



Ministry of Climate Change
Government of Pakistan

Mid-Term Progress Report
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Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Fund



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Note: FMT Note 2012-7 lays out the process for REDD Country Participants to submit, and the Participants Committee (PC) to review, mid-term progress reports and requests for additional funding of up to US\$ 5 million.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AD	Activity Data
ADP	Annual Development Programme
AJ&K	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
AKLASC	Azad Kashmir Logging and Sawmills Corporation
BAU	Business as Usual
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCD	Climate Change Division
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
COP	Conference of Parties
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTC	CHIP Training and Consulting
DST	Decision Support Toolbox
EF	Emission Factors
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EOI	Expression of Interest
EPAs	Environmental Protection Agencies
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FD	Forest Department
FGRM	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
FMT	Facility Management Team
FOSS	Free and Open Source Softwares
FRELS/RLs	Forest Reference Emission Levels/ Reference Levels
GCISC	Global Change Impact Study Centre
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
GHGI	Greenhouse Gas Inventory
GIS	Geographical Information System

Govt.	Government
GRM	Grant Reporting and Monitoring
Ha	Hectares
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICs	Information Centres
IGF	Inspector General of Forests
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JPE	Joint Program on Environment
KIU	Karakoram International University
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LSO	Local Support Organization
MACCs	Marginal Abatement Cost Curves
MACP	Mountain Area Conservancy Programme
MBIGS	Multiple Benefits, Impacts, Governance and Safeguards
MoCC	Ministry of Climate Change
MRV	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
NARC	National Agriculture Research Centre
NC	National Communication
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy of Pakistan
NESPAK	National Engineering Services Pakistan
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NFP	National Focal Point
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NOLs	No Objection Letters
NRO	National REDD+ Office
NSC	National Steering Committee
NUST	National University of Science and Technology
OIGF	Office of Inspector General of Forests
PC	Participant Committee
PC	Planning Commission

PES	Payment for Environmental services Scheme
PFI	Pakistan Forest Institute
PGIUs	Provincial REDD+ Grievance and Implementation Units
PIF	Project Identification Form
PKR	Pakistani Rupees
PRMCs	Provincial REDD+ Management Committees
PROFOR	Programme on Forests
RAF	Readiness Assessment Framework
RFP	Request for Proposal
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Sustainable Management of Forest, Conservation of Forest Carbon Stock, Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stock
ROA	Resource Oriented Architecture
ROSE	REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advices
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SIS	Safeguard Information System
SLMS	Satellite Land Monitoring System
SUPARCO	Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers UN-REDD
TS	Targeted Support
UN-REDD	United Nations-REDD
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VRD	Voluntary REDD+ Database
WB	World Bank
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature
WGs	Working Groups
XML	Extensible Markup Language

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pakistan is the sixth most populous country of the world and is classified as a middle-income, developing country. Even though Pakistan is small emitter of global Greenhouse Gas emissions (GHG) and contributes a little more than 0.8% towards global emissions, it is classified among the top ten most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change, as indicated by the Global Climate Risk Index developed by German Watch. Contributions of 'Land Use, Land use Changes and Forestry' (LULUCF) sector in overall emissions profile of the country are merely 2%. However, these emissions are consistently increasing due to an alarming rate of deforestation. It is anticipated that by 2030, Pakistan's emissions from LULUCF sector will increase to 29 MT CO₂eq (Pakistan's NDC, 2016). The Government of Pakistan is signatory to sixteen multilateral environmental agreements including United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), which clearly demonstrate the country's commitment to environmental protection and sustainability.

The grant agreement between Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and Government of Pakistan was signed on May 04, 2015, and since then, the Readiness Preparation Activities are being carried out through the Office of Inspector General of Forests under Ministry of Climate Change. Under the FCPF grant, the REDD+ Readiness Preparation Activities are broadly categorized into four components. These include REDD+ Policy Analysis, REDD+ Technical Preparation, REDD+ Readiness Management, and Designing and Testing of REDD+ Payment for Environmental Services. These activities are envisaged to be completed by 2018. This Mid –Term Review (MTR) has been developed through an intensive participatory process in consultation with the provinces and stakeholders. The objective of the MTR is to review the progress of REDD+ readiness activities in the country, take note of lessons learned, identify the gaps and needs for additional financial requirements to ensure that Pakistan is in a position to enter into phase III as provided in the Cancun Agreement on REDD+. The progress has been assessed using FCPF's progress indicators taking guidance from FCPF's REDD+ Assessment Framework, MTR template and Terms of Reference (TORs) of the specific assignments and tasks to be completed under each component of REDD+ Readiness Activities.

Significant progress has been achieved towards REDD+ readiness activity for organization and consultation, and all the national and provincial institutional setups, which were outlined in Pakistan's Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), have been set up. The relevant stakeholders have been identified and engaged via an extensive consultative process. The national and provincial institutional structures established have diverse members including representatives from relevant ministries, donor agencies, international and national NGOs, academia, civil societies as well representatives from forest communities and forest industries including women. The national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements have shown a significant progress and are operating in an inclusive, accountable and transparent manner. The major achievements of Pakistan's REDD+ Readiness management arrangements include the notification of national and provincial focal points, establishment of National Steering Committee on REDD+, Provincial REDD+ Management Committees and Grievance and Implementation Units. R-PP

funds have given a big impetus and much needed funds to move ahead. In fact, without the R-PP, the progress achieved to date would not have been possible. The R-PP funds have made possible the establishment of the National REDD+ office that steers the whole process nationwide while keeping in view Pakistan's commitments and obligations to the Cancun Agreement, the Warsaw framework and in particular article 5 of the Paris Agreement. Significant milestones of the R-PP include convening the fourth meeting of the National Steering Committee, 6 provincial visits of National REDD+ Office to convene first round of meetings of Provincial REDD+ Management Committees, third combined meeting of all national working groups on REDD+, two public seminars, first round of internship programme, joint inception of National REDD+ Strategy and its Implementation Framework, and development of National Forest Monitoring System, Forest Reference Emission Levels and Measurement, Reporting and Verification Mechanism. Pakistan has also built technical capacities of forestry officials, including technical experts of National REDD+ Office (NRO) and provincial REDD+ focal points, in all the thematic areas of REDD+ to provide further technical supervision both at national and provincial levels. Awareness raising and consultation processes remained essential components of the REDD+ Readiness process for Pakistan. The whole process ultimately led to the development of this Mid Term Review Report which was shared with all the provinces in a meeting held in the NRO on 19th April, 2017.

Keeping in view the complex setting of national circumstances and information required for preparation of National REDD+ Strategy and its Implementation Framework, it was decided to conduct various studies simultaneously that will ultimately contribute to the development of National REDD+ Strategy. These studies are grouped into two major studies (i) Development of National REDD+ Strategy and its Implementation Framework and (ii) Through Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), preparing a Social and Environmental Management Framework (ESMF) & Developing Safeguards Information System (SIS) and Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanism (FGRM) for REDD+ after an Explicit Assessment of Existing Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanisms. TORs for above mentioned studies developed separately.

The process of formulation of Pakistan's National REDD+ Strategy was initiated in January 2017 in a thorough transparent process and solid foundations have already been laid. The consultation process with all the national and provincial level stakeholders has been started and assessment is currently addressing how shortcomings in current land use, and forest law, policy and governance contribute to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. To develop a mechanism for Feedback Grievance Redressal and Safeguard Information System through Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, an Expression of Interest was solicited from national and international firms, and after an evaluation of proposals submitted, one of the firms has been selected for the task. The contract is expected to be signed by the middle of May 2017.

Similarly, the development of National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and Forest Reference Emission Levels/ Forest Reference Levels (FREL/FRLs) are progressing well but further development is required. Data is being analysed by the consultants to finalize the national standards for NFMS, MRV and FEL/FRL. A participatory approach has been ensured by activating existing thematic working groups (representing members from relevant stakeholders) and engaging them for technical

evaluation of the work of consultants. In the inception workshop conducted in March 2017, a detailed description of the methodology and work plan was finalized. Pakistan will complete its RELs and/or RLs (Reference Emission Levels and/or Reference Levels) development process by June 2018. Using the feedback received during the inception workshop, key informant interviews at the provincial levels, assessment of existing land use land cover maps and their accuracy levels, detailed discussion have been undertaken to rationalize the national standards. Pakistan's RELs/RLs are being developed to cover the historical period of 1992 – 2016 whereas the projection from the baseline is expected to be 10 years into future. A regular update to reflect new developments and conditions synchronized with National Communications to the UNFCCC is foreseen. This update is intended to build capacities of the National REDD+ Office and other key stake-holders of REDD+ at the national and sub-national levels. Pakistan does not seek additional funding for RELs/RLs and has made significant progress towards development of REL and NFMS.

Although a number of initiatives are being undertaken both by the federal and provincial governments through national and international support, additional funds are required particularly for provincial REDD+ Readiness arrangements. These readiness activities and arrangements need to be coordinated and extended keeping in view the provincial and district level circumstances in the context of diverse socio-economic variability among the forest landscapes of provinces, as well as to balance the capacity differences among the provinces (the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan and Punjab have shown significant progress in REDD+ Readiness activities). The additional funds are required for documenting lessons learned from existing best practices in areas identified by the provinces and duly endorsed by the National Steering Committee (NSC), capacity building in particular of women and forest owners and right holders and designing of pilots (i.e. feasibility study, site identification, project design documents, consultation, analytical work to identify drivers of deforestation, strategies, management plans and benefit sharing etc.). The Government of Pakistan, therefore, formally requests FCPF for additional funding of USD 5.00 million. The FCPF Readiness Grant will not be used in implementing the pilots/PES schemes, but the additional funds will be used for designing of pilot projects and documenting lessons learned from best practices in areas identified by the provinces and duly endorsed by the NSC (e.g. feasibility study, site identification, consultation, analytical work to identify drivers of deforestation, strategies, management plans, benefit sharing, strengthening MRV, SIS, etc.).

1 OVERVIEW OF REDD+ READINESS IN PAKISTAN

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Pakistan has a total area of 796,096 Km² and with a current estimated population of 195.5 million, it is the sixth most populous country of the world. At an average economic growth rate of 4.9 percent (from 1952 to 2015), the current gross domestic product (GDP) of Pakistan stands at nearly US\$ 284 billion, and this classifies Pakistan as a lower middle-income country. Pakistan is primarily an agrarian country and the population directly and indirectly associated with the agriculture sector is estimated to be 42.3% (Pakistan's INDC, 2016). Contribution of the agriculture sector to the overall GDP is 19.8 percent.

The forestry sector, commonly considered as bearing a high natural capital value for the society and also a safeguard against climatic threats, has suffered heavily during the past two decades. The current forest cover of Pakistan is estimated at 5.1% percent (Pakistan's R-PP, 2013) which is extremely inadequate when considering exposure of the country to future climatic threats. A number of factors have contributed to deforestation: prominent among these being poverty, population pressures and lack of fiscal space for strong policy initiatives in protecting forests. Even though Pakistan is a small emitter of global GHG emissions, it is included in the top ten countries in the world most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, (Global Climate Risk Index developed by German Watch 2017 (<https://germanwatch.org/en/download/16411.pdf>)). Contributions of 'Land Use Change and Forestry' sector in overall emissions profile of the country are merely 2.56%. However, these emissions are consistently increasing due to an alarming rate of deforestation estimated at 27,000 hectares per year (Pakistan's INDC, 2016). It is anticipated that by 2030, Pakistan's emissions from Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector will increase to 29 MT CO₂eq i.e. 7.15% (Pakistan's INDC, 2016). Considerable efforts are being taken by the Government of Pakistan for the revival of forestry in the country. These include expanding the forest cover through mega tree plantation programmes (National Green Pakistan Programme, Billion Tree Tsunami Project in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sustainable Forest Management project funded by UNDP/GEF), strengthening the regulatory & forest protection policy mechanism, and implementation of international mechanisms under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), such as, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). This report outlines the overall steps that Pakistan has taken to improve REDD+ Readiness, with a particular focus on the progress achieved under the REDD+ Readiness Grant of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank.

1.2 NATIONAL CONTEXT

Pakistan has taken a number of steps to mainstream climate change in policies and planning to ensure sustainable growth while meeting international commitments. These include developing policies and programs in priority sectors, including forestry, in line with the country's national development priorities.

The Federal Ministry of Climate Change evolved in 2012 followed by approval of the **National Climate Change Policy (NCCP)** and **National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2012)** which provide a comprehensive framework for policy goals and actions for mainstreaming climate

change, especially in economically and socially vulnerable sectors of the economy. A follow-up to these policies was the launch of the **Framework for Implementation of the Climate Change Policy (2014-2030)** in 2013, which outlines the vulnerabilities of various sectors to climate change and identifies appropriate adaptation and mitigation actions. The goal of the national climate change policy is “to ensure that climate change is mainstreamed in the economically and socially vulnerable sectors of the economy and to steer Pakistan towards climate resilient development”. With respect to forestry, the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) outlines the need to restore and enhance Pakistan’s forest cover under sustainable forest management to “withstand present and possible future impacts of climate change.” This is because forests are not just effective carbon sinks but also highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Forest conservation will not only benefit state and privately owned forests but also have a positive impact on forest dependent communities and environment in general. The NCCP identifies the importance of accessing international climate finance to reduce emissions and build resilience in the forestry sector. It outlines the need to ‘secure financial assistance’ from the World Bank’s FCPF and UN-REDD Programme, as well as from other international sources, to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

The first ever **National Forest Policy of Pakistan** was approved by the Council of Common Interest under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister of Pakistan in November, 2016. The goal of the policy is “expansion of national coverage of forests, protected areas, natural habitats and green areas for restoration of ecological functions and maximizing economic benefits while meeting Pakistan’s obligations to international agreements related to forests.” The forest policy gives provision for mainstreaming REDD+ as a tool to curb deforestation, enhance forest cover and preserve forest carbon stocks.

The Green Pakistan Programme was launched in 2017 by the federal government of Pakistan with support from all the provinces and other federating units. The main objective of the Programme is “to facilitate transition towards environmentally resilient Pakistan by mainstreaming notions of adaptation and mitigation through ecologically targeted initiatives covering afforestation, biodiversity conservation and enabling policy environment.” The programme target is to add 100 million indigenous plants including 20% fruit plants all over the country in the next five years. The programme also aims to revive and functionally reorganize wildlife departments at provincial and territorial levels through development of time bound plans, including staff capacity building programs and incentive-driven performance regimes.

