required elements of monitoring, measurement, reporting and verification as defined by the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, as well a set of additional functions that complement the implementation of the National REDD+ Program and other State functions related to forest and Forest Land management and socio-economic development of the provinces. All types of eligible activities will be monitored, including those registered activities that take place on rangeland classified as Forest Land for the purpose of reporting to the UNFCCC.

4a.2. Design criteria for the NFMS

The design of the NFMS will be based on guidance provided by the UNFCCC, IPCC and other sources of information. The following aspects will be adopted or incorporated, taking note that discussions are still ongoing at national and provincial levels:

- All five eligible activities will (potentially) be applied in Pakistan.
- All Forest Land will be monitored with the NFMS, irrespective of the presence of projects implementing eligible activities. Rangeland areas that are protected for environmental purposes (e.g. desertification control, erosion control, watershed protection) leading to perennial woody vegetation may be included as Forest Land for the purpose of reporting to the UNFCCC. Similarly, tree groves, plantations of fruit trees, agroforestry areas and linear road and canal plantations may be included in the Forest Land reporting category.
- Accounting for land use category conversion will be included in the NFMS. It is expected that the land use categorization will be updated every four years to coincide with submission of a new National Communication to the UNFCCC; biennial updates will be made for areas that are subject to major developments or changes in land use or forest management. Land

use categorization will apply Approach 3 as defined by the 2003 IPCC Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF; see Component 3 for more details.

- Information collection, analysis and reporting are aimed for at Tier 2 for the most dynamic carbon pools for each forest type, with a progression in future years towards Tier 3 for selected areas / conditions / pools. Key category assessment to identify relevant carbon pools will be undertaken for each forest type. Non-key categories will be included using any available national data or with Tier 1 global estimates, but no separate data collection protocol will be developed for these pools. The only greenhouse gas considered will be CO₂, except where other gases are relevant such as in coastal and (montane) wetlands.
- Data collection methodology and protocols will be developed for all forest types and forest resource utilization patterns. Both IPCC forest biomass estimation methods will be supported, as relevant to the local conditions. The “gain-loss” method will be applied where there is substantial anthropogenic influence on the forest, such as grazing, collection of NTFPs and fuelwood and illegal logging (e.g. forest degradation conditions); the “stock-change” method will be applied in conditions of natural or assisted regeneration (e.g. plantations, sustainable forest management, Reserved Forest).
- The National Forest Inventory will assess forest properties on State forest land. For estimation of biomass on non-state forest land the respective forest owners are required to assess and report forest properties. The National Forest Inventory will develop standard emission factors to aid in this process on non-state forest land.
- Field measurements of forest properties will be complemented by satellite image information. The specific procedures for satellite image interpretation need to be developed for individual forest types to account for their diverse environmental conditions (e.g. cloud cover, steep slopes, sparse vegetation, leaf shedding seasonality).
- The NFMS is expected to provide all relevant information for the National GHG Inventory on Forest Land, automatically generating required reports from information contained in the system.
- The NFMS will use information from satellite imageries and other remote sensing data by using GIS techniques for efficient monitoring of forest information for REDD+ activities.

4a.3. Proposed Methodology for calculating Forest and Land use type change and emission & removal of CO₂ from Forests

Forest Department of Punjab and SLMP mostly uses Landsat and SPOT imageries to monitor forest and land use type change. As it involves cost of purchasing and analyzing the satellite imageries, so, studies of only limited areas have been conducted. However, Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar has prepared a land use Atlas of Pakistan based on satellite data. This would need updating of data by purchasing recent imageries.

For calculating forests and land use type change and emission & removal of CO₂ from Forests the IPCC methodology for tier 2 level will be used which needs data on area of forest and carbon density in forest areas. Same methodology should be used across the country.

Major data requirements include:

1. medium resolution satellite data- spot 5
2. carbon inventory in different forest types/strata using nested plot approach
3. biomass/carbon tables and allometric equations/BEFs

4. Permanent sample plots for monitoring..GPS coordinates
5. Monitoring at 3 years interval.

Where ever possible the IPCC approach 3 (change detection with spatial analysis) will be adopted to generate activity data and RELs. Local communities would be trained and involved in the ground truthing of satellite based data and maps.

For taking field level data Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises would be conducted by involving local community based organizations, women and indigenous groups, Forest resource users at the community level. These would also be involved in the ground truthing of satellite based data.

4a.4. Shortcomings in the use of Methodology for calculating Forest and Land use type change and emission & removal of CO₂ from Forests

Use of different methodologies has created discrepancies in the analysis of deforestation and demarcation of forest area. The causes include:

- No regular set of methodologies for the country;
- use of satellite data of different seasons and years; type of remote sensing imagery, its resolution and method of calculation. For more accuracy in calculating below ground biomass, hyper-spectral satellite images and aerial photography are required, but more cost is required, so, these are not used.
- If one agency or department has purchased the data, mostly it is not ready to share it with the other departments.
- Ground-truthing of the satellite based data and maps is also a problem because of cost involved and security risks, Mostly in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA. Ground truthing of mountainous and sandy areas is also very time consuming because of limited access of road network. If it is done, it is not according to the international standards.

4a.5. Development of the NFMS (Criteria, Process & how the system will address forest land use change, carbon stock change assessment)

The methodology of National Forest Monitoring is lacking in Pakistan. Therefore, development of the NFMS will take place in phases – following the suggestion of the COP in Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 73 – with a tentative schedule as below. The table at the end of this section gives on overview of current capacity for major elements of the NFMS and the near-term and long-term capacity objectives for a successful and effective operation of the NFMS.

Phase 1, 2014-2015: Design, piloting and capacity building

- Development of data collection methodology, standard protocols and procedures for measurement and monitoring of forest resource utilization (e.g. logging, collection of non-timber forest products, fuelwood usage), with testing in pilot REDD+ projects. Both IPCC forest biomass assessment methodologies of “gain-loss” and “stock-change” will be supported to be applied under specific conditions of forest status and forest resource utilization.

- Design of the NFMS core functionality, accommodating provincial mandates on forest management, the variety in forest tenure arrangement and participation in the National REDD+ Program, and integration of field measurements of forest properties and other sources of information such as satellite remote sensing. Including provisions for monitoring of NRP and intervention effectiveness and procedures for Quality Assessment.
- Capacity building at different levels on a variety of topics, such as:
 - Forest inventory design and implementation
 - Interpretation of satellite imagery for forest resource assessment
 - Information collection, management and analysis, including quality control and reporting.

Phase 2, 2015-2016: NFMS implementation, enhancement and capacity building

- Implementation of the NFMS at the central level and at provincial levels. Satellite image interpretation will be centralized, but subject to inputs from provincial levels (such as in the establishment of land use categories for reporting). Forest land use change will be identified by taking the time series satellite imageries and other remote sensing data and analyzing this data by using techniques like GIS. The maps and reports developed through this process will be passed through ground truthing process. In this process staff of Forest Department at District level and local community activists will be trained and their services will be used for ground truthing of the data. The data will be forwarded to the central repository maintained in the office of IG (Forests), Climate Change Division, GoP.
- Operational status of Forest Land assessment, including periodic updates and linking with available field measurements and satellite image information for biomass estimation. Assessment of estimated forest biomass against the sub-national and national FREL or FRL.
- Development of information analysis procedures, procedures for Quality Control, reporting mechanisms.
- Development of linkages between the NFMS and other forestry information systems, with specific reference to informing the forestry and general land use policy process.
- Tracking of implementation of eligible activities country-wide.
- Progressive roll-out of forest inventory procedures in all ecological zones.
- Enhanced capacity building on information collection, management and analysis, including quality control and reporting.

Phase 3, 2017-18 – onwards: Full operation of the NFMS, with performance-based carbon assessment

In this last phase the NFMS will be fully operational. Changes will be made according to emergent requirements from the UNFCCC or from experiences gained through operation of the NFMS. For carbon stock change assessment, data obtained from Remote Sensing and GIS would be used and it would be collated with the carbon assessment Lab. results of samples taken from forest resources.

4a.6. Technological options and choice of methods to be used for measuring, reporting and verifying carbon stock changes

Combination of ground-based inventories, remote sensing data, GIS technology, carbon assessment Lab. results of samples taken from forest resources and other approaches will be used for measuring, reporting and verifying carbon stock changes. Current and projected features and capacity for major NFMS elements is as follows:

Table 4.1: Current and projected features and capacity for major NFMS elements

Major elements	Time frame		
	Current	Near-term, phase 1+2	Long-term, phase 3
Land use categorization	Eight land capability classes defined and the whole area of Pakistan categorized with respect to these classes.	Active participation in national land use categorization and full sub-classification on Forest Land, using IPCC Approach 3.	Periodic re-assessment of Forest Land sub-classification. Full assessment of Forest Land sub-category transfers.
Deforestation assessment	Partly being conducted by Climate Change Division, Pakistan Council for Research on Water Resources, SUPARCO, IUCN and SLMP.	Not relevant; part of land use categorization.	Not relevant; part of land use categorization.
Forest degradation assessment		Sampling approach based on high-resolution optical satellite imagery to assess degradation, specifically in relation to field data collection in relevant areas.	Sampling approach as before, focusing on "hot spots" that have been identified from previous assessments.
National Forest Inventory	Conducted by Climate Change Division.	Fully operational in most state-owned forests.	Fully operational in all state-owned forests.
Emission factor assessment	Carbon data not commonly assessed in current forest inventory protocols. Few academic studies exist.	Key category assessment for carbon pools completed for major forest types. Emission factors for use outside of state-owned forests developed for major forest types.	Key category assessment for carbon pools completed for all forest types. Emission factors for use outside of state-owned forests developed for all forest types.
Field-based data collection protocols	Partly conducted by PFI	Protocols developed and operational for major forest types. Support for implementation by non-state forest owners.	Protocols developed and operational for all forest types. Implemented by non-state forest owners country-wide.
Assessment of reduced emissions and enhanced removals	Work initiated by Swiss NGO InterCooperation	Carbon stock estimation where data supports it.	Carbon stock estimation in all forests and assessment against applicable FREL or FRL to establish performance.
Integration with National GHG Inventory and reporting in National Communications	Forestry information in Initial National Communication derived from forestry statistics with carbon content estimated from limited studies.	Activity data reported on the basis of land use categorization. Emission factors derived for major forest types.	Activity data reported on the basis of land use categorization. Emission factors derived for all forest types. NFMS will generate full report on reduced emissions and enhanced removals on Forest Land.
Ecosystem services and non-carbon benefits	Conducted by Climate Change Division, SLMP and PFI, Peshawar	Extractive thresholds of timber and non-timber products established in major forest types. Key biodiversity indicators developed for relevant forest types. Dry zone forest environmental protection indicators	Extractive thresholds of timber and non-timber products established in all relevant forest types. Key biodiversity indicators developed for relevant forest types. Dry zone forest environmental protection indicators developed.

Major elements	Time frame		
	Current	Near-term, phase 1+2	Long-term, phase 3
		developed.	
Displacement of emissions	Work initiated by Swiss NGO InterCooperation	Internal displacement of emissions within the forestry sector assessed from field data on forest degradation (e.g. fuel-wood, timber), specifically in conditions of forest degradation.	All Forest Land is monitored by the NFMS so no domestic leakage within the forestry sector. Cross-sectoral domestic leakage (e.g. with energy sector) assessed at the national level. International leakage assessed through external studies for which NFMS data will be made available.
Safeguards	A training cum consultative workshop conducted by Forestry wing, CCD in collaboration with SLMP.	Safeguards are integrated into the design of the NFMS and supported according to the level of development of the NFMS.	All safeguards based on resource data and NRP participation supported by the NFMS.
Participation of stakeholders	Consultative workshops conducted by Forestry wing of Climate Change Division.	Non-state implementers of REDD+ projects have access to the NFMS for managing their forest resource data. General public will have access to overview data, with detail down to the lowest possible level whilst still maintaining confidentiality for forest owners and project implementers.	Non-state implementers of REDD+ projects have access to the NFMS for managing their forest resource data. Access to special users (e.g. research) granted on an individual basis. General public will have access to overview data, with detail down to the lowest possible level whilst still maintaining confidentiality for forest owners and project implementers.
Monitoring of interventions	Being conducted by forestry wing of Climate Change Division	Where data is available from REDD+ projects, effectiveness of intervention strategies under specific environmental conditions is evaluated.	All strategies and interventions are assessed for their effectiveness and performance, with due regard to environmental conditions of implementation.
Monitoring of National REDD+ Program	Preparation in progress	Where data is available, effectiveness of NRP interventions is evaluated, with specific reference to the degree by which those interventions contribute to the achievement of policies.	All NRP strategies and interventions are assessed for their effectiveness and performance, with specific reference to the degree by which those interventions contribute to the achievement of policies. This explicitly includes assessment of the impacts of benefit distribution strategies.

4a.7. Existing capacities and future capacities required for the monitoring system

The Pakistan Forest Institute has acquired some expertise of Forest Monitoring System particularly for academic purposes. Provincial Forest Department are also engaged in forest monitoring. Major shortcoming is the absence of standard methodologies for monitoring of forest resources and carbon stocks at the national and provincial levels. Based on the data Forest Department,

Government of AJK has developed Provincial Land Use Plan and KP Forest Department has developed Village Land Use Plans after collecting baseline information of natural resource base and issues related to sustainable management of land and land based resources. However, there is a need to build their capacities for forest monitoring, reporting and verification. Climate Change Division, GoP will play the coordination role in the REDD+ monitoring activities. At the grassroots level, the NGOs and projects like SLMP are conducting participatory monitoring where local community is also involved in the monitoring process. The Climate Change Division has initiated development of Geomatic Center for Climate Change. This center will store and analyse climate change related data in the country by using satellite imagery and other tools. This center will be linked with the regional and international networks. For ensuring the sustainability of the monitoring system adequate facilities like hardware, software and capacity building trainings would be required. A study would be conducted during the readiness period to identify such needs. Local communities, NGOs, various government agencies or institutes, and the private sector would also be involved in designing the monitoring system. Similar monitoring systems will be established at the provincial levels during REDD+ implementation phase in collaboration with the Climate Change Division.

The GCISC is engaged in the preparation of Pakistan's second national communication report for UNFCCC and in this regard will carry out studies to develop sector specific greenhouse gas emission inventory for the country. The monitoring system will be coordinated by the Climate Change Division and this division will coordinate with GCISC for forest monitoring system.