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (the northern province of Pakistan) launched the “**Green Growth Initiative (GGI)**” in 2014 as a flag bearer of the clean and green revolution in Pakistan. The GGI aims to (i) increase area of forests by two percent through converting 30,000 hectares of additional land into forests annually, (ii) increase density (area of forests having canopy cover below 50%) of 7% degraded forests by closure against grazing and fire and (iii) establish rules for REDD+ to assign carbon value to forests and institute REDD+ as a tool to promote conservation. Through GGI, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa launched the “Billion Tree Afforestation” campaign to involve local communities in the sacred pursuit of greening the province.

Recent policy developments have led to the formation of new institutions and governing bodies to address climate change. These include new national and provincial REDD+ management arrangements, which will influence the development of Pakistan's National REDD+ Strategy and its implementation framework. One key development is the formulation of the **Pakistan Climate Change Act (2016)**. The Act has been approved by the Cabinet and will be introduced in Parliament for enactment in its next session. The proposed Act envisages an over-arching **Pakistan Climate Change Council** headed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, with representation of the sub-national governments at the Chief Ministerial level. It also envisages establishment of a high-powered **Pakistan Climate Change Authority** and **Pakistan Climate Change Fund**. The fund will mobilize resources from both domestic and international sources to support mitigation and adaptation initiatives in the country.

In 2016, Pakistan has secured funding of 9.338 million USD from Global Environmental Facility (GEF) for a multi-focal area project on Sustainable Forest Management "SFM". The aim of the project is to secure multiple benefits in high conservation value forests by addressing problems of forest decline, biodiversity loss and greenhouse gas emissions by achieving the following objectives:

- Reduce pressures on forest resources and generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services. This objective will be addressed by piloting SFM good practices across seven forested landscapes in three distinct ecological systems covering 67,861 ha, ensuring that SFM approaches are adopted by economic actors and local communities, and thus sustaining and restoring multiple ecosystem services.
- Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors. This objective will deliver conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in selected high conservation value and biologically rich forest target areas covering a total of 41,357 ha. This will include conservation of areas that harbour species of high conservation importance and/or are included in the IUCN Red List species such as snow leopard, brown bear, Punjab urial, Pallas fish eagle, and other key species such as the, Koklass pheasant and White-crested Kalij pheasant.
- Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land use change and forestry. This will promote improved carbon sequestration through forest restoration in 10,772 ha and reforestation in 5,732 ha.
- GEF has also allocated 1.7 million USD for the focal areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation under System of Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR), GEF 6.

The above mentioned policies and programs are in sync with Pakistan's Vision 2025 that is based on seven pillars and aims to develop the framework for restructuring the economy, and achieve the country's development goals.

1.3 INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

Government of Pakistan (GOP) is signatory to specific international climate conventions, treaties and agreements which clearly demonstrate its commitment to fulfil the obligations under these conventions i.e.

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC
- United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
- United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)

National Communications: Pakistan submitted its first National Communication (NC) to the UNFCCC in 2003, and is currently in the process of preparing the second NC.

Biennial Update Reports: Pakistan is working on its first BUR to be submitted by the end of 2017.

GHG inventories: The country has, to date, prepared five GHG inventories. The last two inventories were prepared under supervision of the Global Change Impact Study Centre (GCISC), an attached department of Ministry of Climate Change.

a.) In Pakistan, the first effort on preparing the GHG inventory was undertaken by Asian Development Bank (ADB) during 1995-98 under its project, the Asia Least-cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy (ALGAS). The inventory was developed by M/s Hagler Bailly for the fiscal year 1989-90 (herein called as 1990), and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 1995 guidelines were used to develop the inventory. Total GHG emissions estimated in 1990 inventory were 212.9 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents (Hagler Bailly, 1995). That inventory was not submitted to the UNFCCC. The principal source of CO₂ was energy sector (62%) followed by land use change and forestry (34%). The principal source of methane was agriculture sector.

b.) The second GHG inventory for the country was also prepared by M/s Hagler Bailly during 1999-2003, with the support of Global Environment Facility (GEF) through United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) under the project GF/2200-97-57, for preparing Initial National Communication to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The inventory was developed for the fiscal year 1993-94 (herein called as 1994) based on IPCC 1996 guidelines for inventory development. Total GHG emissions estimated in the 1994 inventory were 181.7 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents (Pakistan's Initial National Communication on Climate Change, 2003). Sector wise emissions estimated in 1994 Inventory were: 47.2% Energy, 39.4% Agriculture, 7.3% Industrial Processes, 3.6% Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LUCF) and 2.5% Wastes. This inventory was formally submitted to UNFCCC being a part of initial national communication of Pakistan.

c.) The third GHG inventory of Pakistan was prepared voluntarily by the Applied System Analysis Division (ASAD), Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) in 2009 on the request of the Pakistan Planning Commission's Task Force on Climate Change (GoP-2010). This GHG inventory was completed for the year 2007-08 (herein called as 2008) using 2006 IPCC guidelines. The results are available in the form of a draft report. In the 2008 inventory, estimated GHG emissions were 309.4 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents comprising sector-wise share of 50.7% of Energy, 38.8% of Agriculture, 5.8% of Industrial Processes, 2.9% of LULUCF and 1.8% of Waste sector. This GHG inventory was also not submitted to UNFCCC.

d.) GHG Inventory 2011-12. The inventory was prepared based on the data sets of 2011-12. The main data sources used in the inventory were Pakistan Energy Year Book, Agricultural Statistics of Pakistan and Pakistan Economic Survey. The inventory was prepared using UNFCCC Non-Annex-I National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Software, Version 1.3.2 in accordance with Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. In these estimates, Tier-I approach (which includes default emission factors) was used that depends on national circumstances and the availability of data in Pakistan.

The total estimated GHG emissions of the year 2012 are 374.1 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents with 45.8% share of Energy sector, 5.2% share of Industrial Processes, 43.5% share of Agriculture, 2.6% share of LULUCF and 2.8% share of Waste sector.

e.) GHG Inventory 2014-15.

This latest inventory has been prepared for Pakistan's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) and Second National Communication (SNC). The inventory is presently in the draft form. The main data sources used in the inventory preparation include Pakistan Energy Year Book, Agricultural Statistics of Pakistan and Pakistan Economic Survey. The inventory was prepared using UNFCCC Non-Annex-I National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Software, Version 1.3.2 in accordance with Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. In these estimates, Tier-I approach (which includes default emission factors) was used, that depends on national circumstances and the availability of data in Pakistan. The total estimated GHG emissions of the year 2015 are 405.7 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents with 45.5% share of Energy sector, 5.4% share of Industrial Processes, 43.2% share of Agriculture, 2.7% share of LULUCF and 3.2% share of Waste sector.

INDC: Pakistan's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) was submitted to the UNFCCC on 2015. The document does not specify an emissions reduction target. The country's 2012 National Climate Change Policy states that the Government will develop an Action Plan for implementing climate change mitigation measures in the energy, agriculture, and forestry sectors, in particular promoting better agriculture and livestock management practices, setting afforestation and reforestation targets, and curbing illegal deforestation. These actions are contingent upon affordability, provision of international climate finance, transfer of technology, and capacity building.

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs): Pakistan has also submitted six Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) to the UNFCCC climate change's NAMA's registry seeking support for preparation. These six actions are (i) Energy Efficient Lighting in Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Outdoor Sectors (ii) Supporting Mechanisms for Promoting Distributed Generation of Alternative and Renewable Energy (ARE) Projects in next 7 years (iii) Strategizing for Grid Strengthening and Improvement for evacuation of power from Solar Power Projects (iv) Accelerating the Market Transformation to Energy Efficient Lighting (v) Development and Installation of Carbon Dioxide Sequestration Technologies in Pakistan (vi) Harnessing Municipal Waste of big Cities of Pakistan to Generate Electricity.

Under the Constitution of Pakistan, particularly after the eighteenth amendment, that devolved the function of environmental protection to the provinces, provincial governments formulate their own strategies and action plans to achieve the goals and objectives of the national forest policy.

The federal government has the mandate to coordinate and facilitate the provinces through national policy, programmes, and projects. International agreements, including the UNFCCC and its REDD+ mechanism, fall in the domain of federal functions, therefore, the Office of the Inspector General of Forests (IGF) was designated as the National REDD+ Focal Point for Pakistan in 2010.

Within the National Climate Change Policy, approved in 2012, there is a provision “to prepare the framework for a national REDD strategy on priority basis and ensure its implementation in accordance with international conventions/ processes,” and “to develop the legal and institutional framework for improved forest management, investment clearly specifying rights to REDD+ credits”. Carbon stored in forests has emerged as a new commodity under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to which Pakistan is also a Party. As part of this convention, REDD+ has to be coordinated at the national level. The recently approved National Forest Policy, 2016, is the first of its kind in Pakistan that responds to the National Commitments under the UNFCCC. The policy outlines that in Phase-I of REDD+, Pakistan will prepare a REDD+ national strategy, national forest monitoring system, national forest reference emission level and a national system of safeguard with the assistance of World Bank’s Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and United Nations REDD+ Programme.

Pakistan is member of the Coalition of Rain Forest Nations, the group that started the REDD+ debate, and signatory to the initial REDD+ proposal submitted by 23 countries from Rain Forest Coalition through Ad hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Actions [AWG-LCA] (2008). Pakistan joined the United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries (UN-REDD Programme) in June 2011 and has taken steps to start implementing REDD+ readiness activities through its targeted support fund. In 2014, Pakistan also succeeded in getting the membership of Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank, and secured funding for REDD+ Readiness Preparation in Pakistan.

Government of Pakistan, being FCPF’s REDD+ Country Participant, also participated in 23rd meeting of Participants Committee of FCPF held from 27 – 29 March, 2017 at Washington DC, United States of America (USA). Mr. Rizwan Mehboob, Prime Minister’s Focal Person on Green Pakistan Programme and Climate Change attended the meeting which clearly shows the seriousness of Government of Pakistan in making REDD+ a success in the country.



Figure 1.1: The participants of 23rd Meeting of Participants Committee of FCPF, Washington, USA (Photo Source: FCPF Official Website)

1.4 FUNDING

Pakistan first started working on REDD+ initiatives in 2010 when the Ministry of Environment (now Ministry of Climate Change) conducted a few trainings on afforestation and afforestation as part of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) programme. The trainings were arranged without knowing the capacity of the participants and were not aligned with the needs of the Kyoto protocol. A solid foundation for REDD+ was laid with the notification of the Inspector General Forests as the National Focal Point (NFP) for REDD+ in 2010 followed by notification of provincial focal points in all provinces and territories of Pakistan. The NFP utilized all available resources to build capacity on REDD+ by tapping resources of existing ongoing projects and initiatives and also effectively using the all foresters mailing list hosted by LEAD Pakistan¹ for online courses on this emerging subject. Similarly SDPI (the environmental and sustainable development think tank of Pakistan) facilitated the process by providing its premises for capacity building events and even dedicated full day long sessions in its annual flagship event the Sustainable Development Conference in 2011 and 2012. The Pakistan Wetlands Project though did not have any REDD+ events in its approved work plans also assisted the IGF by organizing forest definition workshop in 2012. As is expected with all new initiatives, the initial resistance by forestry professionals has now been overcome and the RPP project is running smoothly in a cordial relationship with all provinces and stakeholders.

The REDD+ initiatives received full governmental ownership with the inclusion of REDD+ in the Climate Change Policy 2012. This was followed by the development of a Project Identification Form (PIF) by the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) for tapping the Global Environment Facility (GEF) grant and undertaking the REDD+ mechanism development process. Soon after the introductory phase, capacity building workshops were started at the national level in collaboration and financial assistance of national and international Non-Government Organizations (NGO's). Pakistan also developed a Voluntary REDD+ Database (VRD) and joined the REDD+ Partnership that was formed in Oslo in May 2010 to serve as an interim platform for its partner countries to scale up actions and finance for REDD+ initiatives.

In 2014, the Office of IGF at Ministry of Climate Change implemented Targeted Support of UN-REDD on specific components of Readiness activities for REDD+ amounting to USD 135,000. One UN Joint Program on Environment allocated USD 0.2 million for development of REDD+ Roadmap in Pakistan. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and World Wide Fund for Nature Pakistan (WWF-P) were the implementing partners of this project. The project had three main objectives of (i) capacity building, (ii) developing a road map document for preparing a national REDD+ strategy and (iii) developing a national REDD+ project proposal enabling the Ministry of Climate Change to seek additional funding for the REDD+ processes. A series of consultative workshops under this project were organized to engage with relevant stakeholders including local forest community members, forest contractors, local NGOs, academia, media personnel, and officials from various government departments. The objective of

¹ A non-profit organization based in Islamabad.

these stakeholders' consultations was to identify the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through their valuable feedback.

The support was focused on the development of national capacities and strategies for the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) of Pakistan. Another Target support fund was provided in 2016 for a study on legal preparedness for REDD+ in Pakistan. The study has been completed and final draft has been shared with relevant stakeholders for inputs and feedback. The study will contribute to the development of National REDD+ Strategy.

In November 2012, the UN-REDD mission for Asia and Pacific visited Pakistan for the first time on the invitation of the national REDD+ focal point at the Ministry of Climate Change and held several meetings with REDD+ implementing partners in the country. The output of these meetings was a proposal that was developed to extend UN-REDD technical and financial support to the REDD+ initiatives in Pakistan.

Pakistan formally became member of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank in July 2013. Due to heavy costs involved and limited availability of public funds to run REDD+ initiatives, Office of IGF submitted REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (RPP) for Pakistan to the FCPF. This was approved in December 2013 and came into force on May 04, 2015 enabling Pakistan to secure USD 3.8 million to make Pakistan REDD+ Ready by 2018. The grant funding is under vigorous implementation.

The contribution of Government of Pakistan to co-fund the implementation of the FCPF grant, as reflected in Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), is estimated at more than USD 697,000. Most of this includes an in-kind contribution such as provision of provincial offices for the REDD+ Cells, provision of official vehicles to carry out field work, as well as assigning field staff to support REDD+ activities. In addition to this, the provincial governments have contributed towards supporting REDD+ Readiness through implementation of dedicated projects approved from their respective provincial government funds (Table 1).

Table 1.1: Contribution of Provincial Govt. in Support of REDD+ Readiness

Province	Project	Duration	Budget (PKR)	Implementing Organization	Donor Agency
Gilgit Baltistan (GB)	REDD+ Readiness Preparation in GB	2013-2015	30 million	GB FD	Government of GB
	Revised Working Plan for Private Forests of Diamer District to manage the private forests on sustainable basis	2015-2016	10.5 million	GB FD	Government of GB
	REDD+ Roadmap and Operational Plan For Pilot Implementation of REDD+ Project in Gilgit-Baltistan.	2017 - 2020	80 million	GBFD	Government of GB
Khyber PakhtunKhwa (KP)	“Billion Tree Tsunami Afforestation Project in KP”	2014-2018	12000 million	KP FD	Government of KP

	“Development of Designated Forest Carbon Stock Assessment for REDD+ and Promotion of Carbon Credit Marketing in KP”	2013-2015	40 million	KP FD	Government of KP
	Carbon Stock Assessment of forests of KP	2013-2015	25.8 million	PFI	Government of KP
Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)	Preparation of Scientific Forest Management Plans in AJK	2009-2015	176 million	AJK FD	Government of AJK
Punjab	Satellite GIS Based Mapping of Major Forests of Punjab for REDD+ Readiness	36 months (2013-14 to 2015-16)	84.930 million	Punjab FD	Government of Punjab
	Establishment of REDD+ Cell in Rawalpindi, Punjab	36 months (2017 – 2020)	30.00 million	Punjab FD	Government of Punjab
		Total	12477.23 (approx. 119.97 million US\$)		

Although a number of initiatives are being undertaken both by the federal and provincial governments through national and international support, additional funds are required for provincial REDD+ Readiness arrangements. This is because REDD+ Readiness arrangements need to be coordinated and extended at provincial and district levels in view of the diverse socio-economic variability among the forest landscapes of Pakistan as well as to bring all provincial stakeholders and in particular forest owners and right holders including women at the same level.

During the first meeting of the five Provincial REDD+ Management Committees, the activities and actions not funded by the FCPF grant were identified. With additional support for REDD+ Readiness, the readiness activities will be focused/ concentrated in provinces to meet their sustainable development objectives through sustained economic growth (see section 7 for detailed request for additional funding). Pakistan’s forests and its ambitions for sustainable forestry warrant further serious consideration on how to mobilize forest investment into the sector to support green growth.

1.5 REDD+ READINESS ACTIVITIES UNDER FCPF GRANT

The grant agreement between FCPF and Government of Pakistan was signed on May 04, 2015 and since then the Readiness Preparation Activities are being carried out through the Office of Inspector General of Forests under Ministry of Climate. The objective of the grant is to strengthen the capacity of the recipient to monitor deforestation and reduce forest and land use change related greenhouse gas emissions through a socially, environmentally, and technically sound national REDD+ strategy. Under FCPF grant, the REDD+ Readiness Preparation Activities will be completed by the end of June 2018 and are broadly categorized into four components. The first component i.e. REDD+ Policy Analysis includes;

1. Conducting analytical work and developing national REDD+ strategy and its implementation framework;
2. Conducting Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), preparing an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), assessing existing Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) and developing a FGRM framework for REDD+.

The 2nd component i.e. REDD+ Technical Preparation includes;

1. Supporting the development of Forest Reference Emissions Levels (FRELs);
2. Designing a national Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for emissions reduction and a monitoring system for non-carbon benefits.

The 3rd component i.e. REDD+ Readiness Management includes;

1. Supporting Inspector General of Forests Office in managing and implementing the REDD+ Preparation Activities;
2. Building capacity of the relevant institutions involved in the implementation of the REDD+ Preparation Activities;
3. Conducting consultations on REDD+ relevant issues.

The 4th component i.e. Designing and testing of REDD+ Payment for Environmental Services includes designing of a REDD+ Payment for Environmental Services scheme (PES) in at least three provinces, subject to availability of funds. The selection of the province will be done in consultation with relevant stakeholders based on its ecosystem e.g. temperate, mangroves or scrub forest, and its importance in the national level REDD+ readiness process. This grant will not finance the implementation of the PES scheme, but only support the designing of the scheme.

1.6 THE DEVELOPMENT OF MID TERM REVIEW AND REQUEST PROPOSAL FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING

This Mid-term Review (MTR) has been carried out by the Government of Pakistan in view of the commitment and signed agreement made with the World Bank. The objective of the MTR is to review the progress of REDD+ readiness activities in the country, take note of lessons learned, identify the gaps and needs for additional financial requirements to ensure that Pakistan is fully REDD+ ready. The review for the MTR has been undertaken by National REDD+ Office in consultation with all the relevant stakeholders through National REDD+ working groups and Provincial REDD+ Management Committees (The minutes of meetings of provincial REDD+ Management Committees are attached as Annex – I). The MTR has been developed taking guidance from FCPF's REDD+ Assessment Framework, MTR Template and Terms of Reference (TORs) of the specific assignments/ tasks to be done under each component of REDD+ Readiness Activities.

Keeping in view the additional actions required for building provincial REDD+ readiness arrangements, provincial financial requirements have been finalized in consultation with all the provincial REDD+ cells. These requirements were discussed during the meetings of Provincial REDD+ Management Committees as part of meeting agenda and were endorsed by the committee after incorporating their feedback and suggestions. The final draft MTR and request for additional

funding was presented to provincial secretaries (or their senior level representatives) of respective forest departments on April, 19, 2017 to get their final feedback and endorsement (minutes of meeting attached). The final MTR and request for additional funding (AF) has been prepared after incorporating all the necessary feedback, comments and suggestions.



Figure 1.1: Consultative Meeting with Provinces on MTR and Request for Additional Funding

2 PROGRESS OF REDD+ READINESS ACTIVITIES UNDER FCPF GRANT

The progress of REDD+ Readiness Activities under FCPF grant is guided by assessment framework intended to guide countries and the PC in the future assessment of readiness progress. The Assessment Framework follows the agreed structure of the Readiness of components (Resolution PC12/2012/1) and consists of nine sub components (1a through 4b) and 34 related assessment criteria to provide consistency and comprehensiveness in the assessment. The report has been prepared through a participatory and inclusive multi-stakeholder self-assessment process encompassing the perspectives and experiences of a range of stakeholders to enhance ownership of relevant national and provincial (sub-national) stakeholders. These stakeholders collectively identified achievements, gaps and further needs for REDD+ Readiness at provincial, district and local level. The assessment's results are summarized by sub component through *Progress indicators* that convey a synthesis of the overall progress in a clear manner. These are qualitatively expressed on a four-color 'traffic light' scale as given in Table 2.1 below:

Table 2.1: Indicators to Assess the Progress of REDD+ Readiness Activities under FCPF Grant

S. No.	Colour	Indicator
I	Green	significant progress
II	Yellow	progressing well, further development required
III	Orange	further development required
IV	Red	Not yet demonstrating progress

The report also includes a description of significant achievements as well as areas requiring further development and actions related to the corresponding 34 assessment criteria.

2.1 READINESS ORGANIZATION AND CONSULTATION

This component has made a significant progress as all the national and provincial institutional setups that were outlined in Pakistan's R-PP have been set up. All the relevant stakeholders have been identified and given due consideration at all levels through regular consultations. Further improvements regarding multi-sectoral consultations at grass root level have been suggested by provincial REDD+ management committees. National REDD+ Office, through the operationalization of the Provincial REDD+ Committees, is moving towards implementation of the suggestions.

2.1.1 Sub-component 1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements

The national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements have now shown a significant progress and are operating in an inclusive, accountable and transparent manner. At the federal level, a National Steering Committee (NSC) on REDD+ was constituted in 2011 under the chairmanship of the Secretary Ministry of Climate Change with due representation from all national and provincial stakeholders. The Steering Committee provides guidance to the Ministry

for policy formulation and guidance for REDD+ as per TORs of the National Steering Committee (Annex II). The National Steering Committee was set up to enhance multi-sectoral coordination and multi-level coordination on REDD+. The NSC has a responsibility to i) help in coordination of REDD+ activities with provinces and other relevant stakeholders; ii) discuss and decide on all substantive matters relating to REDD+ to ensure inter-provincial consistency and national reports; iii) facilitate and support provinces in developing and implementing REDD+ process; and iv) review the performance of provincial REDD+ cells. Four meetings of the National Steering Committee have been convened so far. During these meetings a need was identified to give representation to more relevant stakeholders. Following this, the current national steering committee was notified by the competent government authority on 25th October, 2016. It comprises of 37 members representing relevant ministries, donor agencies, international and national NGOs, academia, civil societies as well representatives from forest communities and forest industries including women (Annex – II). The Fourth meeting of the NSC was convened on 13th December, 2016 to take on board the revised members of NSC and seek their support for the implementation of REDD+ Readiness Activities.



Figure 2.1: 4th Meeting of National Steering Committee on REDD+ under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change

Some of the important decisions taken during aforementioned meeting and the progress on those decisions is given in Table 2.2 below:

Table 2.2: Progress on the decisions taken during 4th meeting of National Steering Committee on REDD+

Decisions	Progress
A proposal be developed for establishment of the National REDD+ office from the regular budget of the Ministry.	Proposal for regularization of National REDD+ Office on permanent basis under the auspices of Office of Inspector General Forest in accordance with decisions of 4 th meeting of National Steering Committee on REDD+ has been developed and soon will be put up to the higher authorities for further necessary action.
All provinces to take up cases with their respective governments to establish provincial REDD+ offices on regular/ permanent footings	The provincial Governments of Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have established their REDD+ offices on regular footings. The provincial Government of Punjab has also got approved a project worth PKR Rs. 30 million from public funds as an initiative to establish the REDD+ office on regular basis. Rest of the provinces/ territories have agreed to put up cases on same footings as done by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit – Baltistan and Punjab.
The provinces will extend full support and share the necessary data with the National REDD+ Office and International Consulting Firms to undertake different studies as pre-requisites	The provinces are effectively coordinating with National REDD+ Office and shared all the necessary data.
Two female representatives from forest communities will also be included in NSC to attend future NSC meetings. The National REDD+ Office will request the concerned Provincial Departments to identify and nominate the female members from forest communities of respective provinces.	The government of Gilgit – Baltistan and Sindh have nominated their female representatives from forest communities. Rest of the provinces have assured to notify the female representatives by mid of May, 2017.
During the formation of provincial REDD+ management committees, gender equity, maximum representation and participation of forest conservation committees, and other relevant stakeholders will be ensured.	All the provinces have formed, through notification, their REDD+ management committees with due representation to forest conservation committees including women.
One forest related industry will also be included as member of the NSC. The said industry should have been registered industry under the Trade Organization of Ministry of Commerce.	Case has been put up to the relevant ministry through chair of the NSC and nomination of one forest related industry is expected by end of May, 2017.
Number of NSC meetings to be at least one every quarter and some meetings may be convened in some forested area followed by a field trip.	The 5 th meeting of NSC was due in first week of May, however, it is now tentatively planned in first week of July, 2017.

National Thematic Working Groups (WGs) on REDD+: The process to develop the REDD+ Roadmap was initiated by the National Focal Point (NFP) of the Ministry of Climate Change with technical collaboration of ICIMOD and WWF-Pakistan in 2012. A validation workshop of the road map was conducted in March 2012. During the roadmap preparation, four thematic Working Groups (WGs) were constituted in 2013 to compile and deliver information / data on the following REDD+ pre-requisites:

1. Governance and Management of REDD+;
2. Stakeholders' Engagement and Safeguards;

3. NFMS-MRV and FREL/FRL and
4. Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation.

Seven meetings of the WG on NFMS-MRV and FREL/FRL have been convened so far. However, only three meetings of all the WGs (collectively) have been convened since 2013. The third meeting of all working groups was convened on 22-23 November, 2016 at Islamabad during which, their ToRs were revised in accordance with the changing context under R-PP, and approved by the competent authority.



Figure 2.2: 3rd Meeting of National Working Groups on REDD+ (1st under FCPF Grant)

The National REDD+ office: This was established under the supervision of the Inspector General of Forests. The National REDD+ Office has the role of providing technical oversight and direction on REDD+ matters and coordinates and manages REDD+ related projects and programs, such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's (FCPF) REDD+ readiness implementation. Technical experts and project management staff have been hired for National REDD+ Office. These include National REDD+ Coordinator, GIS/MRV Expert, National Forest Inventory Expert, REDD+ associates, Procurement Specialist and Finance Manager.

Provincial REDD+ Cells: In 2012, the provincial governments notified provincial REDD+ cells and also designated provincial focal points for effective coordination and information sharing among all concerned. The responsibilities of provincial REDD+ cell include i) maintaining effective liaison with the National REDD+ Office; ii) providing support to international firms for undertaking studies in the province; iii) nominating suitable officers for capacity building programme organized by the National REDD+ Office; iv) providing access to the provincial data required either by National REDD+ Office or by the International Firms for completion of their studies; v) ensuring participation of the Working Group members in the meetings organized by

National REDD+ Office; vi) convening regular meetings of the Provincial REDD+ Management Committee and implement its decisions; and vii) activating Provincial Grievance and Implementation Unit (PGIU).

Due to postings, transfers, retirement of concerned government officials as well as the changing situations under R-PP, the provincial focal points earlier notified have recently been re-notified by the provinces and their ToRs revised and updated through a consultative process. The provinces of Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have established a REDD+ Cell on permanent basis after approval from the competent authorities. Similar cases have also been put up to higher authorities by AJK, Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan to establish REDD+ cells on regular/ permanent basis.

Provincial REDD+ Grievance and Implementation Units (PGIUs): The provinces have notified Provincial REDD+ Grievance and Implementation Units (PGIUs) under the guidance and protocols set in the R-PP. These Units will support the transparent, efficient and effective implementation and monitoring of REDD+ readiness activities at provincial, district and local levels. This will include supporting the process of consultations in developing Multiple Benefits Impacts and Governance Safeguards (MBIGS), Feedback Grievance Redressal Mechanism (FGRM) and REDD+ Safeguards Information System (SIS) for the respective province / territory in conformity with the national or provincial status. The responsibility of the PGIUs will include the following 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.

The notifications for PGIUs from provincial governments are annexed to this report.

Provincial REDD+ Management Committees (PRMCs): Provincial Forest Departments of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan have designated their provincial Focal Points for REDD+ and have also formed, through notification, provincial REDD+ Management Committees to oversee the REDD+ activities at the provincial levels (**Annex – III**). These committees will ensure participation of major stakeholders, identified in the previous studies completed under UN-REDD Target Support (TS), including NGOs/CSOs and private sector under the chairmanship of Provincial Forest Secretaries. These committees will act as an inter-departmental institution for REDD+ activities and also deal with issues referred by Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units. The Committees will be authorized to endorse plans, programmes and projects related to REDD+, and approve annual budget for the respective province.