4a.8. Institutional arrangements

The prime responsibility for management of the NFMS will lie with the IG(F) office in Climate Change Division, GoP. Provincial authorities will, however, be responsible for day-to-day operation of the NFMS and its procedures in their respective jurisdictions.

The National REDD+ Program will accommodate the *full and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders*, which includes local communities holding title to forests or implementing REDD+ projects, civil society organizations, NGOs and the society at large. This participatory focus will also extend to the NFMS. In effect, those communities, organizations or agencies implementing REDD+ eligible activities or performing other functions for the National REDD+ Program will have full access to (relevant parts of) the NFMS, while more generic, summary information will be available to the general public.

For **measurement** there are two primary processes: field data collection and satellite image interpretation. Field data collection is primarily the responsibility of the forest owner. On state forest land and rangeland the field data collection will be undertaken by the provincial forestry agencies, using standing practice of forest inventory with added features specific to REDD+. Other forest owners are responsible for collecting field data in their respective forests, for which the provincial forestry agencies will establish a support mechanism. Satellite image interpretation will necessarily be undertaken by specialized agencies, with the expectation that part of the analysis will be undertaken by independent institutions such as university centers or research agencies.

Reporting follows a process of data analysis and is based on IPCC Guidance. The analysis and reporting will be undertaken by specialized agencies such that compliance with IPCC Guidance and strict quality control can be ensured.

Verification is essentially a task managed by the UNFCCC Secretariat under a mandate by the CoP. Pakistan, however, will establish an internal verification mechanism to ensure that all data that is reported to the UNFCCC will stand up to scrutiny. Civil society organizations and other non-state entities will be facilitated with access to the NFMS to support an independent internal process as well. That latter process extends beyond the forest resource condition and will encompass the safeguards as well as other social and environmental aspects of the National REDD+ Program (see Component 4b for more detail).

4a.9. Capacity building

Current capacity for forest management, forest inventory, analysis of satellite imagery and forestry information management is quite diverse among the provincial authorities. Capacity needs to be built both in terms of institutional capacity to undertake REDD+ monitoring and MRV, as well as staff capacity to execute the various functions of the NFMS. Table 4-1 above can be used as a first guide to assess capacity building requirements. In terms of institutional capacity to support the NFMS it would be fair to assume that all required physical infrastructure needs to be newly acquired.

Non-state participating actors likewise have a widely varying degree of institutional and staff capacity. In order to facilitate their *full and effective participation* a full-blown capacity building needs assessment needs to be undertaken, followed by a process of actual capacity building.

Capacity building regarding the following is needed and would be conducted during readiness phase:

- satellite data processing
- Carbon inventory
- GIS setups
- Ground truthing of satellite based data and maps
- Information collection, management and analysis, including quality control and reporting

Capacity building of Pakistan Forest Institute, staff of line agencies like Forest Departments and local communities would be conducted.

The provinces have initiated to finance REDD+ monitoring system related initiatives. It is expected that with the availability of funding from donor agencies and own resources of federal and provincial governments, the system would evolve as a mature REDD+ monitoring system.

4a.10. Displacement of emissions (leakage), Reporting and verification and development of a mature REDD+ Monitoring system (Independent Monitoring)

The temporal monitoring through the satellite imageries and other remote sensing data coupled with GIS will determine occurrence of any leakage of emissions. Studies would be conducted during implementation phase to develop monitoring methodologies for measurement, reporting and verification of changes in deforestation and/or forest degradation, determine how to address displacement in the monitoring system, and consider it in selection of REDD-plus strategy options.

Since REDD+ mechanism is new for Pakistan, the reporting and verification mechanism will be developed during the readiness period through studies and training.

During readiness phase, independent monitoring and review by involving civil society and other stakeholders would be conducted. The results of the monitoring would be discussed in the meetings of provincial REDD+ Cells and REDD+ Steering Committee to improve REDD+ implementation. After the readiness phase, the forest monitoring system will become part of functions of provincial forest departments. However, at national level, this would require separate budgetary provisions for which possibilities would be noted during readiness phase.

What satellite data is available and what will be used

For national level studies during 1992 medium resolution satellite data (Landsat ETM+ and SPOT) was employed. The same process would be employed during readiness phase by procuring recent satellite images and processing softwares. The resolution between 50-2.5 meter would depend on the type of the study.

4a.11. Budget required & FCPF support

Lot of financial and technical resources are required for collecting information pertaining to the National REDD+ Program, including both biophysical data on forest and Forest Land resources, emission and removal of greenhouse gases; operational aspects related to the implementation of eligible activities and national forest monitoring. The budget short fall would be met from the following parallel projects approved for implementation with the financial contribution of Government of Punjab and Gilgit-Baltistan.

- Provincial Forest Monitoring System (Rs.64 million)
- Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) prepared ness Phase for Gilgit-Baltistan. (Rs. 30 million)

MRV parallel funding is committed from provinces. Well established GIS Labs. Aer already present at the national level and in some of the provinces.

The other financing sources would be tapped during REDD+ readiness phase. For the development and implementation of the NFMS, the following activities will be undertaken for which support from the FCPF is sought:

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Establishment of MRV	Satellite imagery procurement	10	40			50
	Satellite data processing	25	15			40
	Ground truthing of Satellite data by involving local communities, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders	40	40			80
	Facilitation of Provincial Forest Departments for NFMS	50	50			100
	Field surveys & independent monitoring and review by involving civil society and other relevant stakeholders	100				100
	Establishment of MVR System	109				109
	Establishment of Geo-matic Center	10	20	15	15	60
Manuals and guidelines	Preparation of <i>manuals & guidelines</i>				4	4
	Printing of manuals and guidelines				3	3
Capacity Building	Training workshops	30	5	25		60

Total	374	170	40	22	606
Government (100% cost of Establishment of Geo-matic Center, 50% of Satellite data processing & 36% of Ground truthing of Satellite data)	32	47	15	15	109
FCPF	233	123	25	7	388
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)	109				109

4b. Designing information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards

4b.1. Purpose of the system for multiple benefits, impacts, governance and safeguards

The National REDD+ Program will have impacts and generate information on a wide range of issues in addition to information on reduced emissions and enhanced removals of greenhouse gases on Forest Land. Multiple Benefits, Impacts, Governance and Safeguards (MBIGS) will be monitored by the National REDD+ Program in order to have a more complete understanding of all of the relevant dimensions of forest policies and REDD+ in Pakistan.

Where possible, the MBIGS will be monitored through the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS; Component 4a). This specifically includes forest-based multiple benefits (e.g. increase in NTFP production and harvesting), land-based impacts (e.g. desertification control, erosion control, watershed protection), and several of the safeguards (e.g. protection of natural forests and biodiversity, full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, displacement of emissions, reversals). For more policy-orientated impacts and governance aspects adequate other monitoring tools will be applied.

4b.2. Existing monitoring systems

Monitoring of MBIGS is a novel concept for Pakistan. While there are various institutional processes that have a bearing on MBIGS monitoring – e.g. provincial governments are monitoring NTFP at a limited scale, organizations like PCRWR is monitoring water resources and quality data. Federal and provincial EPAs are monitoring air quality data, universities, research institutes and NGOs are monitoring socio-economic data. The IUCN and WWF are monitoring biodiversity data. Different government departments monitor socio-economic and physical infrastructure data.

None of these are specific to the requirements for MBIGS monitoring for the National REDD+ Program. The entire forest statistical system needed to be carefully reviewed; including clear identification of data needs and gaps and forest boundary demarcations using modern techniques like remote sensing and GIS.

4b.3. MBIGS to be considered

A national consultation process with broad participation – including central and provincial governments, representatives of tribal groups, civil society organizations, NGOs and academic institutions – will be conducted to establish the MBIGS to be included in the monitoring system. It is expected that there will be a common set of MBIGS that are monitored country-wide, as well as multiple sets of regionally-specific MBIGS depending on forest type and socio-economic conditions and forest resource utilization.

The tentative list of common MBIGS to be monitored:

- Governance
 - Forest policies, including land tenure, rights to forest resources, carbon rights and policy reform

- Law enforcement
- Transparency and anti-corruption
- Management of the National REDD+ Program, inclusion of stakeholders in consultation and review
- Benefit distribution policies
- Conflict resolution mechanisms
- Multiple benefits
 - Sustainable extraction of NTFPs by local communities for subsistence use and small-scale local enterprises
 - Increased production of timber in natural forests, potential for lifting or easing of timber ban
 - Increased production of timber from plantations
 - Changes in natural values, biodiversity, wildlife, potential for eco-tourism
 - Watershed protection, quantity and quality of streams
 - Desertification control, erosion control
- Impacts
 - Socio-economic impacts from participation in forest management, changing forest resource utilization patterns, availability of raw materials for processing
 - Resource impacts, including forest development, desertification control, erosion control, watershed protection
 - Impact of distribution of benefits on local socio-economic conditions
- Safeguards

The MBIGS will consider the following safeguards agreed in the Cancun Agreement under UNFCCC:

- Consistency with the national forest policy and relevant international conventions and agreements
- Transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance structures
- Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities
- The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities
- Conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that REDD+ actions are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to protect and conserve natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits
- Risks of reversals
- Reduction of displacement of emissions

Forest-type specific MBIGS need to be enumerated for individual environments. Examples are silvo-pastoral impacts on forested rangeland (e.g. fodder trees), coastal zone protection in mangroves, eco-tourism development in National Parks, etc.

The key governance issues need the following:

- A. Analysis of the system of status of existing forest governance monitoring and information system
- B. Survey of information needs (users and use of forest monitoring and information system) and gaps in the existing information and access to information
- C. Development of governance monitoring and information system and action plan for strengthening of the system

4b.4. Development of the MBIGS monitoring system

Development of the MBIGS monitoring system will be aligned with the development of the NFMS, because many of the monitoring functions will be based on information in the NFMS. The table at the end of this section gives an overview of current capacity for major elements of MBIGS monitoring and the near-term and long-term capacity objectives for a successful and effective monitoring of MBIGS.

Phase 1, 2013-2014: Design, piloting and capacity building

- Development of monitoring functions for the selected MBIGS.
- Integration of the MBIGS monitoring functions into the NFMS.
- Capacity building at different levels on a variety of topics, such as:
 - Information requirements and data collection protocols for MBIGS
 - Stakeholder engagement strategies for fine-scale, participatory monitoring of MBIGS
 - Data analysis and information provision on MBIGS.

Phase 2, 2015-2016: Implementation of MBIGS monitoring, enhancement and capacity building

- MBIGS monitoring of REDD+ activities at provincial levels. Data collection by local communities, civil society organizations, NGOs and academic institutes. Participatory monitoring mechanisms will be inbuilt in the system to facilitate inputs from the local communities and incorporate gender aspect.
- Assessment of National REDD+ Program on the basis of national-level indicator assessment and provincial MBIGS monitoring.
- Assessment of national forest policies and forestry governance.

Phase 3, 2017-18 – onwards: Full MBIGS monitoring

In this last phase MBIGS monitoring will be fully operational. Changes will be made according to emergent requirements from the UNFCCC or from experiences gained in the National REDD+ Program. Participatory monitoring will be the basic component of the system.

Table 4-2: Current and projected features and capacity for MBIGS monitoring

Major elements	Time frame		
	Current	Near-term, phase 1+2	Long-term, phase 3
Governance: Regulatory environment, laws,	No monitoring system exists. Civil Society Organizations and	Review of existing regulatory environment for forest management and stakeholder	Pro-active contributions to regulatory reform at national and provincial level.

Major elements	Time frame		
	Current	Near-term, phase 1+2	Long-term, phase 3
policies	media monitors on limited scale.	participation.	
Governance: Law enforcement	No monitoring system exists. Civil Society Organizations and media monitors on limited scale.	Monitoring of reported incidents, monitoring of enforcement of incidents	Determination of trends in incidents and enforcement. Assessment of mitigation strategies for reducing infractions.
Governance: Transparency and anti-corruption	No monitoring system exists. Civil Society Organizations and media monitors on limited scale.	Review of regulatory environment for transparency of forestry information, assessment of reports of corruption.	Determination of trends in corruption. Evaluation of transparency option.
Governance: National REDD+ Program	Not relevant	Extent of stakeholder participation in activities and influence of stakeholders on policy development.	Degree of stakeholder participation on management and policy development of the National REDD+ Program.
Governance: Benefit distribution	Monitored at limited scale by provincial and district government.	Rapid assessment of options for benefit distribution, ensuring stakeholder participation in development of benefit distribution options.	Evaluation of benefit distribution policies provincially, impact assessment, stakeholder engagement, transparency and anti-corruption measures.
Governance: Conflict resolution	No formal monitoring system exists.	Availability of a conflict resolution mechanism at provincial and national levels, protection of claimants rights	Monitoring of efficacy of conflict resolution mechanism in provinces and at central level. Monitoring of follow-up to arbitration.
Benefits: Sustainable extraction of NTFPs	No formal monitoring system exists.	Where NTFP extraction is monitored for forest degradation reduction the field data will be used to analyze benefits to local communities.	In all forest degradation areas NTFP data will be analyzed for trends in extraction and extractive potential.
Benefits: Production of timber in natural forests	No formal monitoring system exists.	An assessment will be made of timber volume in areas under sustainable management. Where the standing volume exceeds a minimum threshold plans for small-scale extraction will be proposed.	Timber production will be determined for all Forest Land and sustainable extraction volumes established.
Benefits: Timber from plantations	Monitored by local communities themselves	Timber from plantations will be assessed for its commercial value in local markets.	Timber from plantations will be assessed for its commercial value in local markets. Market demand to be determined through economic studies.
Benefits: Natural values	No formal monitoring system exists.	Forests of exceptional aesthetic or natural (biodiversity) value will be assessed for eco-tourism potential.	Forests of exceptional aesthetic or natural (biodiversity) value will be assessed for eco-tourism potential. Special floristic values (e.g. medicinal plants) inventoried and sustainably exploited.
Benefits/Impacts: Watershed functions		Critical headwaters identified and monitored for protection of vegetative cover.	Critical headwaters and riparian buffers protected and monitored for protection of vegetative cover.
Benefits/Impacts:	No formal monitoring	Sand dunes and severely	Sand dunes and severely degraded

Major elements	Time frame		
	Current	Near-term, phase 1+2	Long-term, phase 3
Desertification and erosion control	system exists. Occasionally conducted by projects like SLMP.	degraded soils identified and monitored for protection of vegetative cover.	soils identified and monitored for protection of vegetative cover.
Impacts: Participation in forest management, changing forest resource utilization patterns, availability of raw materials for processing	On limited scale by local NGOs	Assessment in pilot REDD+ projects of income generating opportunities from direct participation in the NRP or derived activities such as processing and marketing of forest products.	Assessment at provincial and national level of income generating opportunities from direct participation in the NRP or derived activities such as processing and marketing of forest products.
Impacts: Distribution of benefits on local socio-economic conditions	On limited scale by local NGOs	Monitoring of benefit distribution and analysis of utilization of benefits and impact on the local economy.	Assessment of effectiveness of benefit distribution strategies on local socio-economic conditions, throughout the forested areas of Pakistan.
Safeguards: Consistency with the national forest policy and relevant international conventions and agreements	No formal monitoring system exists.	Analysis of current forest policy context and national strategies for REDD+.	Analysis of current forest policy context and national strategies for REDD+.
Safeguards: Transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance structures	No formal monitoring system exists.	Monitoring of forest governance and availability of information.	Monitoring of forest governance and availability of information as used in policy formulation and program implementation. Assessment of degree of stakeholder involvement in policy formulation.
Safeguards: Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities	No formal monitoring system exists.	Monitoring of stakeholder consultation processes in planning of forestry interventions for REDD+.	Monitoring of stakeholder consultation processes in planning of forestry interventions for REDD+.
Safeguards: The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities	No formal monitoring system exists.	Degree to which Forest Land in tribal and rural areas is managed according to local traditions.	Degree to which Forest Land in tribal and rural areas is managed according to local traditions.
Safeguards: Conservation of natural forests and biological diversity	No formal monitoring system exists.	Monitoring of forest carbon in National Parks.	Monitoring of forest carbon in National Parks and other areas with identified high natural values.
Safeguards: Risks of reversals	No formal monitoring system exists.	Monitoring of all areas brought under REDD+ activities for which support from the NRP has been sought.	Monitoring of carbon content and other values on all Forest Land.