The first meetings of the Provincial REDD+ Management Committees under R-PP grant was convened from 27th March – 19th April, 2017. The objectives of the meeting were (i) to sensitize the Provincial REDD+ Management Committees (PRMC) on the process and state of progress on REDD+ Readiness Preparation for Pakistan, (ii) review and discuss the provincial progress and financial requirements for provincial REDD+ Readiness, (iii) endorse the additional financial

requirements for provincial REDD+ readiness activities and (iv) sensitize and take on board the members of the PRMC to ensure transparency, and facilitate effective and efficient communication and coordination for successful implementation of REDD+ Readiness activities in the provinces. The minutes of the meetings and need for financial requirements for provincial REDD+ readiness in each province are attached as **Annex II**.



Figure 2.3 (a): PRMC Meeting Gilgit – Baltistan (GB)



Figure 2.3 (b): PRMC Meeting Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)



Figure 2.3 (c): PRMC Meeting Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)



Figure 2.3 (d): PRMC Meeting Sindh



Figure 2.3 (e): PRMC Meeting Punjab

Figure 2.3: PRMC Meetings in Provinces

2.1.2 Sub-component 1b. Consultation, Participation and Outreach

Significant progress has been shown in this component. Awareness raising and consultation processes remained essential components of the REDD+ Readiness process for Pakistan. A number of district, provincial and national consultative workshops, trainings and dialogues have been organized across Pakistan. The purpose of these activities was to identify the key stakeholders, create awareness and sensitize societies on the emerging concepts of REDD+, as well as conduct stakeholder consultations with relevant stakeholders on various aspects of REDD+ Readiness for Pakistan. The list of national and provincial level consultative workshops and trainings conducted to date are given in **Annex – VI**.



Figure 2.4: Some photographs of national and provincial workshops, trainings and public hearings prior to FCPF Grant

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) has been a partner of Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) (previously Ministry of Environment) in various issues of sustainable development including forestry. The REDD+ Awareness and Outreach component activities under the FCPF grant have been assigned to Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) in February 2017 and includes reaching out to parliamentarians, journalists, religious scholars and other politicians. The objectives of this assignment are as under:

- To devise and launch an awareness raising campaign both at national and provincial levels to create an enabling environment for effective implementation of REDD+ Readiness activities in Pakistan
- To devise a strategic communication plan to engage all relevant stakeholders' including policy makers, technocrats and central and local administrative authorities, local Communities, religious and political leaders, general public, NGOs, and religious and academic scholars.

- Developing a short documentary video highlighting Pakistan’s status and commitment to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
- To organize awareness raising seminars on REDD+ and relevant mobilization activities that would also target women and marginalized segments of the society.

The National REDD+ office is also conducting awareness-raising seminars on new emerging concepts related to REDD+ in collaboration with academic institution and universities. In addition to this, the National REDD+ Office has initiated an internship program which allows undergraduate and graduate students from national and provincial universities to enhance their knowledge and capacities on different thematic areas of REDD+. The first round of interns from National University of Science and Technology (NUST) completed a two week course from 31st January to 10th February 2017, on “Understanding the basics of Forest Carbon Stock Assessment and Development of Forest Carbon Maps.”



Figure 2.5: Seminar on International Day of Forest held at Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi on 21st March, 2017



Figure 2.6: Seminar on Public Inputs for REDD+ Results Based Payment Scheme of Green Climate Fund held at National REDD+ Office Islamabad on March 15, 2017

The OIGF (Office of Inspector General of Forests) organizes regular events for International Wildlife Watchers Day, Wetlands Day, and desertification. The National REDD+ Office (NRO) organized the International Day of Forests (IDF) 2017 at Arid Agriculture University on 21st March 2017 on the theme of “forests and energy.” The National Project Director (NPD) also delivered a talk on REDD+ to Rotary Club Islamabad to solicit wider support for mainstreaming REDD+ in the society at large. In 2014, Inspector General Forests presented a paper in the international conference on REDD+ at the Norwegian University of life sciences (NORAGRIC). In December 2016 he presented a paper on contemporary constructed environmental narratives in Pakistan at the second environmental conference at the Lahore School of Economics.



Figure 2.7: Capacity Building Program of Academia at National REDD+ Office



Figure 2.8: Prime Minister of Pakistan inaugurated the Green Pakistan Program by planting a tree in Islamabad on 9th February, 2017



Figure 2.9: Presentation of IG Forests at Rotary Club Renaissance meeting (April 18, 2017)



Figure 2.10: SDPI's Nineteenth Sustainable Development Conference: 06 - 08 December 2016

Assessment of Component 1a and 1b against RAF Criteria

Assessment of National Readiness Management Arrangements against RAF criteria is given in Table 2.3 below:

Table 2.3: Assessment of component 1a and 1b against RAF Criteria

S. No.	RAF Criteria	Assessment against RAF Criteria
Sub-component 1a. National REDD+ Readiness Management Arrangements		
i	<i>Accountability and transparency</i>	Accountability and transparency is ensured through multi-stakeholder representation in both national and provincial institutional management arrangement.
ii	<i>Operating mandate and budget</i>	All the national and provincial institutional structures have been mandated through a consultation process and specific TORs developed. The REDD+ Readiness components required under UNFCCC decisions, are being developed through FCPF grant. Several provinces have initiated REDD+ readiness activities by securing public funds from their respective governments. Nevertheless, during the preparation of MTR, additional financial requirements were identified and endorsed by the respective provinces during meetings of Provincial REDD+ Management Committees.

S. No.	RAF Criteria	Assessment against RAF Criteria
iii	<i>Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration</i>	The national and provincial institutional structures (e.g. national steering committee (NSC), national REDD+ working groups (WGs), and Provincial REDD+ Management Committees (PRMC) have a large number of members. These include sectoral ministries, government departments, provincial forest secretaries, private forest owners, members of forest industries, women groups, academia, communities, and NGOs. Regular meetings of NSC, WGs and PRMCs are being convened for effective coordination of REDD+ activities.
iv	<i>Technical supervision capacity</i>	Pakistan has built technical capacities of forestry officials, including technical experts of National REDD+ office and provincial REDD+ focal points, in all the thematic areas of REDD+ to provide further technical supervision both at national and provincial levels.
v	<i>Funds management capacity</i>	The National REDD+ Office has hired an experienced finance manager who is well versed with financial guidelines of national and provincial governments as well as international donor agencies, such as, World Bank. Moreover, all the provinces will be provided with an accounts/ finance officer to manage the funds for provincial REDD+ Readiness activities.
vi	<i>Feedback and grievance redress mechanism</i>	As part of National REDD+ Management arrangements, the provincial REDD+ grievance and implementation units have already been set up via notification from the provincial authorities. However, a detailed mechanism for feedback and redressal will be developed both at national and provincial levels. An expression of interest has already been solicited from national and international firms, and after an evaluation of proposals submitted, one of the firms has been selected for the task. The contract is expected to be signed by May 2017.
Sub-component 1b. Consultation, Participation and Outreach		
vii	<i>Participation and engagement of key stakeholders</i>	The list of relevant stakeholders has been increased to ensure maximum representation from all relevant groups. These stakeholders have been actively engaged in the REDD+ readiness process through consultative workshops, round table meetings, capacity building trainings, and meetings of NSC, WGs and PRMCs.
viii	<i>Consultation processes</i>	An effective consultation process has been accelerated and carried out in parallel by National REDD+ Office and the International Consulting Firms conducting various studies under R-PP grant of FCPF.
ix	<i>Information sharing and accessibility of information</i>	The REDD+ activities are being coordinated through regular information sharing with members of National REDD+ Steering Committee, provincial REDD+ Management Committees and REDD+ focal points. The National REDD+ Office has recently developed an official website (www.redd-pakistan.org) to share the information on REDD+ and the REDD+ Readiness process with a wider audience. The National REDD+ office also plans to establish a REDD+ Information Centre where information will be collected from the national and provincial institutions and made available to the general public.
x	<i>Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes</i>	The international consultants regularly provide updates on monthly basis. During the consultation process, National REDD+ Office, REDD+ stakeholders including both national and provincial level stakeholders, are taken on board.

2.2 COMPONENT 2: NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY PREPARATION

The process of formulation of Pakistan's National REDD+ Strategy has been initiated in a transparent manner and solid foundations have already been laid. The formulation is based on the results of specific analytical studies and inputs received from a multi-stakeholder consultative process both at the national and sub-national levels. This is because 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+ strategy or process. The proposed strategy will be further evaluated by the REDD+ Strategy Working Group during the REDD+ Readiness preparation.

The objective of the National REDD+ strategy is to maintain a low rate of deforestation and forest degradation by continuing the development and implementation of related procedures and programmes. This includes robust monitoring and enforcement and targeting the drivers of forest change.

The national REDD+ Strategy will take into account Pakistan's decentralized forest administration, and will, therefore, present policies, actions and measures according to the needs and options available at the provincial level. This has important implementations for the future financial needs for REDD+ readiness and REDD+ investments.

The Strategy will provide a roadmap for Pakistan to implement the REDD+ program at national and sub-national levels. The REDD+ strategy is being prepared through a participatory process by consulting all provinces and territories including the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the mountainous districts in northern Pakistan. These consultations will help prioritize the strategic options according to a multiple criteria assessment (e.g. economic, social and environmental dimensions). The National REDD+ strategy will articulate the necessary policies and other measures needed to reduce forestry related emissions. It will include major programs of action to reach these goals and objectives, and the general resource allocation necessary to achieve them. The technical approach to the development of the national REDD+ strategy for Pakistan will be based on best practices, and will integrate lessons from other countries that have developed their national REDD+ strategies. The Strategy will be put up for discussion at various levels in the provinces and districts.

The development of Pakistan's national REDD+ Strategy and its Implementation Framework will build upon a series of international best practice and guidance relevant to the work. The international best practice and guidance includes:

- WWF Guide to Building REDD+ Strategies;
- FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework Guidance;
- UN-REDD Guidance Note of Gender Sensitive REDD+;
- FCPF Methodological Framework.

In addition to these best practice and guidance documents, national lessons learnt from REDD+ in Pakistan, World Bank Safeguard policies and the UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria will also be used for guidance when appropriate.

A number of studies have been simultaneously initiated to contribute towards the development of the National REDD+ Strategy. These studies have been grouped into two categories (i) development of National REDD+ Strategy and its Implementation Framework and (ii) Through Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), Preparing a Social and Environmental Management Framework (ESMF) & Developing Safeguards Information System (SIS) and Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanism (FGRM) for REDD+ after an Explicit Assessment of Existing Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanisms. TORs for each of the above mentioned studies will be developed separately.

Based on the evaluation of Expression of Interest (EOI) followed by technical and financial proposals for a study/ task titled “Through Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), Preparing a Social and Environmental Management Framework (ESMF) & Developing Safeguards Information System (SIS) and Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanism (FGRM) for REDD+ after an Explicit Assessment of Existing Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanisms”, a top ranked international firm is expected to be on board by end of May, 2017.

The work on the development of the National REDD+ Strategy and its Implementation Framework has been started since January 2017 through a joint inception workshop of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), FREL/ FRL and MRV. A wide range of stakeholders participated in this inception workshop including representatives from the provincial forest departments, research institutions, federal ministries, academia and civil society organizations. *The inception report has been submitted by the consultant with a detailed work plan, methodologies and an analytical framework.*



Figure 2.11: Participants of Joint National Inception Workshop

During the inception workshop, a survey was used to identify common goals, targets and principles for the national REDD+ Strategy and evaluate if there is any major conflict in priorities

on REDD+ strategic areas between different provinces and territories. The survey forms, specially designed for the purpose, were distributed to all workshop participants and they were requested to discuss and complete the survey form. Respondents were asked to rank their top priority REDD+ Actions from a prearranged list, and list other options, if applicable. The consultant team was available to answer questions from the respondents during the session. The results of the survey were entered into an excel spreadsheet and descriptive statistics were used to analyze the results. Most respondents marked a priority number against all actions, while several respondents ranked five actions. For the respondents that ranked five actions, their responses were classified as priority 1 (high priority) actions to maintain consistency with the other responses. The report of this survey assessment has been submitted by the consultant and will be used to inform the approach and direction of the National REDD+ Strategy.



Figure 2.12: Provincial Consultations for REDD+ Strategy Development

2.2.1 Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

The study on the assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance is incorporated in the TORs of two studies i.e. (i) Development of National REDD+ Strategy and its Implementation Framework and (ii) Through Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), Preparing a Social and Environmental Management Framework (ESMF) & Developing Safeguards Information System (SIS) and Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanism (FGRM) for REDD+ after an Explicit Assessment of Existing Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanisms.

Readiness Assessment Framework - RAF (2013) provides guidance on how to carry out an analysis of the land use changes drivers. The purpose of the assessment of land use, land-use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance was to identify key drivers of deforestation and/or forest degradation, as well as activities concerning conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Considering the country's past experience in addressing these short-comings (including the issues that led to underperformance of previous programs), the assessment will directly inform the national REDD+ strategy and identify ways to address the key deforestation and degradation drivers in a prioritized manner. This deliverable

focuses on the causal relationship between the economic, legal, policy setting of the country and associated patterns of land-use change, deforestation and forest degradation. Building a comprehensive understanding of the drivers of deforestation and land use changes at the preparation phase sets a solid foundation for developing an effective REDD+ strategy.

2.2.2 Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options

The formulation of REDD+ interventions in Pakistan is being done using the REDD+ Opportunities Scoping Exercise (ROSE) tool in accordance with the TORs of the study. The ROSE will be used for classifying and prioritizing potential REDD+ sub-national and national activities and for assessing critical constraints to project development, especially those associated with the legal, political, and institutional framework. The ROSE tool is therefore relevant to the development of REDD+ at both the provincial and national levels.

The first phase of the ROSE scoping study is being carried out through consultation with a small group of experts who collectively combine a good understanding of the national/provincial forest and land sectors, and the main deforestation and forest degradation drivers based on already conducted studies, as well as related legal, social, and institutional issues.

After REDD+ opportunities have been identified, a Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) will be conducted, using Marginal Abatement Cost Curves (MACCs) for potential REDD+ interventions.