Major elements	Time frame		
	Current	Near-term, phase 1+2	Long-term, phase 3
Safeguards: Reduction of displacement of emissions	No formal monitoring system exists.	Within-sector regional displacement monitored.	Cross-sectoral national displacement monitored (e.g. to the energy sector). International displacement of emissions assessed through national export/import accounts.

Flood control and reduced water pollution are among the long term impact of reduced deforestation and forest degradation. For immediate measures during flood, Government departments like National, Provincial and District Disaster management Authorities are already working. Organizations like Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources and Pak EPA at the federal level and provincial governments are implementing several projects for reducing water pollution. Potential sites for pilot studies and testing of REDD+ includes areas having problems of flood and reduced water pollution.

4b.5. Basics of MBIGS monitoring system & Future institutional arrangements

Designing and implementing the MBIGS monitoring system as part of NFMS will be based on an inclusive process of consultation to arrive at a design that is consensually agreed upon. A few criteria can already be identified:

- Monitoring will take place at provincial level as this is the level where national REDD+ policies are adapted for local conditions. This level of stratification furthermore aligns with stratification in the NFMS and it largely corresponds to the distribution of forest types in Pakistan. At national level there will be monitoring of elements that have a national scope, such as policy formulation and regulatory environment.
- The monitoring system will have participation from a wide variety of stakeholders (constituencies) in government, civil society, NGOs, academic institutions and the private sector.
- The monitoring will be based on data collected in the NFMS where possible. In addition to basic data collection, analysis and reporting, there will be an independent review process, undertaken by an organization having no other (financial, economic, political) interest in the NRP.
- In addition, access to the information in the monitoring system will be granted to one or more reputed international NGOs to evaluate the functioning of the monitoring system and recommend procedural and executive improvements.

4b.6. Safeguard Information Systems (SIS)

A safeguard information system for REDD+ will be developed. In accordance with the decision 12/CP.17 of the UNFCCC Durban Outcome 4, the system will provide information on how all Cancun safeguards are addressed and respected. SIS will be country-driven, implemented at national and provincial levels, and built on existing systems, as far as possible. The system will provide reports of summary information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected in the REDD+ initiatives in the country. It would be reported

periodically in national communications to the UNFCCC. The SIS would take care of relevant international obligations under the conventions and agreements ratified by Pakistan. It will also respect gender considerations.

A uniform format would be developed for SIS on which the provinces would report to the national level and for further communication to the UNFCCC

4b.7. Capacity building

Current capacity in MBIGS monitoring is virtually non-existent among the provincial and national authorities in Pakistan. Capacity will be built both in terms of institutional capacity, as well as staff capacity to execute the various types of MBIGS monitoring. The above table can be used as a first guide to assess capacity building requirements. In terms of institutional capacity to support MBIGS monitoring, all required physical infrastructure will be acquired although a substantial part of MBIGS monitoring is expected to be supported by the NFMS.

Non-state participating actors like NGOs and CBOs have a widely varying degree of institutional and staff capacity. In order to facilitate their *full and effective participation* a full-blown capacity building needs assessment will be undertaken, followed by a process of actual capacity building.

4b.8. FCPF support

Due to availability of limited funds, it may not be possible to conduct many of the needed studies like baseline study of socio-economic impacts from the budget available with FCPF support, so other donors would be approached for conducting such studies.

For the development and implementation of MBIGS monitoring, the following activities will be undertaken for which support from the FCPF is sought:

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Studies	Existing forest governance monitoring and information system		10			10
	Development of MBIGS monitoring system as a part of NFMS and National Forest Information System	15	10			25
Manuals and guidelines	Preparation of <i>manuals & guidelines</i>				4	4
	Printing of manuals and guidelines				3	3
Capacity Building	Training workshops in MBIGS monitoring as a part of NFMS and National Forest Information System			5	10	15
Total		15	20	5	17	57
Government (20% cost of Existing forest governance monitoring and information system & 20% of Training workshops in MBIGS monitoring as a part of NFMS and			2	1	2	5

National Forest Information System)					
FCPF	15	18	4	15	52
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)					

Component 5: Schedule and Budget

Table 5

Table 1a: Summary of National Readiness Management Arrangements Activities and Budget						
Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
	REDD+ Institutional Analysis	12				12
Support to REDD-plus Readiness Process	Meetings of NSC-REDD+, WGs (e.g., travel for stakeholders)	3	8	8	8	27
	Meetings of Provincial REDD+ Management Committees (e.g., travel for stakeholders)	3	8	8	8	27
	Attend international meetings & workshops	10	15	15	10	50
Establishment of REDD+ National and provincial Offices/Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units/Feedback & Grievance Redress Mechanism	Technical Support (Staff, Consultants) including support staff	50	110	120	130	410
	Capital Cost Hilux (1 for National REDD+ Office) Desktop computer, Laptop, UPS, 1 KW Printer, Fax machine, Photocopier, Scanner Multimedia, GPS, Plotter, Digital camera Air-conditioner, 1.5 tons, Water dispenser Furniture & fixture	40	80	15		135
	Operational Cost Utilities, communication, postal etc, Duty Travel, Office premises, Consumable Supplies, Operation & Maintenance of Vehicles, Office Equipment, Miscellaneous /Contingencies (Sundries)	70	120	120	120	430
Establishment of REDD+ Information Centers	Capital Cost	10	15			25
	Personnel Cost	4	8	9	10	31
	Operational Cost	10	15	15	13	53
Total		212	379	310	299	1,200
Table 1b: Summary of Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups Activities and Budget						
Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Consultation	Workshops, including reflection (national,	20	25	20	5	70

	provincial and local)					
	Public Hearing	1	1	1		3
	Round Table Meeting	2	2	2		6
	Expert Consultation	5	5	4	2	16
Capacity Building	Curricula and Training Materials Development	10	10			20
	Support to forestry-related and other institutions	10	10	10	10	40
	National-level Trainer/facilitator ToT	5	5			10
	Provincial & District-level Lead Trainer/facilitator ToT		10	5		15
	Thematic Provincial & District Level Training	15	20	10	10	55
	Local Level Training	20	20	20	20	80
	Orientation to Journalists	5	5			10
Awareness Raising and Outreach	FM Radio Programs	2	2	2	2	8
	Television Programs	40	40	40		120
	Newspaper Articles	2	2	2	2	8
	Bulletins and Journals	2		2		4
	Web Sites	2	1	1		4
	Leaflets, Posters and Brochures	10	10	10		30
	Calendars	1	1	1	1	4
Program Management	Human Resources Development	10	10			20
	Travels and Accommodations	30	40	40	10	120
	Equipments	2	2	2	2	8
	Administrative Overhead	2	2	2	2	8
Total		196	223	174	66	659

Table 1c: Summary of Consultation and Participation Activities and Budget

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Provincial Coordination Committees (PCCs)	Formation of two additional PCCs	5	5			10
	PCCs Meetings expenses	5	8	9	7	29
Local level Consultations with local line agencies and NGOs	Formation of District level Coordination Committees (DCCs)	15	20			35
	DCCs Meetings expenses	2	10	15	15	42
Local level consultation by involving CBOs	Strengthening of already established CBOs	10	20	15	15	60
	Coordinating CBO meetings	10	70	70	60	210

Total		47	133	109	97	386	
Table 2a: Summary of Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance Activities and Budget (Follow-up Activities Needed)							
Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)					
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	
Follow up studies	Update analysis of driver of deforestation & forest degradation	10				10	
	Factors of weak governance and laws implementation in REDD+		15			15	
	Value chain of forest products		10			10	
	Demand & supply of forest products		10			10	
	Undertake assessments of drivers contribution to overall emissions in Forests		30			30	
	Study on land tenure and natural resource rights		15			15	
	Synthesizing lessons learnt from various projects implemented with support of federal government or undertaken by the provinces in the past 30 years or so			10			10
Total		10	90			100	
Table 2b: Summary of REDD-plus Strategy Activities and Budget (or Results Framework)							
Output (major activity)	Organizations involved	Activities or Sub-activities	Budget allocation in thousand (estimated cost in thousands)				
			2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Outcome 1:							
Output 1.1		1.1.1 main activity Studies					
	National REDD+ Management Committee in consultation with provincial governments	Sub activity 1: Review of ESMF	15				15
		Sub activity 2: Actions to address the risks of reversals & identifying the existing & potential programs of micro-financing, capacity building, community physical infrastructure & forestation programs & collecting already conducted PRAs by these projects & programs by involving CBOs & measures needed to collaborate the REDD+ readiness phase with these programs such as drafting MoUs.		15			15
		Sub activity 3: Actions to reduce displacement of emissions through collaboration with related projects		40			40

		& programs					
		Sub activity 4: Risk analysis	12				12
		Sub activity 5: Development of PC-1 for "Boundary demarcation in different regions by using GIS/RS & participatory techniques & Pilot forest land zoning system in one reserve forest area".		5			5
		Sub activity 6: Development of PC-1 for "Mainstream REDD+ in Curriculum development and training courses"		5			5
		Sub activity 7: Measures needed to update and harmonize forest and forest-related policies such as agriculture and energy policies with mechanisms like REDD+ & developing incentive for forest conservation, for example, award prize from a set fund for best forest practices		10			10
		Sub activity 8: Preparation of land use planning guidelines for preparing plans at national, provincial, district & village levels		15			15
		Sub activity 9: PC-1 for developing forest certification and chain of custody standards		5			5
Output 1.2		1.2.1 Main activity: Strategy Development					
		Sub activity 1: Conducting study for strategy development.		35			35
		Sub activity 2: Study of strategy options		10			10
Total			27	115			142

Table 2c: Summary of REDD-plus Implementation Framework Activities and Budget

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Piloting of REDD+	Feasibility studies		75			75
	Resource mobilization strategy			15		15
	Development of benefit sharing mechanism		15			15
	Establishment of MRV system	40	100			140
	Institutionalization of REDD+ Pilots			70		70

Manuals and guidelines	Preparation of manuals & guidelines for REDD+ implementation framework at national, provincial, district & local levels			30	20	50
	Printing of manuals and guidelines				15	15
Total		40	190	115	35	380

Table 2d: Summary of Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD-plus Implementation Activities and Budget

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Social and Environmental Impact Assessment	Social and Environmental Management Framework and Plan Preparation	13	8			21
Printing	Social and Environmental Management Framework		3			3
	Social and Environmental Management Plan		3			3
Workshops	Consultative and training workshops on Social and Environmental Management Framework and Plan preparation (25% of cost for provincial offices, 40% for local line agencies & 35% for local-level consultations with CBOs)	30	10			40
Total		43	24			67

Table 3: Summary of National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a forest Reference level and Budget

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Establishing REL/RL	Analysis of historic & forest related data or information into species age class structures		100			100
	Modeling/estimation & statistical projections of emissions/removals		150			150
	Capacity Building in calculation of carbon stock, GIS, remote sensing and ground truthing and Field Verification of emissions/removals	100	100	50		250
	Infrastructure needs for sampling of forest resources & GHG calculation, RELs, RLs etc.		10			10
Manuals and guidelines	Preparation of <i>manuals & guidelines</i>			4	4	8
	Printing of manuals and guidelines				3	3
Total		100	360	54	7	521

Table 4 a: Summary of National Forest Monitoring System and Budget						
Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Establishment of MRV	Satellite imagery procurement	10	40			50
	Satellite data processing	25	15			40
	Ground truthing of Satellite data by involving local communities, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders	40	40			80
	Facilitation of Provincial Forest Departments for NFMS	50	50			100
	Field surveys & independent monitoring and review by involving civil society and other relevant stakeholders	100				100
	Establishment of MVR System	109				109
	Establishment of Geo-matic Center	10	20	15	15	60
Manuals and guidelines	Preparation of <i>manuals & guidelines</i>				4	4
	Printing of manuals and guidelines				3	3
Capacity Building	Training workshops	30	5	25		60
Total		374	170	40	22	606

Table 4b: Summary of Designing Information System for multiple benefits other impacts, governance, safeguards and Budget						
Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Studies	Existing forest governance monitoring and information system		10			10
	Development of MBIGS monitoring system as a part of NFMS and National Forest Information System	15	10			25
Manuals and guidelines	Preparation of <i>manuals & guidelines</i>				4	4
	Printing of manuals and guidelines				3	3
Capacity Building	Training workshops in MBIGS monitoring as a part of NFMS and National Forest Information System			5	10	15
Total		15	20	5	17	57

Table 6: Summary of Program M&E Activities and Budget						
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Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Monitoring & Reporting	Monitoring report preparation, printing and dissemination		3	3	3	9
Capacity Building	Inception workshop	6				6
	Documentation of best practices			2	2	4
	Progress meetings and workshops with stakeholders		6	6		12
Audits	Internal audits	2	2	2	2	8
	Annual audits (External)	3	3	3	3	12
Review & Evaluation	Review meetings	2	2	2	2	8
	Impact assessment			6	6	12
Total		13	16	24	18	71
Grand Total of Components 1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 3, 4a, 4b and 6		1077	1720	831	561	4,189
Government Contribution		178	229	201	72	680
FCPF Contribution		790	1491	630	489	3,400
UN-REDD Programme Contribution		109				109

Component 6: Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

National Focal Point will be the designated the National Project Director of REDD+ Readiness Preparation Project who will implement project activities in accordance with procedures and guidelines prescribed by the World Bank. The project accounts are auditable by Accountant General of Pakistan. The NSC-REDD+ will steer and guide the project implementation. The project will prepare reports on the World Bank prescribed formats. Provincial and field activities will be carried out by a monitoring team comprising representatives of Climate Change Division, Government of Pakistan, respective provincial governments, Economic Affairs Division and Planning & Development Division, GoP. Periodic evaluation will also be conducted by the World Bank missions as laid down in the procedures. National Project Manager and Provincial Project Managers will be coordinating project activities.