2.2.3 Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework

The implementation framework defines institutional, economic, legal and governance arrangements necessary to implement REDD+ strategy options. The implementation of REDD+ strategy options is specific to a given country's land uses and legal and social circumstances, and countries have flexibility to tailor their REDD+ interventions to their socio-economic conditions, drivers of deforestation, and development objectives. Country-specific solutions need to define the role of government, landowners, and other participants in REDD+ transactions, to share and deliver REDD+ benefits (e.g., to local communities), to respect the rights of forest-dependent communities, to clarify land tenure to the extent possible and mediate associated conflicts, and to manage carbon transactions through a transparent process.

The task will reference documentation detailing the relevant institutional, economic, legal, regulatory and governance arrangements specific to implement REDD+ strategy options. It is good practice to consider and report a country's progress with respect to previously identified issues or gaps, and will provide information identifying additional barriers to REDD+ strategy implementation (such as issues of institutional capacity and coordination, fiscal transparency, law enforcement, corruption) and reforms needed.

The work done during the inception phase will feed into (i) the review and revision of the REDD+ framework plan (i.e. REDD+ readiness preparation plan or road map) to guide the REDD+ Readiness process in general, and (ii) the development of a complementary detailed action plan to move it forward. This REDD+ road map and action plan will be submitted to the Government of Pakistan for approval and will include an agreement for inter-agency cooperation to ensure that the work is completed in a coordinated manner, and to avoid duplication of efforts.

The framework takes into account the types of benefit sharing mechanisms within a subnational level, and the managerial capacity of potential organizations involved, as well as the state of the legal framework which would support a REDD+ benefit sharing system. The UN REDD/ World Bank’s guidance on Gender Sensitive REDD+ will be applied to mainstream gender into the national REDD+ strategy and implementation framework.

2.2.4 Sub-component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts

This component has been covered under the TOR’s developed for the study of SESA, ESMF, SIS and FGRM which will soon be initiated by end of May 2017.

Table 2.4: Assessment of sub-component 2a, 2b, 2c and 2d against RAF Criteria

S. No.	RAF Criteria	Assessment against RAF Criteria
Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation		
Sub-component 2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance		
xi	Assessment and analysis	<p>Partial assessment of Forest Law, Policy and Governance has been done by FAO Pakistan through funding from UN REDD targeted support fund. The final draft report titled “Legal Preparedness for REDD+ in Pakistan” has been developed and is currently under review.</p> <p>Consultations on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (DD) has been done by consulting firm (Indufor Oy Finland) through rigorous and multi-stakeholder engagement both at federal and provincial/ territorial levels. The report on drivers of DD will be submitted by end of May, 2017. However, for in-depth assessment in the context of recent assessment of Land Use and Land Use Change drivers, assessment of forest laws, policies and governance has been included in the ToRs of the assignment on SESA/ ESMF, SIS and FGRM. The work on assignment will commence by mid of May, 2017 and will be completed in 12 months.</p>
xii	Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prioritization of direct and indirect drivers and barriers commenced during the inception workshop in February 2017 Data has been collected from three provinces (AJK, Sindh and KP) Review of drivers of deforestation at provincial level has advanced
xiii	Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An initial study was done during the inception workshop survey. It found that there is an urgent need for REDD+ activities on the ground. During recent consultations, it was noted that the large investment in the CPEC could provide additional opportunities for REDD+ activities linked with drivers and barriers
xiv	Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the drivers of deforestation study, an assessment using the PROFOR Governance monitoring and assessment tool is currently being carried out. Surveyors have been trained and dispatched to the provinces.
xv	Implications for forest law and policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal review has commenced on the forest law and policy at both provincial and national levels.
Sub-component 2b. REDD+ Strategy Options		

S. No.	RAF Criteria	Assessment against RAF Criteria
xvi	Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An initial list of REDD+ options has been formulated, and the team are currently consulting provinces on REDD+ Strategy options using the REDD+ Opportunities Scoping Exercise (ROSE) framework.
xvii	Feasibility assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The feasibility assessment of options will be done in June and July 2017.
xviii	Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implications of strategy options will also be assessed in June and July 2017.
Sub-component 2c. Implementation Framework		
xix	Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations;	Development of National REDD+ Strategy and its Implementation Framework is in progress through rigorous and multi-stakeholders consultations and expected to be completed by end of September, 2017. This strategy will indicate the requirements of any change in the legislation/ regulation based on feedback from stakeholders and gaps identified in the existing legislation.
xx	Guidelines for implementation;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft version to be completed by August 15th
xxi	Benefit sharing mechanism;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PROFOR benefit sharing options assessment is used for the assessment and recommendations for benefit sharing which will become part of the implementation framework. Results to be presented in draft report due on August 15.
xxii	National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	<p>Establishment of National REDD+ Registry is not covered in REDD+ readiness activities under current FCPF grant except developing design of the registry which has already been allocated to one of the consulting firms (M/S Oy Arbonaut, Finland). The design of the REDD+ Registry will be completed by end of September, 2017 and thereafter, the National REDD+ Registry will be established and operationalised provided additional funds are available.</p> <p>Development of NFMS/ MRV work has already been commenced since January, 2017. The NFMS/ MRV system will be completed by June, 2018.</p>
Sub-component 2d. Social and Environmental Impacts		
xxiii	Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This component has been covered under the TOR's developed for the study of SESA, ESMF, SIS and FGRM which will soon be initiated by end of May 2017.
xxiv	REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts;	
xxv	Environmental and Social Management Framework	

2.3 COMPONENT 3: REFERENCE EMISSION LEVELS

Following the guidelines for developing RELs and / or RLs under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and guidance provided by Intergovernmental Panel

on Climate Change (IPCC), Government of Pakistan intends to set benchmarks for monitoring and reporting of the future performance on REDD+ activities.

The following tasks are being carried out under the RELs/ RLs (Forest Reference Emission Levels/ Reference Levels) development process in Pakistan

- Define, harmonize and finalize key parameters for developing RELs/RLs i.e. forest definition, significant pools and GHGs (with justification), sub-categories/ classes of the IPCC recommended six land cover categories for both national and sub-national scales, reference period and standard methodology for FREL/ FRL development
- Assess and develop Activity Data (AD) including (i) past trends in forest land use change with special focus on deforestation and forest degradation and, (ii) land cover and change maps for different time periods.
- Compile and evaluate existing allometric equations, biomass expansion factors (BEF), inventory data, logging impacts, fuel wood collection impacts, re-growth rates and other relevant information of forest degradation
- Estimate Emission Factors (EF) for each land cover transition including deforestation, afforestation and forest degradation and identify indicators for Pakistan how to eventually move from Tier 2 to Tier 3, taking into account feasibility and cost benefit analysis.
- Assess uncertainties and describe the approach and methodology adopted for estimation of uncertainties and confidence level for AD and EF.
- Defining and justifying methodology for adjusting and correcting the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario for national circumstances.


The Reference level is being developed with the technical support of OY Arbonaut based in Finland in a joint venture with WWF-Pakistan. An inception workshop has been conducted in March 2017 with detailed description of methodology and work plan. Pakistan will complete its RELs and/or RLs development process by June 2018. As part of the process it is also intended to build capacities of the National REDD+ Office and other key stake-holders of REDD+ at the national and sub-national levels.



Figure 2.13: Inception Workshop on development of reference levels and forest monitoring system

Table 2.5: Assessment of Component 3 against RAF Criteria

Indicator No.	RAF Criteria	Progress
Component 3: Reference Emission Levels		
xxvi	Demonstration of Methodology	<p>The work is progressing using iterative development, i.e. deliverables are submitted in stages and regular meetings between consultants and the client are taking place. This ensures close co-operation between the consultant and the client and produces concrete results in short time intervals.</p> <p>Generally, the REL/RL development process involves consultations and agreeing on the national forest definition, scope of activities (deforestation, forest degradation, conservation, sustainable forest management, enhancement of carbon stocks), scale (national/sub-national), carbon pools and greenhouse gases to be accounted. The decisions are highly influenced by availability of the historical forest inventory and spatial datasets.</p> <p>With the inputs from the inception workshop discussion, key informant interviews at the provincial level, assessment of exiting land use land cover maps and their accuracy levels, detailed discussion have been undertaken to rationalize the forest area definitions and the appropriate minimum mapping unit. Based on this assessment, recommendation made by the consulting firm will be presented in May 2017.</p>

Indicator No.	RAF Criteria	Progress
 <p data-bbox="496 1043 1134 1072"><i>Figure 2.14: Consultation process with KP forest department</i></p>		
xxvii	Use of historical data and adjusted for national circumstances	<p data-bbox="603 1099 1425 1435">National RELs/RLs will be developed using the data collected from all provinces of Pakistan including northern districts and FATA. For the interim period, sub-national FRELs/FRLs (for provinces and territories) will be applicable for the sake of REDD+ implementation as allowed by decision 12/CP.17. In light of discussions amongst key stakeholders the national REL/RL will be defined through a step-wise method by establishing subnational FRELs/FRLs for selected provinces or territories. Care is being taken to avoid incompatibilities between sub-national and national FRELs/FRLs. Moreover, the FRELs/ FRLs must be consistent with the national GHG-I/ National Communications (NC) in terms of forest definitions and IPCC guidelines.</p> <p data-bbox="603 1447 1425 1592">RELs/RLs are being developed to cover the historical period of 1992 – 2016 whereas the projection from the baseline is expected to be 10 years into future. A regular update to reflect new developments and conditions, synchronized with National Communications to the UNFCCC is foreseen such that:</p> <ul data-bbox="603 1603 1425 1839" style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates take place every 4 years; 10 years rolling average, with the current set of RELs/RLs being used for the upcoming National Communication and other international reporting. • 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. <p data-bbox="603 1850 1425 1995">The assessment of the national and sub-national circumstances will be based on the document review. The analysis is expected to benefit from the simultaneous REDD+ Strategy development process. The sub-national FREL/FRL and their adjustment needs will be one topic of stakeholder consultations.</p>

Indicator No.	RAF Criteria	Progress
xxviii	Technical Feasibility of the Methodological Approach and consistency with UNFCCC/ IPCC and guidelines	<p>National REDD+ Office has a dedicated staff in the Ministry of Climate Change that regularly monitors the work of implementing agencies and ensures that the guidelines and requirements of the UNFCCC/IPCC and FCPF are followed. During the Inception Workshop, an exercise on FCPF Decision Support Toolbox (DST) was conducted in the context of future endeavours and decision making required for Pakistan’s RELs / RLs. The work plan and methodologies are streamlined with the latest guidance available whereas National REDD+ Office closely monitors the international events and meetings on REDD+.</p> <p>The National Working Group on NFMS/MRV/REL/RL formed by the Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan has been engaged to follow up and facilitate the stepwise REL/RL development process. Methodological indications for moving from Tier 2 to Tier 3 was discussed during the working group meeting. A few provinces have already adopted Tier 3 methodological guidance to develop province specific data, however for other provinces this has to be assessed. A sub-national Forest Reference Emission Level has been developed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province that will also help in developing the National Reference Emission Levels.</p> <p>Government of Pakistan with technical assistance of the OY Arbonaut JV and WWF-Pakistan is also planning for a training of trainers on the thematic areas of REDD+. This will be followed by a series of capacity building trainings at national and provincial levels.</p>

2.4 COMPONENT 4: MONITORING SYSTEM FOR FORESTS AND SAFEGUARDS

2.4.1 Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System

In the REDD+ framework, Pakistan’s National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) has been designed following the IPCC guidelines to estimate the forest related GHG emissions and removals. THE NFMS will monitor a wide range of other bio-physical and socio-economic parameters such as forest health, biodiversity, socio-economic and environmental functions of forests, as well as relevant legal frameworks.

Similarly a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System, as a sub-component of NFMS, is required to estimate the forest related GHG emissions and removals to meet the needs of both the national and international reporting requirements for Pakistan. The following tasks are being carried out under the NFMS development process in Pakistan:

- Preparation and finalization of data sharing agreements, and data collection to support MRV and FREL activities.
- Define the Scope and objectives, methodology and tools for forest monitoring.
- Capacity building at different levels on interpretation of satellite based results, carbon stock measurement and monitoring techniques.
- Review the existing national land use and land cover classification and design an operationalize system for forest land assessment.
- Develop and establish institutional framework for NFMS and MRV.

- Develop Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS), reinforce requisite technical capacities, develop protocols for acquiring and analyzing the data related to forest carbon at national and sub-national levels; and operationalize the SLMS.
- Compile GHG-I, prepare country specific training materials (in both English and Urdu) on SLMS, NFI and GHG inventory and build relevant capacities;
- Develop NFMS Web portal to disseminate forest-related geospatial data on the web with following specifications:
 - Open data web portal useful both for expert and generic users
 - Handle all the most common raster and vector data formats
 - Handle time series datasets
 - Compute statistics and generate charts using an XML document as statistic definition
 - Provide a system administration back-end to update data and define statistics through a web GUI
 - Built on top of widely used Open Source software components
 - Easy production-deployment of the platform

The development of component 4 is also supported by the JV of OY Arbonaut and WWF-Pakistan.