Pakistan will also follow the standard formats of RPP level M&E framework if so prescribed and communicated by the FCPF.

Table 6.1: Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Sub-comp.no.	Outcome	Output	Activities	Indicator	Means of Verification	Time Frame
1	Efficient, effective and transparent implementation of REDD+ Readiness programme	Fully staffed and functioning REDD+ Office and REDD+ Information Center at national level and Grievance and Implementation Units at provincial levels established	National REDD+ Offices and Information Center at national level and Grievance and Implementation Units at provincial levels established, staffed, equipped and funding secured	National REDD+ Office Information Center at national level No. of documents on the website of information center. Grievance and Implementation Units at provincial levels Reports generated by national and provincial units	Office address, telephone numbers, progress reports Website of information center	2014
1.1.1			Support REDD+ readiness process -NSC-REDD+ and WGs meeting -Consultation workshop -Technical support -Capacity building -Attendance at International meetings -Constitution of District level Coordination Committees	No of meetings and decisions of NSC-REDD+ and WGs No. of decisions implemented. No. of Consultation workshop Inputs by consultative workshops No & type of trainings No of participants of training Capacity of stakeholders enhanced through training workshops &	Minutes of meetings Annual reports of REDD+ Offices at national and provincial levels Reports of international meetings attended Report of Public hearings Report of Roundtable meetings Report of Expert consultations Dissemination of study reports to stakeholders	2014-16

			<p>Strengthening of already established CBOs</p> <p>Implementation of studies</p>	<p>study visits</p> <p>No & type of International meetings attended</p> <p>Public hearings , no of issues discussed and decisions made, no. of decisions implemented</p> <p>Roundtable meetings , no of issues discussed and decisions made, no. of decisions implemented</p> <p>Expert consultations , no of issues discussed and decisions made, no. of decisions implemented</p> <p>No. of meetings of District level Coordination Committees & CBOs , no of issues discussed and decisions made, no. of decisions implemented</p> <p>No. of Study reports</p>		
1.1.2		<p>National and provincial government agencies, private sector, NGOs and communities" capacity to implement REDD+ strengthened</p>	<p>REDD+ institutional analysis</p> <p>National, provincial & district levels ToTs</p> <p>Stakeholder Training workshops</p> <p>Orientation of</p>	<p>REDD+ institutional analysis report, no. of institutions analysed</p> <p>Reports on stakeholder workshops and training modules</p> <p>No of copies of</p>	<p>Progress reports</p> <p>Dissemination of printed copies of manuals and guidelines to stakeholders</p>	2014-16

			journalists Printing of manuals & guidelines	manuals & guidelines printed		
1.1.3		Awareness of general public for REDD+ raised	Radio & TV programmes Newspaper articles Bulletin & journals Leaflets, posters, brochures Calendars	No of radio & TV programmes held, newspaper, articles, Bulletin, journals, Leaflets, posters, brochures, Calendars published	No of radio & TV programmes held Dissemination of Bulletin, journals, Leaflets, posters, brochures, Calendars to stakeholders	2014-16
1.1.4		National REDD+ strategy finalized following comprehensive consultation process	Develop REDD+ strategy for the period 2014 to 2025, developed and published in consultation with stakeholders	Publish REDD+ strategy No. and type of comments of stakeholders on the strategy, identified and incorporated No. of workable options in the strategy	Dissemination of reports to stakeholders	2014-15
1.1.5		Financial mechanism and benefit sharing arrangement guidelines developed	REDD+ financial mechanism and benefit sharing arrangement designed and suggested through research analysis and consultation	Financial and benefit sharing mechanism report No. and type of comments of stakeholders on the report, identified and incorporated	Dissemination of reports to stakeholders	2014-15
1.1.6		Carbon registry system	Develop carbon registry through stakeholder	Carbon registry system No of users of the system Efficiency of the	Users of the system	2014-16

				system		
1.1.7		Reference Emission Levels established	National and provincial REL development, harmonizing forest area data	Published national and provincial RELs No. & type of comments of experts and stakeholders on RELs, identified and incorporated	Dissemination of published RELs to experts and stakeholders	2014-16
1.1.8		System for MRV of emission reductions in place	Revise national land use change - Revise forest cover base map - Assess national forest carbon stock - Develop national fire monitoring system -Community capacity building on carbon stock monitoring - Community participation in carbon stock monitoring - NFIS	National report on GHG emissions and Climate Change - Published forest cover maps with 2010 data - Report on national carbon stocks - Community reports on changes in forest carbon stocks - Guideline for NFIS	No of users of MRV systems.	2014-16

Table 6: Summary of Program M&E Activities and Budget						
Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Monitoring & Reporting	Monitoring report preparation, printing and dissemination		3	3	3	9
Capacity Building	Inception workshop	6				6
	Documentation of best practices			2	2	4
	Progress meetings and workshops with stakeholders		6	6		12
Audits	Internal audits	2	2	2	2	8
	Annual audits (External)	3	3	3	3	12
Review & Evaluation	Review meetings	2	2	2	2	8
	Impact assessment			6	6	12
Total		13	16	24	18	71
Government (Cost of Monitoring report preparation, printing and dissemination & Internal audits)		3	4	5	5	17
FCPF		10	12	19	13	54
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)						

List of members of National Steering Committee on REDD+

- i. Secretary, Climate Change Division (Chair)
- ii. Dr. Qamar Zaman Chaudhry, Advisor, Climate Change
- iii. Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Member CDM, Executive Board
- iv. Inspector General Forests, Ministry of Climate Change
- v. Director General (Environment), Ministry of Climate Change
- vi. Secretary, Forest, Wildlife & Fisheries, Govt. of Punjab
- vii. Secretary, Forest and Wildlife Department. Government of Sindh
- viii. Secretary Forest & Wildlife Department, Govt. of Balochistan
- ix. Secretary Environment, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- x. Secretary Forest, Wildlife & Fisheries, Department Govt. of AJ&K
- xi. Secretary Forest, Wildlife & Environment Deptt: Govt. of Gilgit-Baltistan
- xii. Chief Forestry & Wildlife Planning and Development Division.
- xiii. Director General (WWF-Pakistan), Lahore
- xiv. Country Representative, IUCN Pakistan Karachi
- xv. Representative UNDP Islamabad
- xvi. Representative FAO Islamabad
- xvii. Representative World Bank Islamabad
- xviii. Ali Tauqeer Sheikh , CEO LEAD Pakistan
- xix. Mr. Amin Aslam Malik, Advisor Climate Change, UNDP
- xx. Syed Fayyaz Baqar, AHK Centre for Rural Development, Islamabad
- xxi. Mrs. Mehjabeen Abdi Habib, Social Ecologist Research Fellow GCU, House 72 B, Nisar Road, Lahore Cantt. Lahore.
- xxii. Ambassador Shahid Kamal, Advisor to Science, Technology & Innovation Organization (STIO), COMSTECH
- xxiii. Mr. Ahmer Bilal Soofi, International Law Expert H-12, Embassy Road, Islamabad.
- xxiv. Dr. Shahzad Jehangir, D.I.G. Forests
- xxv. Ms. Ghazala Raza, Coordinator GEF, Ministry of Climate Change

Note: The composition of PSC will be balanced with lesser members from the Climate Change Division and more members from cross sectors, e.g., development sectors such as energy, land use, mining, tourism etc. Representation of forest owners/users and forest industry stakeholders after getting approval from competent authority.

The ToRs of REDD+ Working Groups

REDD+ Readiness Roadmap

Working Group 1 (WG1): National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and Forest Reference Emission Levels/Reference Levels (RELS/RLs)

Terms of Reference

Background

The REDD+ Readiness Roadmap will be drafted on the basis of input of several WGs, including this one, between now and the end of June 2013. The Roadmap will describe the current situation in Pakistan with respect to activities, governance and capacity in the forest and land use sectors, but not make recommendations on activities, governance and capacity in the forest and land use sectors. Rather it will **identify the issues** that need to be reviewed and possibly enhanced thereafter in the Roadmap implementation phase, to optimize Pakistan's opportunity to access positive incentives under the future REDD+ mechanism that is currently being negotiated under the UNFCCC. For more background on the REDD+ Readiness Roadmap see Appendix 1.

The UN-REDD Roadmap Process has been or is being undertaken in various countries and albeit that a particular structure of the Roadmap is not prescribed, experience has demonstrated that particular subjects do emerge in each of the cases to date. Therefore, Appendix 2 contains a possible Table of Content for the Roadmap.

Objectives

The objectives for this WG are related to two areas: the National Forest Monitoring System and Measurement, Reporting and Verification Functions (NFMS/MRV) and the construction of a Reference Emission Level / Reference Level (REL/RL).²

Principle objectives are: 1) to assess baseline national technical capacities and institutional arrangements related to the forest monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification (M&MRV) functions of the national forest monitoring system (NFMS) for REDD+ activities; and, 2) to identify potential strategies for the development of forest RELs/RLs.

² The term REL is used in case the total net balance between emissions and removals results in a net emission (emissions > removals) whilst the term RL is used in case the total net balance between emissions and removals results in a net removal (emissions < removals).

Issues to be Addressed by the Working Group

NFMS/MRV:

1. Provide material that describes the Forest and Land Use sectors in Pakistan
2. Describe and assess current techniques and approaches deployed in Pakistan for:
 - a. Foresty inventory work (on paper and in the field);
 - b. MRV and monitoring functions
 - c. Remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems
3. Describe and assess current capabilities and capacities for:
 - a. Foresty inventory work;
 - b. MRV and monitoring functions
 - c. Remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems
4. Identify possible gaps in capabilities and capacities that need to be remedied
5. Describe and assess current institutional arrangements for the implementation of the NFMS/MRV and monitoring activities
6. Identify issues related to the institutional arrangements that need to be reviewed and possibly revised in the Roadmap Implementation Phase.

REL/RL:

1. Provide data and information that is available to describe and quantify:
 - a) Forest types:
 - Natural forests
 - Plantations
 - Mangroves, etc.
 - b) Carbon pools, Greenhouse Gases, Force Majeure³
 - c) Historic trends in emissions and deforestation
 - d) Identify possible REDD+ activities that can be undertaken
 - e) Data and information relevant to make projections:
 - Approaches, methods, and models that are or can be used
 - Harvesting rates, wood products
 - Age class structure of plantations
2. Identify gaps in data, information and capacity, or, if that is not possible, develop a workplan to assess the available data and information
3. Identify potential strategies for the development of forest RELs/RLs that addresses the above issues, or, if that is not possible, develop a workplan to identify the strategies.
4. Identify potential strategies to remedy the capacity gaps to address the above issues, or, if that is not possible, develop a workplan to do so.

NFMS/MRV and REL/RL:

Identify issues related to:

1. the human, technical and financial resources required
2. Access and security
3. Land tenure

³ Force majeure: extraordinary occurrences whose severity is beyond the control of, and not materially influenced by a Party (e.g. floods, landslides, earthquakes, etc.)

4. Determining national circumstances.

Outputs

Preliminary gap analyses of, and identification of critical issues related to:

1. remote sensing, forest inventory and GHG inventory capacities (identifying key gaps between national capacities and international guidance/best practice), including a workplan to design an agreed blueprint for a draft national NFMS/MRV framework, and action plan remedy the gaps; and,
2. modeling of national circumstances; and,
3. institutional arrangements, capacities, available resources and information, leading to a workplan to make suggestions for institutional reforms, if appropriate.

Methods of Working

WG1 will meet for the first time on May 3rd, 2013, and thereafter, on a 'need to meet' basis. The minimum number of meetings is 3 between May 3rd and the mid-June 2013. Deliverables are due the latest by June 20th. The WG will devise its own method of working.

Appendix 1: the REDD+ Roadmap Process

A REDD+ Readiness Roadmap is a country-specific, national document that:

1. sets out the current situation in a country with respect to activities, governance and capacity in the forest and land use sectors; and,
2. identifies the issues and activities that need to be addressed and implemented in order to prepare Pakistan for a national-level REDD+ program.

A REDD+ program is a voluntary, national-level strategy designed to access financial incentives through a future international climate change mitigation agreement under the UNFCCC, in return for demonstrated, verified reductions in net Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions⁴ resulting from the land use and forest sectors. The policies and measures to achieve these net emission reductions must largely be implemented at the local, or grassroots level, and be coordinated at national and sub-national levels of forest administration, according to the prevalent governance systems in the countries concerned.

It will be possible for REDD+ programs to access incentives only when this future international climate change mitigation agreement under the UNFCCC has been finalized. In the meantime however, countries can access support from various sources to get ready to implement a REDD+ program in due course. This is often referred to as the “Readiness phase”, whereby a country prepares itself for the participation in this future REDD+ mechanism.

The Roadmap can serve multiple purposes. The elaboration of the Roadmap itself facilitates a critical review of the land use and forest sectors, its governance, associated legislation, and the current performance. It can also function as the basis for planning REDD+ Readiness activities, allowing the government and other stakeholders to determine what can be done with existing resources, what additional financial and technical support is required, which capacity needs to be build, how collaborations and enforcement can be strengthened, develop manners to engage stakeholders, optimize land use, and coordinate requests for this support to various agencies. Agencies which can provide such support include the UN Collaborative Programme on REDD+ (UN-REDD: a joint venture of FAO, UNDP and UNEP); the World Bank’s Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), bilateral and multi-lateral donors, and private sector entities and foundations and charitable organisations.

⁴ *Net* GHG emissions are emissions minus removals, meaning the result of (emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) minus (removals through forest conservation, enhancement of carbon stocks and sustainable forest management).

The UN-REDD Programme has assisted various countries in Asia in the development of REDD+ Readiness Roadmaps, including Cambodia, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. Based on this experience, UN-REDD and the One UN JPE in Pakistan have prepared a strategy for the Roadmap process and will provide financial support for its implementation. The process is being facilitated by ICIMOD and WWF Pakistan, assisted by Eveline Trines from Scope14+, an international consultant. The REDD+ Roadmap process was launched officially with a national consultative REDD+ Roadmap workshop on 21st February 2013. But in advance of that launch, several consultative and outreach meetings were held in various districts and provinces.

The REDD+ Roadmap will be compiled by Eveline Trines on the basis of information that is to be provided by various stakeholders. To that end 4 Working Groups (WGs) have been launched at the workshop on 21 February 2013. Those WGs will meet several times between now and the end of June 2013 and compile and make available relevant data and information in order to elaborate the REDD+ Roadmap. The completion of the draft REDD+ Roadmap is foreseen for June/ July 2013, after which it will undergo a broad review during a consultative process. Therefore, subsequent steps in the process will be as follows:

- Formation of four multi-stakeholder working groups to collect relevant information and materials for the Roadmap;
- Provincial workshops to identify governance issues and management arrangements for the REDD+ Readiness phase, locally-relevant drivers of deforestation and degradation and identify potential strategies to address them;
- Collation of information and materials into a draft Roadmap document;
- National workshop for presentation and discussion of the draft REDD+ Roadmap (tentatively scheduled for June/ July 2013); and,
- Nationally-coordinated multi-stakeholder consultation process, and incorporation of resulting comments and amendments into a second draft Roadmap.

Appendix 2: Possible Table of Content for the REDD+ Roadmap

Introduction

Country Profile

Pakistan and Climate Change

Pakistan Forest Sector

Background: International Framework for REDD+ Implementation

Background: Pakistan REDD+ Readiness Roadmap

Section 1: Management of REDD+ Readiness

Existing Climate Change policy framework in Pakistan

Key Policies and Laws relevant to Climate Change and Forests

Pre-existing government institutional framework

Pre-existing institutional framework for REDD+ Readiness

Potential Partners in REDD+ Roadmap

Gaps in Existing Management Structure

Draft Proposal for Management of Readiness

Section 2: Stakeholder Consultation and Participation

Stakeholder mapping and potential roles of stakeholders in REDD+

Background to Stakeholder Consultation in the forest sector

Stakeholder Consultation process to date

Planned Consultation Processes

Gender Inclusiveness

Compliance with the Principles of FPIC

Section 3: Development and Selection of REDD+ Strategies

Initial Assessment of Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation

REDD+ strategy options per forest type (mountain forests, arid forest, mangroves, etc.)

Further Studies on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Assessment of Policies, Laws and Rules

REDD+ Strategy Options

Feasibility Assessment of Potential REDD+ Strategies

Planning Process for REDD+ Strategy Implementation

Section 4: Implementation Framework and Safeguards

Objective of this component

Outcomes of this component

Elements of the REDD+ Implementation Framework

Operationalising the Institutional Structure

Legal Aspects

Clarifying land tenure and land use rights (including indigenous peoples' rights)

Financial Aspects

Social and Environmental Safeguards

Section 5: Develop a National Forest Reference Emission Level (REL)/Reference Level (RL)

Introduction

Objectives

Data availability:

- f) Natural forests
- g) Plantations
- h) Mangroves, etc.

Carbon pools, Greenhouse Gases, Force Majeure

Historic trends in emissions and deforestation

REDD+ activities that can be undertaken

Projections:

- Approaches, methods, and models that can be used
- Harvesting rates, wood products
- Age class structure of plantations

Section 6: Development of Monitoring and MRV systems

Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the NFMS/MRV activities

Issues to be addressed in order to build capacities to implement the GHG inventory for the forest sector

Issues to be addressed in order to develop a Satellite Forest Monitoring System

Issues to be addressed in order to design a National Forest Inventory

Issues to be addressed in order to support scientific research on key issues

Working Group 2 (WG2): Drivers and Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation (DD) and Strategies to address them

Terms of Reference

Background

The MoCC, ICIMOD and WWF Pakistan are jointly implementing the “REDD+ Preparedness Phase” project with the financial and technical support of the One UN JPE and UN-REDD Program. The project has three major outputs i.e. sensitization of stakeholders about REDD+; capacity building of stakeholders; and, development of a REDD+ roadmap. A national consultative REDD+ workshop was organized on 21 February 2013 to launch the process of elaborating the REDD+ Roadmap process. At that workshop it was decided to establish four Working Groups (WGs) to give their input in the development of the REDD+ roadmap, this being one of them. This WG2 will review and synthesize all information regarding direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and identify issues to be addressed with devising strategies to cope with these drivers.

The REDD+ Readiness Roadmap will be drafted on the basis of input of the four WGs between now and the end of June 2013. The Roadmap will describe the current situation in Pakistan with respect to activities, governance and capacity in the forest and land use sectors, but not make recommendations on activities, governance and capacity in the forest and land use sectors. Rather it will **identify the issues** that need to be reviewed and possibly enhanced thereafter in the Roadmap implementation phase, to optimize Pakistan’s opportunity to access positive incentives under the future REDD+ mechanism that is currently being negotiated under the UNFCCC.

The UN-REDD Roadmap Process has been or is being undertaken in various countries and albeit that a particular structure of the Roadmap is not prescribed, experience has demonstrated that particular subjects do emerge in each of the cases to date.

Objectives

The objectives for WG2 are related to the drivers and causes of deforestation and forest degradation (DD). More specifically:

1. *To collate and synthesize information on drivers and causes of deforestation and forest degradation;*

2. *Identify issues to be addressed when developing strategies for addressing the identified drivers; and,*
3. *Contribute to the development of the REDD+ Roadmap.*

Structure of the Working Group

The working group will consist of 10-14 members with representation from each province, federal government and civil society organizations. Moreover the working group should have at least one member from a non-forestry sector. The working group members should have knowledge of forestry issues and their management.

Issues to be addressed by the Working Group

- Review and describe the current situation of forests and forestry in Pakistan
- Review and describe the drivers and causes of deforestation and forest degradation in the context of REDD+ in Pakistan; and, agree on what the direct and indirect drivers are.
- Identify and describe the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for each forest type and forest ecosystem in Pakistan. If they differ per region, describe.
- Review the existing strategies, tools and approaches and identify potential strategies, tools and approaches that must be investigated during the Roadmap Implementation Phase to deal with the drivers and causes of DD in future.
- Identify capacity building needs for the stakeholders regarding development of strategies, tools and approaches to deal with the drivers of the deforestation and forest degradation in the context of REDD+ programs.

Outputs

Preliminary gap analysesof, and identification of critical issues related to:

4. The list of drivers and causes of DD in Pakistan
5. Potential future strategies to address the drivers and causes of DD
6. Review of existing capacities and capacity building needs, including a workplan to address those needs to adequately deal with drivers and causes of DD.
7. Review and description of the current and required institutional arrangements, capacities, available resources and information, leading to a workplan to make suggestions for institutional reforms, if appropriate.

Methods of Working

- WG2 will meet once in a month and hold a skype meeting once in a month.
- All the members will collect relevant information and resource materials and share with the focal person within a couple of weeks, who will share them among the members for review.
- First meeting WG2 in the week of May 3, 2013 to discuss and agree on the definition of the terms drivers and causes, and refine the list of drivers and causes prepared during the district level workshops.
- Share resource material about strategies, tools and approaches to address the drivers and causes through email exchanges.

- Arrange a skype meeting by mid/ end of May 2013 to discuss potential future strategies to deal with drivers and causes of DD.
- Second meeting by mid-May 2013. Objective: finalize the identification of issues related to future strategies, tools and approaches and capacity building needs of stakeholders.
- Share and comment on the work of other groups and hold skype discussion where necessary by the third week/ end of May 2013.
- Share WG2 findings with other groups through emails by end of May 2013.
- Meet and finalise input to Roadmap by the end of the 1st week of June 2013.

Working Group 3 (WG3): Governance and Management

Terms of Reference

Background

The REDD+ Readiness Roadmap will be drafted on the basis of input of several WGs, including this one, between now and the end of June 2013. The Roadmap will describe the current situation in Pakistan with respect to activities, governance and capacity in the forest and land use sectors, but not make recommendations on activities, governance and capacity in the forest and land use sectors. Rather it will **identify the issues** that need to be reviewed and possibly enhanced thereafter in the Roadmap implementation phase, to optimize Pakistan's opportunity to access positive incentives under the future REDD+ mechanism that is currently being negotiated under the UNFCCC.

The UN-REDD Roadmap Process has been or is being undertaken in various countries and albeit that a particular structure of the Roadmap is not prescribed, experience has demonstrated that particular subjects do emerge in each of the cases to date.

Objectives

The principle objectives for this WG are to identify key issues related to:

1. the Roles and Responsibilities at the federal, provincial and local levels
2. review the current and appropriate future Legal Framework
3. review the current and appropriate future Governance Framework
4. review the current and appropriate future Financial management
5. the appropriate REDD+ Readiness Management Structure

This will include a review of, and identification of the issues associated with:

- a) The existing Climate Change and forest sector policy framework in Pakistan, including an assessment of relevant Policies, Laws and Rules
- b) Pre-existing institutional framework at the various government levels (federal, provincial and local) where relevant to REDD+ Readiness
- c) Gaps in the existing management structure and issues that need to be reviewed when designing the management of REDD+ Readiness Phase
- d) Planning Process for REDD+ Strategy Implementation
- e) Elements of the REDD+ Implementation Framework
- f) Operationalising the Institutional Structure
- g) Roles and responsibilities of other than governmental stakeholders

- h) Legal Aspects including the clarification of land tenure and land use rights (including indigenous peoples' rights)
- i) Process for the identification of potential partners in REDD+ Roadmap

Issues to be Addressed by the Working Group

Constitutional analysis for identifying the Roles and Responsibilities (R+R) of different administrative levels:

- What is clear? What is disputed?
- Stocktaking of existing legislative framework; and, the gaps in legislation
- Identify sectors and their key issues as far as relevant to REDD+, including inter- and intra-sectoral issues

Co-ordination of REDD+ Readiness process:

- R+R of federal and provincial bodies
- Limits of responsibilities, gaps in current coordination structure

Arbitration of disputes and grievances:

- Existing structures for arbitration between and within provinces, districts and local bodies
- What are the issues that are likely to be raised for arbitration in REDD+?
- How can inter-provincial leakage be addressed?

Policy-making roles:

- What are the existing policymaking roles of federal and provincial level bodies with relevance for REDD+ and are those adequate?
- What policy issues are not covered by the existing policymaking framework?

REDD+ Strategy and implementation responsibilities:

- What are, or should be the lead agencies at federal and provincial levels
- What are the issues associated with the accountability for results of activities at local, provincial, and national levels

International treaties and representation:

- What are the issues associated with the role of federal bodies,
- How is the inclusion of provincial views and representation guaranteed, or identify the issues to be addressed when considering how it should be organized

Multi-sectoral coordination:

- Federal, provincial and local level responsibilities
- Land Use planning – federal and provincial roles

Database management:

- current relevant databases and national and provincial level
- REL/RL development – national/provincial roles

Financial management

- Management of REDD+ funds at federal and provincial levels
- Resource allocation from federal to provincial level – what's the appropriate mechanism

- Resource allocation within provinces – benefit sharing mechanism?
- Resource mobilization strategy - decision-making and implementation (federal responsibility)

Outputs

Reporting on the following issues:

1. Review of the current situation;
2. Identification of issues that need addressing to develop an adequate future governance and management structure for REDD+ related issues;
3. Preliminary gap analyses between the current situation and the most favourable future governance and management structure;
4. Identification of key gaps between current national capacities and international guidance/best practice, including issues to take into consideration when designing a workplan to remedy the gaps; and,
5. Review of the available technical, human and financial resources to successfully complete the process of reviewing and where necessary, enhancing the governance and management structure to administer REDD+ related issues that require institutional reforms.

Methods of Working

WG3 will meet for the first time in the week of May 3, 2013, and thereafter, on a ‘need to meet’ basis. The minimum number of meetings is 3 between March 3 and the end of June 2013. Deliverables are due by the latest by mid-June 2013. The WG will devise its own more detailed method of working.

Working Group 4 (WG4): Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards

Terms of Reference

Background

The MoCC, ICIMOD and WWF Pakistan are jointly implementing the “REDD+ Preparedness Phase” project with the financial and technical support of the UNDP, One UN JPE and UN-REDD Program. The project has three major outputs i.e. sensitization of stakeholders about REDD+; capacity building of stakeholders; and, development of a REDD+ roadmap. A national consultative REDD+ workshop was organized on 21 February 2013 to launch the process of elaborating the REDD+ Roadmap process. At that workshop it was decided to establish four Working Groups (WGs) to give their input in the development of the REDD+ roadmap, this being one of them. This WG4 on Stakeholder engagement and Safeguards will review, synthesize, and report information on the international standards and existing practices in Pakistan pertaining to these topics.

The REDD+ Readiness Roadmap will be drafted on the basis of input of the four WGs between now and the end of June 2013. The Roadmap will describe the current situation in Pakistan with respect to activities, governance and capacity in the forest and land use sectors, but not make recommendations on activities, governance and capacity in the forest and land use sectors.

Rather it will **identify the issues** that need to be reviewed and possibly enhanced thereafter in the Roadmap implementation phase, to optimize Pakistan's opportunity to access positive incentives under the future REDD+ mechanism that is currently being negotiated under the UNFCCC.

The UN-REDD Roadmap Process has been or is being undertaken in various countries and albeit that a particular structure of the Roadmap is not prescribed, experience has demonstrated that particular subjects do emerge in each of the cases to date.

Objectives

The objectives for WG4 are related to stakeholder engagement and safeguards, in particular to the issues listed in sections 2 and 4 of the ToR presented in Annex 2. In support of providing relevant information WG4 will:

4. *Review the relevant UNFCCC text(s), e.g. the Cancun Agreement, and assess its current status in Pakistan;*
5. *Assess (in light of the Cancun Agreement) the current participatory approaches applied in the forestry sector in Pakistan;*
6. *Analyze/identify gaps in the availability and use of the existing tools and approaches regarding stakeholders' engagement and safeguards in the country.*

Structure of the Working Group

The working group will consist of 6-10 members with representation from all provinces, including AJK and Gilgit Balistan, the federal government and civil society organizations/NGOs. The working group members should have knowledge of forestry issues and their management.