Table 2.6: Assessment of Sub-component 4a against RAF Criteria

S. No.	RAF Criteria	Assessment against RAF Criteria
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System		
xxvii	Documentation of monitoring approach	<p>The Government of Pakistan implemented a project in 2014 titled “Preparation of Action Plan and Capacity Building for a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) for REDD+” under obligations of Cancun Agreement of UNFCCC and with financial assistance from the Targeted Support Fund of UN-REDD. Under its two outputs, Government of Pakistan conducted i) three trainings for capacity building of the national stakeholders ii) capacity needs assessments of the national and provincial forest administration, iii) three working group meetings/workshops of the NFMS group members and iv) two national workshops in order to finalize the Pakistan’s National Forest Monitoring System Action Plan (NFMS AP) 1. The final Draft NFMS AP is available at https://www.wwfpak.org/wwf-projects/pdf/NFMS.pdf.</p> <p>Using financial assistance provided by the FCPF readiness funds, progressive work is ongoing for designing and development of NFMS along with a web-portal. During the inception workshop conducted in February 2017 a work plan and methodological framework was finalized that lead to a series of provincial/territorial data collection procedures and surveys (ANNEX IV). These will be followed by a series of capacity building trainings at national and provincial levels on SLMS, NFI, GHG-I and reporting for REDD+ Result based payments. In addition, a group of relevant technical staff in provinces will be supported to attend trainings on NFMS & MRV in Finland. Although capacity building has been carried out in the past, there are still gaps particularly at the provincial and district levels due to limited financial arrangements.</p>

S. No.	RAF Criteria	Assessment against RAF Criteria
xxx	Demonstration of early system implementation	<p>Pakistan seeks to have its NFMS operational by June 2018. In this regard a central data repository is being managed and a platform architecture is being designed under FCPF readiness funds that is based on Free and Open Source Software's (FOSS) and hosted on open source operating system and web servers. This will not only reduce the cost at initial stages but also support rapid development and deployment of the system. Moreover, such open source system will ensure sustainability of the system as the upgrading/updating costs of the software component will not incur licensing costs.</p> <p>The NFMS components will mainly be handled by ArboGIS Platform (also used in Nepal). ArboGIS platform is helpful in using the WebGIS functions and is used to analyze data located at multiple data sources in the internet/intranet, available over web service interfaces. ArboGIS platform supports multi-tenancy and has built in usage reporting modules, so it is an ideal platform for "Software-as-a-Service" GIS application implementation. It is also compatible with mobile web application to support NFI and SLMS.</p>

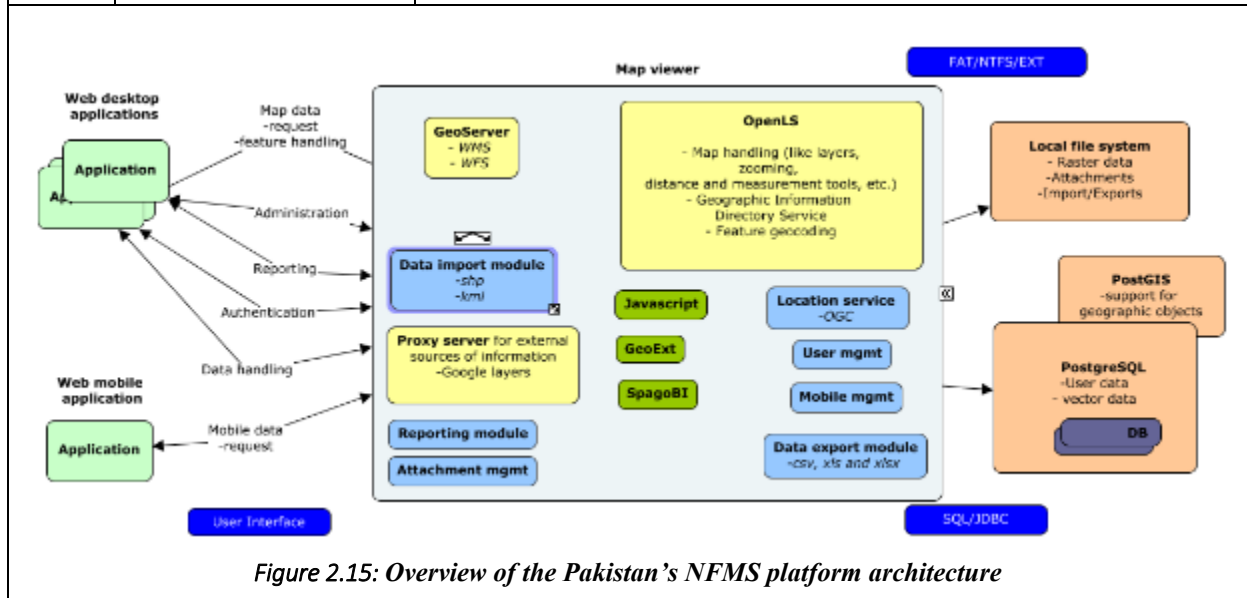


Figure 2.15: Overview of the Pakistan's NFMS platform architecture

S. No.	RAF Criteria	Assessment against RAF Criteria
xxx1	Institutional arrangements and capacities	<p>Pakistan is looking forward to have a well endorsed institutional arrangement for NFMS. An arrangement has already been proposed at the national level during the Inception Workshop. The Office of the Inspector General of Forests in the federal ministry of climate change being the national focal point for REDD+ is expected to have the prime responsibility for the overall coordination and management of the NFMS at the national level, while the provincial authorities will be responsible for day-to-day operation and management at the provincial levels. Field data collection in state forestland and rangeland will be undertaken by the provincial forest departments, using standard practice of forest inventory with added features specific to REDD+. Satellite image interpretation and GIS analysis tasks will be undertaken by specialized agencies, with the expectation that part of the analysis will be undertaken by independent institutions such as university centres or research agencies. Besides internal verification mechanisms, civil society organizations and other non-state entities will be facilitated with access to the NFMS to support an independent internal process.</p> <p>The NFMS institutional framework is optimally based on the inputs from the mandated institutions already carrying out the activities, existing systems, human capacities and affordable datasets to ensure the operational sustainability of the system. To ensure sustainable operation of NFMS, it is important to establishing the procedures, inter-institutional data sharing agreements, funding sources and technical capacity training programmes. The IT infrastructure and its hardware and software elements have been mapped during Capacity Based Needs Assessment of NFMS at federal and provincial levels and detailed in the request for additional funds.</p>

2.4.2 Sub-component 4b: Information system for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards

The core feature of MBIGS monitoring function is to enable incorporation of local knowledge into national monitoring and provide inputs to validate information in a participatory way. The design process will be conducted under guidance of the technical working group in charge of the stakeholder engagement and safeguards.

Table 2.7: Assessment of Sub-component 4b against RAF Criteria/sub criteria/indicators

S. No.	RAF Criteria	Assessment against RAF Criteria
Sub-component 4b: Information system for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards		
xxxii	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	Government of Pakistan has not yet demonstrated any progress in this sub-component. However, the work plan by the consultants has been finalized and the work will start in October 2017. Monitoring functions for multiple benefits, impact, governance and safeguards are to be developed and integrated into NFMS and are expected to complete by June 2018.
xxxiii	Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	
xxxiv	Institutional arrangements and capacities – Multiple benefits and safeguards	

3 AN ANALYSIS OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN THOSE ACTIVITIES FUNDED BY THE FCPF READINESS PREPARATION GRANT

3.1 ANALYSIS OF PROGRESS

The analysis of progress is done through a participatory and inclusive multi-stakeholder self-assessment process encompassing the perspectives and experiences of a range of stakeholders to enhance ownership and engagement of relevant national and provincial (sub-national) stakeholders who collectively assessed progress for REDD+ Readiness at provincial, district and local level. The National REDD+ Office recently carried out rigorous consultations in different provinces through field visits from 27th April, 2017 to 19th April, 2017 and convened meetings of Provincial REDD+ Management Committees - a multi-stakeholder forum representing all the provincial stakeholders including relevant government departments (forest, agriculture, fisheries, minerals and mines, tourism, livestock), NGOs, academia and civil society groups. Soon after the provincial consultations, the National REDD+ Office invited all provincial chairs of the REDD+ Management Committees of the provinces for a consultative meeting (Figure 1.1) (ANNEX V) to present the MTR and progress. The progress was once again self-assessed during the consultative meeting and endorsed unanimously. Below Table 2.8 shows the overall progress of Pakistan's REDD+ Readiness shown against each component of R-PP.

Table 2.8: Self-Assessment of Progress of Pakistan's REDD+ Readiness under FCPF Grant

Components	Sub-Components	Level of Progress
1. Readiness Organization and Consultation	1a. National REDD+ Management Arrangements	
	1b. Consultation, Participation and Outreach	
2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation	2a. Assessment of Land use, Land use change drivers, Forest law, Policy and Governance	
	2b. REDD+ Strategy Options	
	2c. Implementation Framework	
	2d. Social and Environmental Impacts	
3. Reference Emission Levels/ Reference Levels		
4. Monitoring System for Forests and Safeguards	4a. National Forest Monitoring System	
	4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance and Safeguards	

Progress Indicator Key (Traffic Light System)

	Significant Progress		Progress well. Further development required
	Further Development Required		Not yet demonstrating progress

3.2 IDENTIFICATION OF DELAYS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY THE FCPF GRANT.

Although the grant agreement between Government of Pakistan and The World Bank was signed in June 2015, the operational work effectively commenced from June 2016. The impediments

instrumental in causing delay in initial kick off which subsequently resulted in low disbursement are outlined below:

3.2.1 Delay in Establishment of National REDD+ Office

It took considerable time for the Ministry of Climate Change to hire the consultants/experts, essentially required for in house technical expertise and capacity to manage procurement and financial management functions. Only the National REDD+ Coordinator was engaged earlier whereas rest of the consultants/experts were hired by June 2016.

3.2.2 Delay in Opening of Assignment Account

The process for opening the assignment account started in June 2015 and it took almost-nine months to complete and fulfil various formalities and instructions of Government of Pakistan and the World Bank, before the account could be opened.

3.2.3 Time consumed in procurement process for selection of Consulting Firms

The selection of consulting firms for consultancy services envisaged in the project were based on QCBS (Quality & Cost Bases Selection) and required to be advertised internationally. The procurement cycle for such consultancies under the World Bank Procurement Guidelines consumes around 6-9 months.

In addition, remuneration of experts and support staff can only be approved, after submission of the required deliverables agreed in the consultancy contract and this takes considerable time after contract signature.

Although considerable time has been consumed in procurement and establishment of the National REDD+ Office, but by maintaining the high standards of the World Bank Procurement Guidelines as well as Government of Pakistan (GOP) procedures, a solid foundation for transparent, effective and efficient implementation of the REDD+ program has been laid in the country. This has all the ingredients to achieve the objectives for which REDD and REDD+ process was initiated in the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COPs).

3.3 STEPS TAKEN/BEING TAKEN TO ADDRESS THE DELAY AND EXPEDITE THE ONGOING CONSULTANCY SERVICES AND DISBURSEMENT

Procurement of the consultancy services was expedited by streamlining procurement practices and timelines wherever possible, in keeping with World Bank Procurement Guidelines. The evaluation process was completed in the minimum possible time period, and this has been appreciated by the World Bank Country Director, Pakistan.

Keeping in view the delays incurred, the duration of assignments and timelines of various deliverables in the contract agreements was adjusted so that assignments can be completed within the stipulated period of the project, without compromising on the quality and scope of work.

To monitor the quality and pace of ongoing services and minimize the chances of delay, a close liaison is maintained with the consultants and regular meetings are held.

The consultants are provided support and facilitation in obtaining the necessary security clearance to visit the provinces and meet the provincial stakeholders (that is often a cause for delay).

Consultants are given prompt payments encouraging them to submit their work on time.

4 A REVIEW OF THE REDD COUNTRY PARTICIPANT'S COMPLIANCE WITH THE COMMON APPROACH

The Delivery Partners Environmental and Social Safeguards including SESA/ ESMF

Pakistan's forest resources are limited and vulnerable to a changing climate. These fragile forest ecosystems are threatened by over exploitation and land use conversion. There is a need to introduce legal safeguards to conserve and protect the forests from exploitation. For this, existing laws may be amended and new provisions may be added. However, with regard to REDD+ activities, an explicit new mechanism is required to receive and facilitate resolution of queries and grievances from affected communities and stakeholders related to REDD+ activities, policies or programs at provincial levels. This mechanism will help in minimizing the grievance of local communities and avoid disputes and litigations.

Currently, existing feedback and grievance redressal mechanisms is addressed by (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 which have introduced provisions for legal cover of grievance mechanisms related to forestry sector. In its implication, Provincial Forest Departments in all provinces and territories of Pakistan, deal with forest offenses (compoundable as well as non-compoundable offenses) through enforcement of provincial Forest Acts. Other offences not covered under these acts are prosecuted in the courts of law under relevant sections of Pakistan Penal Code. Land related litigation cases are disposed of by the courts under Land Revenue Act 1963 and other legal instruments such as Land Acquisition Act.

The R-PP envisages that a country-driven safeguard information system for REDD+ will be developed in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Cancun agreement and the applicable World Bank safeguard policies. The system will ensure and report on how safeguards are being addressed and implemented in REDD+ initiatives. The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Plan developed under the R-PP will set up a safeguard information system that takes into account the grievances mentioned above.

In addition to the existing organizational systems and resources established by national government agencies to receive and address concerns about the impact of their policies, programs and operations on external stakeholders, there is a need to have a system that complements the existing legal system.

Strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) is a key component of Pakistan's Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). 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 National REDD+ programme "does not harm" and, instead, should "do good" to all environmental and social aspects.

A SESA will be conducted to assess the positive and negative impacts that could be generated in the implementation of REDD+ strategic options. The REDD+ strategic options will contribute in reducing GHGs emissions and poverty, and in enhancing economic growth through the sustainable and equitable management of forests while increasing forest carbon stocks.

Implementation of these options will involve indigenous peoples and local communities, and women. Thus, it will adopt a participatory process and will focus on the implications for the most vulnerable groups, particularly the forest-dependent people, and indigenous people, and other poor or marginalized groups.

The 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. The ESMF should provide 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.

Safeguards will be an integral part of the ESMF, and the ESMF will contain specific sections on indigenous peoples and marginalized groups as well as issues such as limitations in access to goods, services, income, or employment. The ESMF will 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 and institutional capacity assessment.

Stakeholders Engagement

The National REDD+ Office, through National REDD+ Management Arrangements have established various multi-stakeholder forums at national and provincial levels to engage all the relevant stakeholders in REDD+ Readiness process. These forums have already been explained earlier in section – I of this document.

Disclosure of Information

The methods used for consultations for the different components of the R-PP are consultation workshops, roundtable meetings, public hearing, stakeholder dialogues, seminars and circulation of reports for comments and views from multiple stakeholders through National Steering Committee, National REDD+ working groups, Provincial REDD+ Management Committees and through awareness and outreach forums. The feedback received through the consultation process is examined by the thematic working group for its incorporation in the REDD+ readiness process. Leaflets, flyers, brochures and posters are printed and disseminated to the stakeholders. In addition, information is also being disseminated through print and electronic media. The REDD+ activities are being coordinated through regular information sharing with members of National REDD+ Steering Committee, provincial REDD+ Management Committees and REDD+ focal points. The National REDD+ Office has recently developed an official website (www.redd-pakistan.org) to share the information with wider audience on REDD+ and Readiness Process in Pakistan. The National REDD+ office will also establish a REDD+ Information Centre where all the REDD+ related information from the national and provincial institutions will be collected and made available for a wider audience.