Issues to be addressed by the Working Group

1. Identify the relevant national and provincial policies regarding engaging relevant stakeholders in the forestry sector
2. Review the identified policies and assess barriers in its implementation
3. Review steps/ initiatives regarding REDD+ safeguards and its current status in the country
4. Assess issues pertaining the land tenure/ unclear rights and responsibilities of various stakeholders
5. Identify capacity needs for the stakeholders regarding their involvement in Pakistan's REDD+ program

Outputs

The output of WG meetings shall be presented as report(s) containing key issues to be addressed, capacity building needs and current policies, as well as activities (if any) regarding stakeholders engagement and safeguards in Pakistan. In particular the output will present the following:

8. Preliminary gap analyses of, and identification of critical issues related to the objectives.
9. Review of existing capacities and capacity building needs, including a workplan to address those needs to adequately deal with stakeholder engagement and safeguards.

10. Review and description of the current and required institutional arrangements, capacities, available resources and information, leading to a workplan to make suggestions for institutional reforms, if appropriate.

Methods of Working

- The working group will meet at least once a month.
- The WG members will collect relevant data/ information/ reports etc and will share them during the meetings.
- The first meeting is foreseen for the week of May 3, 2013.
- WG4 findings will be shared with other groups through emails by mid-June 2013.
- Meet and finalise input to Roadmap by the end of June 2013.

Letters for participation in REDD+ Working Groups

Tel: 051-9245589

Fax: 051-9245590



No.F.

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Climate Change
(LG&RD Complex, G-5/2)

Islamabad the 23rd April, 2013

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL FORESTS

Subject: Formation of Working Group (WGs) for Pakistan's REDD+ roadmap development

On the 21st of February 2013, the Ministry of Climate Change, ICIMOD and WWF with the assistance from One UN JPE launched the REDD+ Roadmap process at a National Consultative Workshop in Islamabad in which over 70 individuals and organisations participated. During this workshop the need for 4 national Working Groups was highlighted/ realized to support the roadmap process and catalogue information on the current state of affairs in Pakistan relevant to REDD+. In the break-out group that worked on the Terms of Reference for **Working Group 4: Stakeholders and Safeguards**, your name was agreed to be a valuable member of the Working Group. With this letter we seek your confirmation of willingness and ability to participate in the Working Group.

The Working Groups' objective is to identify topics and areas that need to be brought forward in the REDD+ Roadmap which need to be investigated in the next phase, and to bring forward information related to those topics and areas, if and when available, or to provide guidance on where the information can be found, so that it can be included in the Roadmap document. The Roadmap itself will not make any decisions or recommendations on where Pakistan should be working towards in relation to those topics or areas; at this stage it is an inventory of areas and topics that need to be investigated in the Roadmap implementation phase, and a description of the current situation, if possible.

You are herewith kindly requested to indicate whether you are available to contribute to the Working Group. The Working Group is an informal group that will meet for about 3 times before the end of June 2013. For those who need to travel to Islamabad, a modest budget is available to cover their travel and accommodation costs. Please, indicate in your reply whether you will need to use this facility.

Between meetings some time will be required by the Working Group participants to bring together the material and information that can contribute to the compilation of the Roadmap. The aim is to finish the first consolidated draft of the Roadmap by June/ July this year.

We would be grateful if you could reply to our invitation at your earliest convenience preferably latest by 30th April 2013. The first assembly of the Working Groups is foreseen for the week of 3rd May 2013.

Attached you will find the Terms of Reference of the Working Group for which you are invited, and in its annexes you will find background to the Roadmap Process.

Mr. Aftabur Rehman,

President, Sustainable Tourism Foundation, Pakistan

(Abdul Munaf Qaimkhani)

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Fax: 051-9245590



No.F.

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Climate Change
(LG&RD Complex, G-5/2)

Islamabad the 23rd April, 2013

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL FORESTS

Subject: Formation of Working Group (WGs) for Pakistan's REDD+ roadmap development

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The Working Groups' objective is to identify topics and areas that need to be brought forward in the REDD+ Roadmap which need to be investigated in the next phase, and to bring forward information related to those topics and areas, if and when available, or to provide guidance on where the information can be found, so that it can be included in the Roadmap document. The Roadmap itself will not make any decisions or recommendations on where Pakistan should be working towards in relation to those topics or areas; at this stage it is an inventory of areas and topics that need to be investigated in the Roadmap implementation phase, and a description of the current situation, if possible.

You are herewith kindly requested to indicate whether you are available to contribute to the Working Group. The Working Group is an informal group that will meet for about 3 times before the end of June 2013. If you need any travel assistance, a modest budget is available to cover your travel and accommodation costs. Please, indicate in your reply whether you will need to use this facility.

Between meetings some time will be required by the Working Group participants to bring together the material and information that can contribute to the compilation of the Roadmap. The aim is to finish the first consolidated draft of the Roadmap by June/ July this year.

We would be grateful if you could reply to our invitation at your earliest convenience preferably latest by 30th April 2013. The first assembly of the Working Groups is foreseen for the week of 3rd May 2013.

Attached you will find the Terms of Reference of the Working Group for which you are invited, and in its annexes you will find background to the Roadmap Process.

Aqeela Mobin, Ph.D Student,

Gatwala, Faisalabad

(Abdul Munaf Qaimkhani)

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No.F.

Government of Pakistan

Ministry of Climate Change

(LG&RD Complex, G-5/2)

Islamabad the 23rd April, 2013

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL FORESTS

Subject: Formation of Working Group (WGs) for Pakistan's REDD+ roadmap development

On the 21st of February 2013, the Ministry of Climate Change, ICIMOD and WWF with assistance from One UN JPE launched the REDD+ Roadmap process at a National Consultative Workshop in Islamabad in which over 70 individuals and organisations participated. During this workshop the need for 4 national Working Groups was highlighted/ realized to support the roadmap process and catalogue information on the current state of affairs in Pakistan relevant to REDD+. Dr. MoazzamNizzami, Assistant Professor at Pir Maher Ali Shah (PMAS) Arid University was identified by the break-out group to be a potential member of the **Measurement, Reporting and Verification/ National Forest Monitoring System (MRV/ NFMS) Working Group**. The break-out group also worked on the Terms of Reference for members of the MRV/ NFMS Working Group.

The Working Groups' objective is to identify topics and areas that need to be brought forward in the REDD+ Roadmap which need to be investigated in the next phase, and to bring forward information related to those topics and areas, if and when available, or to provide guidance on where the information can be found, so that it can be included in the Roadmap document. The Roadmap itself will not make any decisions or recommendations on where Pakistan should be working towards in relation to those topics or areas; at this stage it is an inventory of areas and topics that need to be investigated in the Roadmap implementation phase, and a description of the current situation, if possible.

You are herewith kindly requested to indicate whether Dr. MoazzamNizami can make himself available to contribute to the Working Group.

The Working Group is an informal group that will meet for about 3 times before the end of June 2013. For those who need to travel to Islamabad, a modest budget is available to cover their travel and accommodation costs. Please, indicate in your reply whether your nominated Working Group Participant will need to use this facility.

Between meetings some time will be required by the Working Group participants to bring together the material and information that can contribute to the compilation of the Roadmap. The aim is to finish the first consolidated draft of the Roadmap by June this year.

We would be grateful if you could reply to our invitation at your earliest convenience preferably before 30th April 2013. The first assembly of the Working Groups is planned on 3rd May 2013.

Attached you will find the Terms of Reference of the Working Group for which Dr. MoazzamNizami is invited, and in its annexes you will find background to the Roadmap Process.

Dean, Faculty of Forestry, Range Management & Wildlife,
Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi

(Abdul MunafQaimkhani)

Tel: 051-9245589

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No.F.

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Climate Change
(LG&RD Complex, G-5/2)

Islamabad the 23rd April, 2013

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL FORESTS

Subject: Formation of Working Group (WGs) for Pakistan's REDD+ roadmap development

On the 21st of February 2013, the Ministry of Climate Change, ICIMOD and WWF with assistance from One UN JPE launched the REDD+ Roadmap process at a National Consultative Workshop in Islamabad in which over 70 individuals and organisations participated. During this workshop the need for 4 national Working Groups was highlighted/ realized to support the roadmap process and catalogue information on the current state of affairs in Pakistan relevant to REDD+. Mr. Azmat Naz, Deputy Director (Tech) at Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was identified by the break-out group to be a potential member of the **Governance and Management Working Group**. The break-out group also worked on the Terms of Reference for members of the Governance and Management Working Group.

The Working Groups' objective is to identify topics and areas that need to be brought forward in the REDD+ Roadmap that need to be investigated in the next phase, and to bring forward information related to those topics and areas, if and when available, or to provide guidance on where the information can be found, so that it can be included in the Roadmap document. The Roadmap itself will not make any decisions or recommendations on where Pakistan should be working towards in relation to those topics or areas; at this stage it is an inventory of areas and topics that need to be investigated in the Roadmap implementation phase, and a description of the current situation, if possible.

You are herewith kindly requested to indicate whether Mr. Azmat Naaz can make himself available to contribute to the Working Group. The Working Group is an informal group that will meet for about 3 times before the end of June 2013. For those who need to travel to Islamabad a modest budget is available to cover their travel and accommodation costs. Please, indicate in your reply whether your nominated Working Group Participant will need to use this facility.

Between meetings some time will be required by the Working Group participants to bring together the material and information that can contribute to the compilation of the Roadmap. The aim is to finish the first consolidated draft of the Roadmap by June/ July this year.

We would be grateful if you could reply to our invitation at your earliest convenience preferably before 30th April 2013. The first assembly of the Working Groups is foreseen for the week of 3rd May 2013.

Attached you will find the Terms of Reference of the Working Group for which Mr. Azmat Naaz is invited, and in its annexes you will find background to the Roadmap Process.

The Director General, Environmental Protection Agency,
Government of Punjab

(Abdul Munaf Qaimkhani)

Proposed Composition and TOR of REDD+ Management Committees

Some provinces / territories including AJK and GB have also established provincial REDD+ Management Committees to oversee the REDD+ activities at the provincial level. Other provinces i.e. Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are planning to establish provincial REDD+ Cells to work under provincial management committees. Provincial REDD+ Management Committees would be chaired by the respective Provincial Secretary Forests, would be inter-departmental institution for REDD+ activities at the provincial level and would have representation of NGOs and private sector as well. The main ToRs of the committees are as follows:

- (i) Multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation for the planning and implementation of REDD+ activities at the provincial level;
- (ii) To oversee the REDD+ activities at the provincial level and provide necessary guideline;
- (iii) Deal with the issues referred by Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units which will also act as the Secretariat of the Provincial REDD+ Management Committees;
- (iv) Endorse plans related to REDD+ and
- (v) Approve annual budget of Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units for the respective province;
- (vi) For matters requiring involvement of higher authorities, either refer the case to the Provincial Coordination Committee or National REDD+ Steering Committee.

Annex IV

Main Stakeholder consultation and outreach sessions to date, topics discussed and consulted stakeholders

Date	Main topic	Type of consultation / outreach	Subjects discussed	Stakeholders
Developed in 2006 and finally launched by MoCC in 2010	Pakistan Forest Programme	This document is the outcome of a yearlong consultative process to which a number of organisations and individuals made their excellent contribution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of forests in Pakistan • Impacts of deforestation • Major causes of forest depletion in Pakistan • The need for forest programme • Gaps and issues in forestry sector • Process adopted for forest programme development • Programme structure and approach • Sub-programme: planning, management and monitoring • Proposed actions by Provinces, AJK and GB 	Climate Change Division, Provincial Forest Departments, Forest Communities, Wildlife and other government line departments, Civil Society Organizations and Academia.
August, 2011	Meeting of stakeholders to formulate a specific project for REDD+ preparedness in Pakistan	1 day consultation meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial focal points on REDD+ were invited to build consensus on developing a full fledged REDD+ preparedness phase project for Pakistan. • Climate Change Division (CCD) along with other partners developed a REDD+ project proposal to initiate the subject phase for Pakistan 	Climate Change Division, Provincial focal points on REDD+ from provincial forest departments, Civil Society and development partners
12 January, 2012	National Consultation workshop on Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria for REDD+ Safeguards	1 day consultation workshop on REDD+ safeguards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main purpose was to further extend the awareness raising campaign and promote understanding of the 'safeguards' among the stakeholders and provincial forestry departments. 	Climate Change Division, Provincial Forestry Departments, Pakistan Forest Institute, other Forestry Research institutes, Civil society, and Academia
24 February,	National consultation	1 day consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The workshop was on the various measures for implementing the Cancun Agreement of the UN 	Climate Change Division,

2012	workshop on procedures for financing implementation of REDD+ under the Cancun Agreement		<p>Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on Reduced Emissions from Deforestation & Forest Degradation (REDD+).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main focus on awareness raising and consultation processes during the entire phase • REDD+ Road map development at the end of phase 	Provincial Forest Departments, other developmental partners and Civil Society Organizations.
From October 18, 2012 to January 21, 2013	Series of district level sensitization, awareness raising and consultation workshops	1-day-consultation workshops held in 10 selected districts of Pakistan (10 workshops in total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sensitize and aware the local stakeholders about the concept of REDD+ • To identify the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation • To identify stakeholders and analyse their role in future REDD+ program 	Forest dependent communities, Timber dealers, NTFP collectors, Forest Department, Wildlife Department, Fisheries Department, Agriculture Department, Revenue Department, wood based industries, Academia and research institutions.
11 April to 28 June, 2013	Series of provincial consultative workshops on REDD+ and Roadmap Development process	2-day-consultation,awareness raising and sensitization workshops held in 4 provinces as well as in AJK and GB (6 workshops in total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising/ capacity building in basics of REDD+; roadmap and R-PP development process • Capacity building need assessment in the context of REDD+ • Consolidation and discussion on the findings of the district level consultation 	Provincial Forest Department, Wildlife Department, Fisheries Department, Agriculture Department, Revenue Department, Mining Department, Environmental Protection Agencies, Academia and Media

11-12 April, 2013	Provincial consultative workshop on REDD+ and Roadmap Development process in AJK	02 days consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising/ capacity building in basics of REDD+; roadmap and R-PP development process • Capacity building need assessment in the context of REDD+ • Consolidation and discussion on the findings of the district level consultation 	Forest Department, Wildlife Department, Fisheries Department, Agriculture Department, Revenue Department, Mining Department, Wood based industries, EPA, Academia, Media
03 May, 2013	First Working Group Meeting on REDD+ Roadmap development process	01 day meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the relevant UNFCCC text(s), e.g. the Cancun Agreement, and assess its current status in Pakistan; • Assess (in light of the Cancun Agreement) the current participatory approaches applied in the forestry sector in Pakistan; • Analyse/identify gaps in the availability and use of the existing tools and approaches regarding the different working groups 	Forest Department, Wildlife Department, Fisheries Department, Agriculture Department, Revenue Department, Mining Department, Wood based industries, EPA, SUPARCO, Academia, Media, CSOs
07 June, 2013	Second Working Group Meeting on REDD+ Roadmap Development Process	1 day meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing the minutes of the first working group meeting • Sharing of the relevant information required for the Roadmap document 	Forest Department, Wildlife Department, Fisheries Department, Agriculture Department, Revenue Department, Mining Department, Wood based industries, EPA, SUPARCO, Academia, Media

Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in climatic zones of Pakistan

Forest type	Indirect drivers	Direct drivers
Dry temperate	Scarcity of water, lack of funds, natural calamities, poverty, unemployment, political influence, nomads, lack of funds, lack of staff	Demand of fuel wood, fodder and timber, drought, grazing and browsing pressure
Moist temperate and Chir Pine Forests	Poverty, unemployment, population pressure, lack of alternatives, Unwise use of timber, Revenue based management, lack of awareness, Political influence, unplanned urbanization, lack of human and financial resources, legal constraints, lack of monitoring, Issues of land tenure, non-execution of mgt plans, weak execution of laws, law and order situation, shortage of energy, land tenure issues, urbanization, lack of alternatives	Demand for fodder, fuel wood and timber, Conversion of forest land to agricultural land and infrastructure (roads and buildings). Flood, landslides, forest fire, diseases, timber smuggling, overgrazing,
Scrub	Poverty, unemployment, population pressure, lack of alternatives, lack of awareness, bad governance and policy making, political influence, Urbanization on forest lands,	Demand for fuel wood, fodder and timber, conversion to agricultural land, forest fires especially during summer, land sliding and soil erosion, diseases and drought, leasing of mining sites within the forest area, over grazing, over exploitation by timber contractors
Riverine	Poverty, Political influence, population pressure, unemployment, scarcity of water (excessive tapping of underground water), upstream barrages and dams leaving less water for downstream riverine forests, lack of facilities, lack of funds, lack of awareness, lack of research, lack of education, shortage of staff, lack of alternatives, natural hazards, bad law and order, misuse of forest land lease policy, grazing pressure by nomads	Demand for timber, fuel wood and fodder, charcoal making, overgrazing, diseases, forest fire, drought, lease, Illegal use of forest land for agriculture, agriculture expansion,
Mangroves	Absence of rights of communities(mangroves are state own forests), increase in salinity, sea intrusion, sea pollution, lack of ownership, less regeneration activities, lack of fresh water flow, increase population (migration towards delta and coastal areas),	Demand for fuel wood, fodder, browsing and trampling especially by camels, algal growth, conversion of forests to agriculture land

Annex VI

Coverage, significance, threats & main possible interventions in land resource regions of Pakistan

Region	Coverage	Significance	Threat	Main SLM interventions
Northern Mountains	Malakand&Hazara Division, Northern areas, Murree-Kahutatehsil of Rawalpindi district, AJK	Catchment for Tarbela&Mangla discharging water to Indus, produces crops like wheat, maize, potato and deciduous fruits.	Sheet, rill & gully erosion, high rainfall erosivity& soil erodibility, land sliding.	Afforestation, especially on degraded mountain slopes (Slopping Agriculture Land Technology), pasture improvement, soil conservation, bio-engineering & terrace maintenance, Preserving biodiversity, especially medicinal plants, Off-season fruits & vegetables cultivation & on-farm water management, Water resource development.
Barani Lands	Pothowar plateau, NorthernGujrat& Sialkot,	Produces wheat, peanut, maize, sorghum etc., grazing of large number of livestock	Soil erosion, drought	Dryland afforestation in gullied and eroded lands, Agro-forestry, Range improvement, Soil and water conservation, Rainwater harvesting, low delta crops and rainfed agriculture, High efficiency irrigation system & on-farm water management
Irrigated plains	Canal command area of Punjab, Sindh& Peshawar-Mardan	World's largest contiguous canal network. Produces agricultural crops, fruits & fodder for livestock	Salinity, Sodcity, Waterlogging, Floods, industrial pollution	Rehabilitation of saline-sodic and waterlogged soils, Saline Agriculture, improvement of drainage system, Agro-forestry & on-farm water management
Sandy deserts	Thal, Cholistan, Thar&Chagai-Kharan	Grazing by transhumant livestock & produces crops like millet, guara, gram & fodder for goat/sheep.	Moving sand dunes, Seasonal shortage of forage, drinking water & saline groundwater	Sand-dune stabilization, Shelterbelts/woodlots, Dryland afforestation, Range improvement, Rainwater harvesting, Biodiversity conservation, low delta crops (Date palm, gram, pulses etc.) and rainfed agriculture, High efficiency irrigation system & on-farm water management
Sulaiman Rod Kohi	Rod Kohi areas of districts of D.I.Khan, Tank, Bannu, Karak, D.G. Khan, Rajanpur, Kashmor, Kohlu, Zhob, Loralai, Sibi& Karachi etc.	Unique water distribution system. Produces date palm, mangoes, wheat, maize, cotton & fodder for goat/sheep.	Un-predicted drought & flash floods, deficiencies in water distribution system	Soil and water conservation, Rodhkohi irrigation improvement, Rangeland improvement, Dryland afforestation, Agro-forestry, Biodiversity conservation & on-farm water management
Dry mountains	Western: Upland Balochistan (Except coastal belt) & tribal areas/agencies near Bannu district Northern: tribal areas/agencies near Kohat& Peshawar districts	Largest region of Pakistan with estimated area of more than 0.3 Million km ² (≈43% of total area of Pakistan). Grazing land used by transhumant and sedentary agro-pastoralists.	Drought, minimum recharge of aquifer, very low vegetation cover & saline groundwater	Dryland afforestation, Rangeland improvement, Rainwater harvesting/recharging, Biodiversity conservation, low delta crops and rainfed agriculture, High efficiency irrigation system Soil and water conservation/rehabilitation & on-farm water management
Coastal region	Gwadar District & southern parts of Karachi, Lasbella, Thattha& Badin districts	Mangrove forests and other coastal biodiversity	Moving sand dunes in dry areas, saline groundwater, poor quality soil, mangroves	Sand-dune stabilization, Shelterbelts/woodlots, afforestation, Saline agriculture, management of mangroves, low delta crops (Date palm etc.), High efficiency irrigation system & on-farm water

Forest Policies

National Forest Policy (Draft)

The objectives of the draft National Forest Policy include:

- Preparation and implementation of forest and range management plans, on modern ecosystem approaches, to ensure sustainable management of natural resources.
- Stopping encroachments and halting transfer of forest land for all forms of nonforestry uses and bring new lands under forests to increase total forest area up to 6.0% of the country's land area by 2015
- Establishment of a regular system of forest resources assessment and periodic monitoring
- Proper valuation of forests, ranges, watersheds and ecosystems
- Launching national, provincial and local level campaigns of environmental awareness and education
- Restoration of ecological balance with prime emphasis on indigenous forest species
- Conservation, management and utilization of natural resources with the involvement of custodian communities and stakeholders
- Improvement of socio-economic conditions of the communities by promoting cheaper and renewable biomass energy resources
- Fostering public-private partnerships
- Meeting national obligations under different international agreements such as CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC and UNFF
- Promoting forestry research and education in collaboration with regional and international institutions.

Main Provincial Forest Policies

PUNJAB FORESTRY SECTOR POLICY 1999:

To streamline the long term planning and development in the sector, the first Punjab Forestry Sector Policy 1999, was approved by the Punjab Cabinet on 16.12.1999. The policy has been formulated to address the emerging challenges with most recent approaches. The salient features of the policy are:

- Enhance tree cover in watersheds, farmlands and wastelands.
- Improve tree and land tenure.
- Proper land use planning and land capability classification of lands.
- Rationalize forest users' rights according to carrying capacity.
- Ensure irrigation for irrigated plantations for sound planning.
- Adopt Joint Forest Management (JFM)
- Commitment of stakeholders and decision makers/politicians.
- Tenable forest management and legal cover for communal and private forests.
- Development of Agroforestry with market oriented incentives.
- Adopt Ecosystem Management approach for integration of multiple land uses.
- Habitat Management, Ecoreserves, in-situ and ex-situ conservation of local flora and fauna.

- Adopt EIA for all developmental activities.
- Improve marketing, utilization and industrialization of forestry sector products.
- Develop and follow forward planning and formulate long-term perspective and master plans for development of sector resources.
- Update and upgrade research and educational institutions to address emerging challenges in the sector. Amalgamate PFRI and PWLI into PFWRI at Gatwala Faisalabad.
- Planned HRD and continuing education may be started.
- Amend forestry sector legislation to meet the emerging challenges.
- Bring forestry sector on concurrent lists of subjects.
- Put complete ban on change of land use of forestry sector resources.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Forest Policy 2001

This policy introduced participatory approaches for forest management in addition to the routine management by the Provincial Forest Department.

Forest Laws

Forest Act 1927

(Formerly Indian Forest Act 1927 adopted in Pakistan after 1947 & adopted by provinces)

Date of adoption: 1947 by: Legislative Assembly

NWFP Forest Ordinance 2002 promulgated by NWFP Governor

Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997

Regulations of the forest law

Timber Transit Rules, 1927

Guzara Regulations in Hazara 1935/1956

Joint Forest Management (JFM) Rules 2002

Forest Regulations 1970

Forest Ordinance 2002

Punjab Forest Act 2010

Other national laws and regulations impacting the forestry sector

EIA/IEE Regulation 2000

Cattle Trespass Act (Repealed)

Sale of Timber Act 1913

Wildlife Acts (1974)

Land Preservation Act (Chos Act) 1900

Table: Legislation and the Departments Responsible for Implementation

General	Executing agency/ department
Environmental Protection Ordinance (1983)	Federal and Provincial EPAs
The Environmental Protection Act (1997)	Federal and Provincial EPAs
The Balochistan, NWFP, Punjab, and Sindh Local Government Ordinance(s) (1979/80)	Provincial local government and rural development departments
Land	
The Punjab Tenancy Act (1887)	Board of Revenue through the respective district governments
The Punjab Land Revenue Act (1887)	
The Sindh Land Revenue Code (Bombay Act 1879)	
Punjab Laws Act (1872)	

Punjab Alienation of Land Act (1913)

The Punjab Pre-emption Act (1913)

Thall Development Act (1949)

West Pakistan Land Revenue Act (1967)

Plant and Forest

The Cattle Trespass Act (1876)

District Governments

The Forests Act (1927)

Forest departments of Punjab, NWFP and Balochistan

The NWFP Hazara Forest Act (1936)

Forest Department, NWFP

The Kohat Mazri Control Act (1954)

-do-

The Punjab Plantation and Maintenance of Trees Act (1974)

Forest department, Punjab

The Cutting of Trees Act (1975)

-do-

The NWFP Management of Protected Forests Rules (1975)

Forest department NWFP

The Pakistan Plant Quarantine Act (1976)

Department of Plant Protection GoP

The NWFP Forest Development Corporation Ordinance (1980)

Forest Department, NWFP

Wildlife

The Sindh Wildlife Protection Ordinance (1972) and Rules (1972)

Wildlife Department, Sindh

The Punjab Wildlife Act (1974) and Rules (1974)

Wildlife Department, Punjab

The Balochistan Wildlife Protection Act (1974) and Rules (1975)

Wildlife Department, Balochistan

The NWFP Wildlife Act (1975) and Rules (1976)

Wildlife Department, NWFP

Islamabad Wildlife Ordinance (1979/80)

Capital Development Authority

Insect Biodiversity

The West Pakistan Agricultural Pests Ordinance (1959) and Rules (1960)

Provincial Agricultural Department(s)

Aquatic Biodiversity

The West Pakistan Fisheries Ordinance (1961)

Provincial Fisheries Department(s)

Balochistan Sea Fisheries Ordinance (1970) and Rules (1971)

Fisheries Department, Balochistan

The NWFP Fisheries Rules (1976)

Fisheries department, NWFP

Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act (1976)

Maritime Security Agency (MINFAL, GoP)

Agriculture and Livestock

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1890 & West Pakistan Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Rules, 1959	Livestock departments
The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899	Livestock departments
The Dourine Act 1910	
The Agriculture Produce Grading and Market Act 1937	
West Pakistan South African Horse Sickness Rules, 1959	
West Pakistan Union Council (Slaughter House) Rules 1961	
The West Pakistan Goats Restriction Ordinance (1959) & West Pakistan Goats Restriction Rules, 1961	Provincial Departments
The Punjab Animals Compound Feeding Stuff Act 1974	
Punjab Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Development Board Act 1974	
Punjab Meat Control Order 1978	
West Pakistan Animals Slaughter Control Act 1963	
Pakistan Animal Quarantine Act (1985)	Animal Quarantine Department (GoP)
Bio-Safety	
The Bio-Safety Rules 2005	Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency

Annex IX

Current Land Use in Pakistan ('000 ha)

Land Use Class	AJK	Balochistan	Northern areas	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Forests/Trees							
Conifer	407	42	660	940	30		2079
Scrub	10	504		539	132		1185
Riverain	0	20		13	27	112	172
Mangrove		2				205	207
Irrigated plantation					79	23	102
Farmland trees	0	23	6	70	306	54	459
Linear Plantation				2	14		16
Misc. Plantation	0			120	20	5	145
Total	417	591	666	1,763	529	399	4365
Agriculture							
Irrigated	6	1,177	44	993	10,743	5,705	18,668
Rain-fed	36	3	4	553	1,316		1,912
Total	42	1,108	48	1,546	12,059	5,705	20,580
Rangelands							
Degraded	731	11,674	896	4,106	4,466	2,809	24,682
Non-degraded		892		519	1,293	68	2,772
Alpine	150		705	269			1,124
Total	881	12,566	1,601	4,894	5,759	2,877	28,578
Barren land							
Snow/glacier			27				27
Rock, gravel		17,516		138	337	523	18,514
Desert		2,802			1,324	3,759	7,885

Tidal Flats		54				413	467
Total		20,372	27	138	1,661	4,695	26,893
Water bodies							
Riverbed				48	400	155	603
Lake		5	1	1	1	41	49
Dam, reservoirs	19	1		15	49	54	138
Swamp					27	96	123
Total	19	6	1	64	477	346	913
Urban		3		4	62	69	138
Unclassified							
Above 3650 m	184		3,161	1,792			5,137
Below 3650 m			1,536	52			1,588
Total	184		4,697	1,844			6,725
All land classes	1,331	34,718	7,040	10,253	20,070	14,091	87,980

Land Use Change in Forest Cover

Pakistan is one of the low forest cover countries of the world having less than 5% of its total land area under forests and trees. These forests are present on Government-owned forest lands, communal lands and private lands. Government-owned forests are controlled by the provincial Forest Departments under Indian Forest Act 1927 (adopted as Pakistan Forest Act). Total land area in jurisdiction of Forest Departments of four provinces, Northern Areas and Azad Jammu & Kashmir is **10.609 million ha**; of which forest-lands occupy about 4 million ha.