Grievance and Accountability

A Feedback Grievance and Redressal Mechanism will be developed within the legal frameworks of respective territories. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) for filing complaints, tracking and disposal of REDD+ related cases will also be developed which should be duly endorsed and

approved by the relevant competent authorities. The information on land tenure, national resource rights and types of grievance/ complaints that tend to come up in Pakistan at district level in relation to forest management and conservation will be collected and a framework for the Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanism (FGRM) will be developed. This will include a plan to (i) build on strengths and close the gaps to strengthen grievance redressing capacity and (ii) continuously improve, strengthen and communicate FGRM to stakeholders (iii) disclose the information related to submission of complaints and their resolution publicly (this will be included in the FGRM). In addition, simple manuals will be prepared to guide the communities and decision makers on rights and privileges of forest owners/right holders, as well as the presiding officers of the Feedback Grievance Redressal Mechanisms. Based on review, recommendations will be provided to update the existing relevant laws with exact clauses for amendment, or text for the new regulation will be provided.

5 AN UPDATED FINANCING PLAN FOR THE OVERALL READINESS PREPARATION ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING FUNDS PLEDGED BY, AND A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY, OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Uses of Funds (in US\$ thousands)							
R-PP Component	Total needed (A) ²	Funds pledged (B) ³	Funds used ⁴		Funds available (= B - C) ⁵	Financing gap (= A - B) ⁶	Request to FCPF ⁷ (if any)
			Funds Committed (C)	Funds Disbursed			
1a. National REDD Management Arrangements	4861.34	1400	1135	338.513	265	3461.34	3411.34
1b. Consultation, Participation, and Outreach							
2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	1220.625	400	600.625	120.125	(200.625) ⁸	820.625	620.00
2b. REDD+ Strategy Options							
2c. Implementation Framework							
2c. Social and Environmental Impacts	408.660	400	0	0	400	8.660	8.660
3 - Reference Emissions Level/Reference Level	2309.375	1,600	699.232	139,846	900.768	709.375	960.00
4a. National Forest Monitoring System							

² Total needed is the amount of resources necessary to complete a given component. All numbers in this table should be the latest numbers, which may not necessarily match the numbers in the original R-PP that was presented to the PC.

³ Funds pledged encompass the amount of funds promised by different donors and / or the national government to fund a specific component and available to the country.

⁴ Funds used refer to the amount of funds committed in signed contracts, and the portion of the funds committed that has already been disbursed.

⁵ Available funds equal pledges minus commitments.

⁶ Financing gap equals total needed minus pledged funds.

⁷ Request for additional funding from the FCPF (up to US\$ 5 million, subject to conditions set by Resolution PC/10/2011/1.rev being met).

⁸ The amount pledged as per the approved procurement plan for this study was US \$ 400,000. Whereas, the lowest evaluated consultancy firm (Indufor Oy Finland) as a result of combined evaluation (technical and financial) quoted US \$ 763,650 which was subsequently reduced to US \$ 600,625 during the technical negotiations and approved by World Bank. Therefore, the difference appearing in negative is US \$ 200,625.

<i>4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards</i>							
TOTAL	8800	3,800	2434.857	598.484	1365.143	5000.00	5000.00
Sources of Funds (in US\$ thousands)							
FCPF [1-Policy Analysis and REDD+ Strategy Preparation, 2)- SESA/ESMF and FGRM, 3)- Reference level formulation & MRV system development, 4)- National Readiness Management Arrangements, 5)- Designing and testing]		3,800	2434.857	598.484	1365.143		
Government [Reference Table 1.1]		119970	119970	99685	20250		
UN-REDD Targeted Support Fund [Development of Action Plan and Capacity Building for NFMS 2014-2015], [Legal Preparedness for REDD+ Readiness in Pakistan 2016 - 2017]		135	135	135	0		
One UN Joint Programme on Environment (JPE) [Developing REDD+ Road Map for Pakistan - 2012] –		200	200	200	0		
Global Environment Facility (GEF) [Under Component 3 (Enhanced Carbon Sequestration in and around high conservation value forests in Targeted Forest Landscapes) of Sustainable Management of Forests Project]		5098	5098	0	0		
TOTAL		129203	127837.857	100618.484	21615.143		

6 GRANT REPORTING AND MONITORING REPORT (GRM)⁹

(or Equivalent Delivery Partner Report, as Per Delivery Partner's Standard Operational Policies and Procedures)

Will be prepared by the World Bank being the delivery partner

⁹ *Grant Reporting and Monitoring* is the format and system that is used for reporting on FCPF activities where the World Bank is the Delivery Partner.

7 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING TO THE FCPF

The Government of Pakistan formally requests FCPF for additional funding of USD 5.00 million (table 4.1) to support ongoing REDD+ readiness Activities and to demonstrate on site the results of R-PP funds being utilized to bring Pakistan to a stage that it could claim to have become REDD+ Ready and play its obligatory role in Climate Change (CC) mitigation through REDD+. It is proposed that additional grant should be with the consent of all the provinces and REDD+ National Steering Committee will be used to focus/ concentrate the REDD+ readiness activities under the additional grant in the following three proposed potential areas of the country which shall be finalized on performance based merit:

1. The Guzara Forests (community owned) in Murree, Kahuta and Hazara districts located in the provinces of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa respectively.
2. Mangrove Forests in the province of Sindh
3. Tangir (private forests) and Juglote (state owned forests) in Gilgit – Baltistan
4. Juniper Forests in the Province of Balochistan

The above potential sites have been identified unanimously by the respective provinces during recent PRMC meetings. The provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan and Punjab have shown a significant progress in REDD+ Readiness activities which is given in summarized in Table 7.1 below:

Table 7.1: Performance of REDD+ Readiness in Provinces of Pakistan

Province	Performance of REDD+ Readiness by Provinces
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	<p>The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is implementing a project titled as "Carbon Stock Assessment of Forests of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa". The total budget of the project is PKR 25.88 million. The project completed the following activities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notified the provincial REDD+ Focal Person in 2012 • Notified i) Provincial REDD+ Management Committee and Provincial Grievance and Implementation Unit with designated REDD+ Focal Point. • Established fully equipped GIS lab with necessary technical and human capacity for Satellite Land Monitoring and Forest Inventory. • Procured latest forest Inventory and Measurement Equipment (Vertex-IV Transponder, Relaskope, Digital caliper, GPS, Increment Borer, Soil sampling related tool box etc.) • Forest cover mapping of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa using high resolution satellite imageries (spot-5). • Forest cover change assessment between 2007 and 2012. • Prepared district wise biomass/carbon maps for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. • Conducted forest carbon inventory in the province by collecting data from about 1300 sample plots laid out in different forest types of the province. Carbon pools included aboveground biomass, leaf/litter and grass, dead wood and soil organic carbon. • Developed allometric equations for 10 tree species through destructive sampling in different forest types. • Conducted 9 training courses on REDD+ and carbon inventory for officers of provincial forest departments of all provinces of Pakistan.

Province	Performance of REDD+ Readiness by Provinces
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided technical support for preparation of subnational REDD+ Strategy for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa <p>The above progress is in addition to activities being implemented under Green Growth Initiative and Billion Tsunami Tree Project explained earlier in section – I of this report.</p>
Gilgit – Baltistan	<p>The Government of Gilgit Baltistan, initiated readiness activities under the approved project of “REDD+ Readiness Phase in Gilgit Baltistan” of worth Pakistani Rupees (PKR) 30 million and now at the forefronts to take REDD+ further ahead for demonstration. The following progress has so far been achieved under the above mentioned project;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notified the provincial REDD+ Focal Person • Notified REDD+ Cell, Provincial REDD+ Management Committee, REDD+ Grievance and Implementation Unit with a designated REDD+ focal point. • Established a fully equipped GIS Lab • Regularized REDD+ cell on permanent basis with approval necessary staff i.e. REDD+ Coordinator, GIS Specialist, Accounts Officer, Assistant, Driver and Office Boy • Procured latest forest Inventory and Measurement Equipment (Vertex-IV Transponder, Relaskope, Digital caliper, GPS, Increment Borer, soil sampling related tool box etc.) • About 42 officers attended different REDD+ related training courses abroad and in country • Arranged almost 10 workshops at regional, district and valley level for communities and other stakeholders. • Revised and Prepared Forest Acts, Rules, and Codes i.e. Forest Act 1927, Wildlife Act 1975, Working Plan Code for GB, Rules for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Forest Manuals (I,II,III). The Consultant has submitted final copies of first all the deliverables. • Developed allometric equations, biomass tables, volume tables, basic wood densities, biomass expansion factors for 5 conifer trees (Deodar, Kail, Fir, Spruce, Chalghoza) and one broad leaved tree (Oak) through destructive sampling completed and available for use. • Completed field data collection from 550 randomly distributed (Stratified random distribution) plots and a team of GB forest department through exchange visit at ICIMOD Nepal completed data analysis and biomass mapping of the GB forests. • Satellite image of 2.5 m resolution for all the natural forest of GB has been purchased from SUPPARCO. • Land use classification has been completed following UNFCCC/ IPCC guidelines with technical support from ICIMOD and SUPARCO. • Development of management plans on pilot basis for both protected Forest and government irrigated plantations is in progress.
Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notified the provincial REDD+ Focal Person • Notified REDD+ Management Committee, REDD+ Cell, and REDD+ Grievance and Implementation Unit with designated focal point. • Established fully equipped GIS lab and hired necessary technical staff i.e. GIS Manager on permanent basis. • Completed carbon stock assessment of coniferous forests of Murree and part of forests of Kotli Sattian • A project proposal amounting to PKR 30 million has recently been approved by Government of Punjab to strengthen the provincial REDD+ cell. • Established Forest Services Academy at Ghora Gali Murree for capacity building and training of forestry staff. The Forest Service Academy was inaugurated by Prime Minister of Pakistan in March, 2017.

The additional funds will be used for documenting lessons learned from best practices in areas identified by the provinces and duly endorsed by the NSC (e.g. feasibility study, site identification, consultation, analytical work to identify drivers of deforestation, strategies, management plans, benefit sharing, strengthening MRV, SIS, etc.).

Provincial forest departments have a lot of expectations from the current R-PP project to build their capacities for undertaking REDD+ initiatives effectively and meaningfully, whereas, the communities, forest owners in particular women and other stakeholders are of the view that the real test of the success of current R-PP will be when REDD+ reaches on ground. They are also of the opinion that current funding is not adequate to take REDD+ on ground.

The requested grant of USD 5.00 million will also be used to show co-finance to attract additional funds from bilateral/ multilateral funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The Office of Inspector General Forests (OIGF) has held a number of meetings with the private/ corporate sectors like Serena Hotel holdings and senior management of Agha Khan Foundation who have indicated that they may be willing to provide co-finance to save existing forests and implement some components of REDD+, provided the highest standards as envisaged in UNFCCC (Paris Agreement and Cancun Agreement on REDD+) are maintained. Therefore, it is necessary that at least two or three forest areas with complete plans, as an outcome of the proposed activities i.e. feasibility study, site identification, project design documents, consultation, analytical work to identify drivers of deforestation, strategies, management plans and benefit sharing etc., are ready (with complete ownership and consent of the communities who are stakeholders of particular forests) before 2020 for inviting the private sector to invest in REDD+ for results based payments in a win-win situation.

**Table 7.2: Summary of Financial Request from FCPF for
Additional Funding of USD 5.00 Million**

Brief Description of outputs/ activities to be supported with FCPF additional funds under the different components of Pakistan's R-PP		Total Amount in USD
Component 1: Organize and Consult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of existing provincial management structures and further extending at district and community level for wider consultations. • Capacity building and training of field staff and communities of respective provinces. • Community consultation, information sharing and enhance participation of relevant stakeholders at selected forest areas. • Conducting policy dialogues to assess gaps in fiscal, monitoring and benefit sharing policies and forest management planning strategy especially for the private forests, and identify measures for effective harmonization of policies. 	2,135,700

,Component 2: REDD+ Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating community-based forest management (CBFM) agreements between villages and respective forest departments to cover maximum land area (involving rationalizing forest management so as to ensure better forest protection, conservation and enhancement of vegetation cover through natural processes); • Developing village/valley spatial and sustainable forest management plans for forests in the targeted sites which are aligned with the Forest Working/Management Plans. • Strengthening capacity of Forest Divisions staff and local communities, including women (in selected communities only), on REDD+ safeguards, Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), conflict mediation and payment for ecosystem services; and • Develop Project Design Documents for at least three potential pilot site. • Analysing fiscal policies for integration of natural capital considerations to provide policy guidance to national and provincial governments on the design, formulation and adoption of environmental fiscal reforms (EFRs) instruments; • Follow – up studies at areas identified by respective provinces 	1,590,100
Component 3: Reference Emission Levels	No funds required under this component	-
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and designing of official web portals to be linked with NFMS web portal. • Strengthening of provincial monitoring and safeguard systems, including REDD+ activity registry. • Developing allometric equations and emission factors for mangrove and scrub forests • Capacity building and training of forestry owners and right holders on monitoring of carbon assets owned by them. • Promotion of non-timber benefits (resins, herbs, medicinal plants) from forests in a sustainable manner with intangible benefits and supply chain. 	1,274,200
	Total	5,000,000

A detailed work plan of activities, indicating timing and responsibility for implementation of proposed activities is given in **Annex – VII**. Detailed description of the activities is given under para 7.1 below:

7.1 DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

The additional grant will support the provincial governments and respective local communities to sustainably manage forests and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by enhancing institutional and technical capacity to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in selected forest areas. The grant will be used to develop community-focused and gender responsive plans for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) in selected demonstration areas with complete REDD+ plan that should be ready for implementation by the respective communities. These forest areas will be selected given the possibility of entering into collaborative forest management arrangements with the local communities and the impact potential, i.e., the climate change mitigation potential of implementing REDD+ activities in these areas.

Recently, the National REDD+ office held rigorous consultations from March 29, 2017 to April 21, 2017 to identify the future REDD+ activities that are not covered under current FCPF grant. A part of additional funds will also be used to cover those activities as identified by the provinces through their REDD+ Management Committees. The activities are highlighted under specific components given below:

7.2 COMPONENT 1. READINESS ORGANIZATION AND CONSULTATION

The provinces are willing to extend the management structure at district and community level for wider consultations in specific potential forest areas selected by the respective communities and PRMC.

7.2.1 Capacity Building and Training

Pakistan has organized and conducted several capacity building and training workshops since 2009 to develop and enhance understanding and capability on REDD+. However, identifying and providing training to the most relevant person remains an issue. Most of the provinces are building their capacities on an ad-hoc basis by giving trainings to the staff hired on project basis or to the staff members who do not have relevant academic or professional background.