During the last few decades, large-scale transfers of Government forest lands for non-forestry and commercial purpose have taken place. These forest lands have been transferred permanently or on lease to various departments including Defense, Education, Housing, Agriculture, Roads, Building, Ports and Tourism departments. Total area under jurisdiction of all Forest Departments and the lands transferred to other departments are summarized as under;

Table: Lands of Forest Departments transferred for non-forestry uses

Province/Territory	Total area in control of Forest Departments (1992) (ha)	Total lands transferred for non-forestry uses (ha)
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1,312,000	2,678
Punjab	3,268,000	36,164
Sindh	1,087,000	110,071
Balochistan	1,325,000	5,544
Northern Areas	3,050,000	Data not available
AJK	567,000	1,458
Total	10,609,000	155,915

In addition to these official transfers by Provincial Governments, there are thousands of reported illegal encroachments upon Government forest lands of several thousand hectares. Provincial Forest Departments are pursuing to ban transfer of forest land to non-forest uses. Under the Millennium Development Goals, Government of Pakistan has committed to increase its forest area to 6% by 2015.

In addition to this, increasing trend of housing colonies and industrialization is encroaching productive private lands under tree cover for non-forestry uses.

Terms of Reference For Social and Environmental Impact Assessment

Objective The overall objective of the Social and environmental impact assessment is to study social and environmental impacts of REDD+ related initiatives, identify opportunities to mitigate environmental and socioeconomic risks, and to provide additional improvements in development of further activities and the environment through REDD+ and associated measures. Social and environmental impact assessment will enable Pakistan to follow the process and objectives laid out in its poverty reduction strategy. It will assess poverty reduction and livelihood benefits to local communities at the grassroots level.

Tasks and Responsibilities

The tasks and responsibilities of the conducting the assignment will be as under:-

Task 1: Preparation of Work plan, inception report, methodology and draft table of contents of final report

- Develop a detailed work plan, inception report indicating indicators for the study, and methodology to conduct the assignment, i.e. sampling, collection of qualitative and quantitative data and its analysis etc. after conducting inception meetings with the relevant stakeholders and identify main impact assessment tools and instruments.
- Provide information on draft table of contents of final report.

Task 2: Analysis of already available Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines of Pak-EPA and ESMF of PPAF and potential Stakeholder

- The consultant shall review the above mentioned documents and guidelines. The Consultant will also review the other relevant literature for countries active in REDD+. The Consultant will also review and update the list of stakeholders identified during RPP development that are directly linked with the social and environmental impacts of the REDD readiness and implementation process.

Task 3: Data Collection for socio-economic, environmental, institutional and temporal context of REDD+ related interventions

- This task consists of collecting, analyzing and presenting basic data relating to the current environmental and social situation of the REDD+ related sectors in Pakistan.
- Visit the sites where REDD+ related interventions were implemented and do semi structure interviews with key informants and focus group and consultative meetings with the stakeholders (Implementing Partners, line agencies and farmers etc.) to collect relevant information of the interventions, its results and level of adoption by local communities.
- Study the project documents,
- Assess the condition of the area before implementing the interventions using GIS/Remote Sensing techniques

Task 4: Data analysis

The Consultants will

- Analyze the social and environmental impacts & mitigation measures of each option for REDD+. This will help the implementing agency to move the program in the right direction for poverty reduction, environmental protection, socioeconomic development and the protection of traditional rights.
- Assess, appraise and analyze the results in terms of social, economic, effects on land status, environmental and climate change perspective. Estimate the rate of return on the investment made in the concerned interventions or do cost-effectiveness analysis
- Quantify the immediate outputs, outcomes and returns (social, economic) of the selected interventions to the target communities, especially poor, vulnerable groups, women and children.
- Analyze the level of community involvement in planning interventions, implementation and monitoring, the existing and sustainable management alternatives to achieve the desired social development outcomes.
- Analyze constraints and risks regarding adoption of demonstrated technologies.

Task 5: Impact Assessment & mitigation measures

The consultant will

- Identify the impacts, both positive and negative, likely to be observed as a consequence of the implementation of the alternatives for the REDD process & mitigation measures. The consultant will make a distinction between the direct, indirect, cumulative, immediate and future impacts in a quantitative manner, to the extent possible.
- Estimate the impact of the interventions with respect to incomes, livelihoods, job opportunities, resource mobilization, overall social and economic wellbeing of project beneficiaries and on land status, land use, desertification, bio-diversity, eco-system services, other aspects of environment, sustainable utilization/harvest of natural resources, and awareness level of stakeholders in REDD+. Compare the results with the nearby areas outside the interventions.
- Mention future potential impacts of demonstrated activities,
- Also identify the results including adoption by local communities and impacts of the interventions implemented by other organizations in the concerned villages.
- Assess and quantify the interventions contribution to equity and distribution of income and its impact at the household level and in the target areas. This impact analysis will use different filters including sex, poverty ranks, social exclusion etc. to assess the distributional equity of interventions' benefits.
- Assess the vulnerability and resilience of target groups to various economic and financial shocks, analyze the drivers for reducing vulnerability in the local context and measure the contribution of the interventions to address vulnerability and resilience
- Assess and measure project externalities, consider flow-on effects both positive and negative. This may include an analysis of the effect of interventions on the local economy with regard to the creation of employment and investment (especially in rehabilitation of degraded land, dry-land farming, water resource development and management) opportunities, other natural resources etc.

Also assess if the communities are replicating the interventions on their own or with the support of other agencies.

- Assess the impact of interventions in the overall area (Magnitude & duration of impact) keeping in view that this project is closed after working for some years in the area.
- Propose measures to mitigate negative effects of interventions, if any on social, economic and environmental concerns and measures already adopted by the local communities.
- Assess the future needs of the area and local communities with respect to REDD+ programme.

Task 6: Verification of compliance with World Bank policies

Based on the analyses and recommendations above, the consultant will verify that the REDD+ process is compliant with the World Bank's Safeguard Policies, in particular: (i) OP 4.01 on

'Environmental Evaluation'; (ii) OP 4.04 on the Natural Habitats; (iii) OP 4.10 on Indigenous Populations; (iv) OP 4.11 relating to Physical Cultural Resources; (v) OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement; and (vi) OP 4.36 on the Forests.

Moreover, it is important that Social and environmental impact assessment confirms the following as major REDD objectives: (i) regulating forest sector activities and promote the fight against deforestation and forest degradation; and (ii) Protecting and promoting the rights and opportunities of indigenous people and local communities from the start.

Task 7: Development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The consultant must specific proposals aimed at strengthening the positive impacts of the REDD+ process on: the quality of the environment, social, cultural and economic well being of the population, particularly that of those groups most dependent on forests, ecosystems and biodiversity; the respect for traditional modes of using natural resources; and the community consultation and participation process. In particular, the ESMP must deal with the issues indicated below:

1. The consultant will recommend strategies and procedures to be implemented throughout the REDD+ process in view of adopting environmental and social preventative measures, and management and monitoring measures, in order to mitigate the negative impacts that could occur during the REDD+ process. To this end, the consultant will recommend a simple screening methodology to monitor the activities recommended each year in the annual work plans from a social and environmental viewpoint, in order to remove or reduce risks and negative impacts. The consultant will also recommend a simple monitoring and evaluation system for the social and environmental impacts of the REDD process, with monitoring indicators and a corresponding evaluation procedures and methodology. Finally, the consultant will recommend a public consultation mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the REDD+ process. The consultant will make concrete recommendations to increase public understanding of forest management, and increase the involvement of local communities—particularly indigenous groups, women, NGOs and other civil society institutions, and the private sector—in the implementation and monitoring of the REDD+ process.
2. The consultant will recommend national capacity building measures to ensure that the ESMP is effectively implemented. The consultant will recommend public and/or civil society institutions likely to conduct this capacity-building work and define the necessary budget. This capacity building process could include institutional adjustments or procedures, recruitments or new assignments and training for national, local and regional institutional leaders and civil society organizations.
3. Estimated costs of the ESMP shall be evaluated for each measure recommended above. If there is no specific estimate, a methodology for estimating costs will be suggested. This estimate includes the needs for institutional improvement and training to apply the said safeguard measures. The

consultant will present the ESMP in the form of measures incorporated directly into the REDD process activities (e.g., methodological improvements, supplements to recommended activities) so that it does not constitute a duplication of the REDD process.

4. The ESMP will also receive support from the Cultural Heritage Management Framework, which must be implemented to ensure that the programs and activities do not harm the physical or moral cultural heritage, or traditional practices and customs.

Task 8: Preparation of draft report & its finalization

- Based on the study prepare the draft report.
- Solicit views of stakeholders, including National REDD+ Focal Point and incorporate these views in the draft report and submit the final report. The final report will be concise and focused on the diagnostics, conclusions and recommended actions, with figures and synthesis tables. It will be complemented by annexes and a separate volume containing all supporting data, supplementary analyses, consultation reports and summaries, and lists of participants in specific activities.

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Consultative Meeting on REDD+ R-PP

Tel. (92-51-9245596)
Fax. (92-51-9245590)

F.No. 4-2/2010-AIGF
Government of Pakistan
Cabinet Secretariat
Climate Change Division
(LG&RD Building, G-5/2)



Islamabad: August 23, 2013

Assistant Inspector General Forests

1. Prof. Dr Nyborg, Norwegian University of Life Sciences.
2. Dr. Bahadur Nawab, COMSATS, Dean Faculty of Environmental Sciences, Abbottabad
3. Mr. Muhammad Khalid Siddiq, J. S.(Dev)
4. Rai Dilshad Ahmad Babar, J.S(Admn)
5. Dr. Jawad Ahmed
6. Mr. Hamid Marwat, Chief Environment Section, P&D Division, Islamabad
7. Mr Riaz Hussain Deputy Project Director Pak 3004 Norwegian Grant, P&D Division, Islamabad
8. Dr. Arshad M. Khan, Executive Director GCISC, Islamabad
9. Mr. Irfan Tariq, D.G (Env)
10. Mr. Asif Shuja Khan, Director General, Pak. EPA

Subject: REDD+ IN PAKISTAN AND PROSPECTS OF NORWEGIAN CO-OPERATION

I am directed to inform you that a meeting on the subject noted above is scheduled to be held on 29-08-2013 at 10.30 a.m under the Chairmanship of Member (Environment) in the Planning Commission, Block-P, Pak: Secretariat, Islamabad.

2. I am further directed to request you to make it convenient to attend the same.
3. The proposed Agenda of the meeting is as under

AGENDA

1. Presentation on REDD + by Dr. Shehzad Jehangir, DIG F-I (including on NSC, training so far and R-PP)
2. Presentation by Mr. Javed Ali Khan on Pakistan's R-PP submitted to World Bank.
3. Discussion on prospects of funding under Pak-Norway project (Norwegian grant)
4. Way forward


(Aurangzeb Ashraf Awan)

✓ CC: SPS to I. G. Forests

11- Javed Ali Khan
12- Aurangzeb Ashraf Awan
13- Asif Shuja Khan

Circulation of draft REDD+ R-PP to Provinces

Tel. (92-51-9245596)
Fax. (92-51-9245590)

No F 4-2/2013-AIGF
Government of Pakistan
Cabinet Secretariat
Climate Change Division



Assistant Inspector General Forests

Islamabad: September 6, 2013

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The Secretary,
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Subject: Pakistan REDD Readiness Proposal R-PP for Forest Carbon Partnership Fund FCPF


The Climate Change Division along with the provincial focal Points for REDD+ have been making efforts to secure funding to prepare Pakistan for implementation of REDD+ .in the Climate Change Policy provision exists for securing funds from the two available windows of Forest Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF) and UN-REDD at Serial No. 9 (copy enclosed) after a lot of efforts and inputs from the Provinces and other stake holders a draft REDD Readiness Proposal R-PP has been drafted. Since R-PP is big document a soft copy is being sent to the provincial REDD+ Focal Persons and Provincial Secretaries for information and Views.

2. A large number of countries are competing for the limited funds available with FCPF the R-PP have to be submitted by the deadline of 15th October, 2013

3. I am therefore directed to request you to furnish inputs and comments of your province/department for incorporating /improving the R-PP at the latest by 13 September 2013.

4. I am also directed to inform you that there will be an ample time to undertake consultations and further improvement in R-PP document before it is considered by the approving authority of FCPF / World Bank.

Encl: As above


(Aurangzeb Ashraf Awan)

- i Mr. Shahid Rasheed Awan, Deputy Secretary (Planning), Forests, Wildlife & Fisheries Department, Government of the Punjab, Punch House, Multan Road, Lahore. Email: shahidrasheedawana@pfsd.gov.pk
- ii Mr. Abdul Sattar Kathri, Conservator Working Plan, Government of Sindh. Email: AbdulSattarKathri2000@yahoo.com
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- iv Dr. Shafiq-ur- Rehman, Addition Secretary, Forest, Wildlife and Fisheries Department, Government of AJK, Muzaffarabad. Email: Gtsrkhan65@gmail.com
- v Mr. Ismail, Project Director, Gilgit-Baltistan Forests Department, Gilgit. Email: dodishalt@yahoo.com
- vi Mr. Farooq, Deputy Director Planning/DFO, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Forest Department, Peshawar. Cell No. 03005746552