REDD+ is such a cross cutting discipline that there is room available for further capacity building. Under current FCPF grant, three national and three provincial trainings are also planned to be held between May and December, 2017. However, during provincial meetings of REDD+ Management Committees, provinces have strongly recommended that capacity building and training should be further extended to field staff and communities of respective provinces. The following REDD+ relevant areas have been identified where capacity building and trainings are required:

- International Policy Context on REDD+
- Field based inventory methods
- Satellite based inventory methods
- Statistics for forest carbon accounting
- Knowledge of IPCC guidelines for LULUCF and AFOLU sector
- Communication (reporting) to the UNFCCC

Short term trainings usually have low impact in building the capacities especially on the technical elements of REDD+ MRV. The provinces have therefore recommended to initiate an academic certificate course (at least of one month) integrating all the above mentioned training areas.

7.3 STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING REDD+ MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES OF PROVINCES:

The provinces have also requested to strengthen the existing REDD+ Management structures in respective provinces.

7.4 COMPONENT 2. REDD+ STRATEGY PREPARATION

The additional grant will contribute to harmonize the sub-national fiscal policies on REDD+ with national policies. It will be ensured that there is no duplication of efforts amongst the different

project activities. This avoidance of duplication will also eliminate the chances of double counting in forest carbon estimation. Some of the activities that have been identified by the respective provinces are given below:

- Formulating community-based forest management (CBFM) agreements between villages and respective forest departments to cover maximum land area (involving rationalizing forest management so as to ensure better forest protection, conservation and enhancement of vegetation cover through natural processes);
- Strengthening REDD+ monitoring and safeguards information systems at district level;
- Developing village/valley spatial and sustainable forest management plans for forests in the targeted sites which are aligned with the Forest Working/Management Plans.
- Strengthening capacity of Forest Divisions staff and local communities, including women (in selected communities only), on REDD+ safeguards, Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), conflict mediation and payment for ecosystem services; and
- Develop Project Design Documents for at least three potential pilot site.
- Analysing fiscal policies for integration of natural capital considerations to provide policy guidance to national and provincial governments on the design, formulation and adoption of environmental fiscal reforms (EFRs) instruments;
- Conducting policy dialogues to assess gaps in fiscal, monitoring and benefit sharing policies and forest management planning strategy especially for the private forests, and identify measures for effective harmonization of policies.
- Documenting and training on non-timber (mushrooms, resins, herbs etc.) benefits from forests for forest dwelling communities, owners, right holders and women.

7.4.1 Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change and Drivers

Several follow-up studies, to support the Development of National REDD+ Strategy and not covered under current FCPF grant, have been identified by the respective provinces during meetings of provincial REDD+ Management Committees. Additional funding has been requested from FCPF to conduct the follow up studies in selected forest areas to be finalized in consent with communities. The studies are given in table 7.3 below:

Table 7.3: Identified follow-up studies to be conducted by the provinces

Province	Identified Follow-up Studies in selected Forest Areas
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Update and in-depth analysis of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drivers of deforestation & forest degradation in selected forest areas • Value chain/ demand & supply of forest products in selected forest areas • Land tenure and natural resource rights in selected forest areas • Harvesting of timber and firewood collection in selected forest areas • Potential of farm forestry in carbon sequestration in selected forest areas
Gilgit – Baltistan	Comparative analysis of wood based and carbon based benefits to local communities in private forests of Gilgit-Baltistan

Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In depth studies on Land Use, Land Use Change in selected forest areas • Policy and Governance of REDD+
Sindh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of agriculture lease policy on forests from 2005 to 2016 with policy recommendations, • Impacts on mangroves due to less fresh water inflow with policy recommendations, • Socio-economic surveys in mangroves. • Trade of livestock keeping due to degradation and deforestation of forest land in selected forest areas

Institutionalization of REDD+ on permanent basis at National and Provincial level

This is a major issue and a big challenge as to who is going to own and carry forward the outcomes of the current project after its expiry. To address this issue, the NSC advised to put up a proposal for establishing a REDD+ office, as a permanent entity, under auspices of the Office of IGF in MOCC. Similarly, provincial REDD+ cells are being established with the support of R-PP to undertake and sustain REDD+ initiatives during and after the R-PP phase. It is imperative that the aforementioned institutions both at federal and provincial levels are established and are functional during the current phase of the project and efforts are being made by the R-PP project office to establish these entities within R-PP phase to ensure uninterrupted continuation of REDD+ initiatives. A number of encouraging steps have been planned by the provinces (in some cases already submitted proposals to their respective governments) for implementation of REDD+. The KP and GB governments are already much advanced in REDD+ Readiness and have submitted proposals requesting additional funding from their respective provincial governments. The government of Punjab has also recently gotten PKR 30 million approved from their respective provincial annual development budget.

The National REDD+ Office is in close coordination with provincial governments and helping them to develop proposals to access funds from their respective provincial budgets. This will be allocated as co-financing for the additional funding that is requested from FCPF.

7.5 COMPONENT 3 - REFERENCE EMISSIONS LEVEL/REFERENCE LEVEL

Under this component, no additional funds are required.

7.6 COMPONENT 4 – MONITORING SYSTEMS FOR FORESTS AND SAFEGUARDS

7.6.1 Demonstration Support to NFMS- MRV

Though some of the provinces (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan) are at an advanced stage and have completed their field based forest inventories, the other provinces lack capacities and resources to conduct regular field based inventories and satellite land monitoring. The provinces have identified additional activities that are not being covered under current FCPF grant, and have requested additional funding to implement these activities for provincial REDD+ further capacity building and preparation of complete REDD+ implementation plan. The activities under this component identified to be covered from additional funding are:

- Developing and designing of official web portals to be linked with NFMS web portal.

- Strengthening of community monitoring and safeguard systems, including REDD+ activity registry.
- Developing allometric equations and emission factors for mangrove and scrub forests
- Capacity building and training of forestry owners and right holders on monitoring of carbon assets owned by them.
- Promotion of non-timber benefits (resins, herbs, medicinal plants) from forests in a sustainable manner with intangible benefits and supply chain.

The current atmosphere for REDD+ implementation is currently very positive due to extensive stakeholder engagements carried out both at the national and provincial level. The provincial forest departments are fully on board and supportive of implementing REDD+ activities now and in the future. The only impediment for REDD+ implementation is availability of adequate financial resources for which the Government of Pakistan strongly requests FCPF for additional funding of USD 5.00 million to make REDD+ implementation a success.

ANNEX - I: MINUTES OF PROVINCIAL REDD+ MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES MEETINGS

Annex I-A Provincial REDD+ Management Committee Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The 1st meeting of the Provincial REDD+ Management Committee (PRMC) held under the chairmanship of Mr. Masood, Additional Secretary Forests Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on 04th April 2017. The meeting was attended by the members of (PRMC) and representatives from National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change, and Government of Pakistan.

The meeting started with welcome remarks by the chair who briefed the participants about the purpose of the meeting with specific objectives i.e. (i) to sensitize the Provincial REDD+ Management Committee (PRMC) on the process and state of progress on REDD+ Readiness Preparation for Pakistan (ii) to get onboard the PRMC on additional budget requirements for provincial REDD+ readiness activities and (iii) to ensure support, transparency and facilitate effective and efficient communication and coordination for successful implementation of REDD+ Readiness activities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Thereafter, Mr. Kamran Hussain, National Forest Inventory (NFI) Expert from National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change, appraised the PRMC that the representatives from National REDD+ Office arrived a day before and worked with provincial REDD+ Focal Point and member of REDD+ working groups to assess the current progress, identify missing items and budget requirements for provincial REDD+ Readiness in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

AGENDA ITEM 1: PROGRESS OF PAKISTAN'S REDD+ READINESS PROJECT

Mr. Afrasiyab gave an overall briefing on the progress and way forward of REDD+ readiness activities being implemented by National REDD+ Office. He informed that various miles stones have been achieved under technical components of REDD+ Readiness Grant of the world bank including national and provincial management arrangements to strengthen the capacity of Pakistan in order to monitor greenhouse gas emissions from forestry sector through a socially, environmentally, and technically sound national REDD+ strategy. He also mentioned that four pre-requisites i.e. (i) National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan, (ii) National Forest Monitoring System (iii) Forest Reference Emission Levels/ Forest Reference Levels and (iv) Safeguard Information System have to be developed by the country under the Cancun Agreement. He emphasized on the importance of provincial and territorial inputs regarding their financial requirements for submitting a request for Additional Funding from FCPF along with the Mid Term Repot (MTR).

Mr. Kamran also added that Provincial REDD+ Management Committees (PRMCs) have been notified by Government of Gilgit-Baltistan and Government of Sindh whereas the already existing REDD+ steering committee can also act as the PRMC for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Rest of the provinces are in process of notifying their PRMCs.

AGENDA ITEM 2: PRESENTATION ON THE ADDITIONAL BUDGET REQUIREMENTS FOR PROVINCIAL REDD+ READINESS ACTIVITIES IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Mr. Kamran Hussain briefed the participants about various components of RPP for which additional funding is being sought from the FCPF to fulfill the provincial requirements for REDD+ Readiness. He informed the participants that after a fruitful discussion with the provincial REDD+ Focal Point and members of REDD+ working groups, a tentative budget has been prepared. He shared the detailed budget against proposed activities for provincial REDD+ Readiness activities, consistent with R-PP, which was finally endorsed by all the participants through mutual consensus.

AGENDA ITEM 3: DISCUSSION

The presentation by Mr. Kamran Hussain opened discussion on various aspects of REDD+ Readiness and Management arrangements.

Mr. Masood, Additional Secretary Forests emphasized on the importance of transparency in the entire process of submission of request for potential additional funding of the FCPF as well as in the disbursement of the shares of provinces at next stage, if the request for additional funds is approved. The NFI Expert responded and mentioned that National REDD+ Office has been advised by National REDD+ Steering Committee to keep strong coordination with all the provinces and territories. He further informed that National REDD+ Office has been regularly shared information and updates with provincial REDD+ focal points and will keep the provinces on board at every step of the REDD+ Readiness process. In a query by the Chair of the meeting regarding the need of notifying a PRMCs in the presence of an existing provincial steering committee on REDD+, Mr. Kamran Hussain, NFI Expert, responded and proposed that the existing steering committee can also act as PRMC, however, revision of members of PRMC may be considered to give more representation to relevant stakeholders. He also requested the PRMC that the TORs of the Provincial REDD+ Steering committee may also be reviewed based on the provincial needs and shared with the National REDD+ Office for information.

Mr. Hakim Shah, Director General, Pakistan Forest Institute (PFI) pointed out that PFI being the most prestigious training institute in forestry sector in the country, should be revived by giving it a National mandate under auspices of Ministry of Climate Change. He also suggested that ministry of climate change can initiate a strong case in this regard.

Mr. Shabbir Hussain, Conservator Forest Planning and Development, highlighted the importance of capacity building of forest communities, demonstration of REDD+ activities by addressing the drivers of deforestation, awareness raising of academia and local communities for successful implementation of REDD+ in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. He also put emphasis on the need of developing Project Design Documents (PDD) for REDD+ demonstration focused on the areas with ecological variations and issues of land tenure.

Mr. Gohar Ali, provincial REDD+ focal point proposed that REDD+ cell need to establish on permanent basis at forest secretariat to improve the working efficiency the REDD+ Cell. He also requested the Ministry of Climate Change to sought international support in this regard.

Mr. Mohammad Arif, Divisional Forest Officer, Forest Planning and Monitoring Circle, proposed that REDD+ Coordination committees may also be constituted at district level that may be chaired by conservators of respective forest circles to ensure strong and effective coordination of REDD+ activities at grass root level.

Mr. Salah Uddin, DDP, FE & W Department, proposed that PFI, being the most relevant training and research institution, should be given lead role in National Forest Monitoring System. The NFI Expert responded that National REDD+ Office, through an explicit technical evaluation, has hired a best conrtium of international and local consulting firms i.e. (i) Oy Arbonaut Finland and WWF – Pakistan and (ii) Indufor Oy Finland and CHIP Training and Consulting (CTC), Pakistan, which are mandated to put forth recommendations, on technical grounds and through extensive consultations with all the provincial stakeholders, to finalize the institutional arrangements for successful REDD+ Implementation in Pakistan.

Mr. Anwar Ali, Director Forest Carbon Stock Assessment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, proposed that the frequency of meetings of PRMC may be continued on six month basis and in addition to that participation of women representatives and CSOs as member of PRMC may also be considered.

DECISIONS:

Based on the discussion, following decisions were taken under agenda item 3;

1. The list of members of PRMC will be reviewed to ensure participation of Women representatives and local CBOs, NGOs and local forest communities.
Action by Provincial REDD+ Focal Point – he will put a case to higher competent authority in light of decision of PRMC
2. A proposal will be submitted to higher competent authorities to establish REDD+ Cell on permanent basis at forest secretariat of government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
3. Action by REDD+ Focal Point/ Forest Planning & Monitoring Circle, Peshawar
4. District level Coordination Committees will be constituted under the chair of Conservator of respective forest circle for strong and effective sensitization of forest communities and coordination of REDD+ activities.
5. Action by REDD+ Focal Point/ Forest Planning & Monitoring Circle, Peshawar
6. The PRMC will meet on six month basis to monitor and coordinate the progress of REDD+ Readiness activities.
7. Action by REDD+ Focal Point/ Forest Planning & Monitoring Circle, Peshawar under the overall guidance of forest secretariat, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
8. For the revival of Pakistan Forest Institute Peshawar to give it a national mandate, a strong case will be submitted in the next meeting of the National REDD+ Steering Committee.
Action by PFI, Provincial REDD+ Focal Point Government of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa

1. Existing Provincial REDD+ Steering Committee of Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will also act as PRMC. The TOR and notification of the Provincial REDD+ Steering Committee will be shared with the National REDD+ Office.

Action by Provincial REDD+ Focal Point

The meeting was ended with closing remarks by Chair of the meeting with strong commitment to continue support for National and provincial REDD+ activities.

ANNEX I-b Provincial REDD+ Management Committee Gilgit-Baltistan

The 1st meeting of the Provincial REDD+ Management Committee (PRMC) held under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Forest Wildlife and Environment, Government of Pakistan on 30th March, 2017. The meeting was attended by the members of (PRMC) and representatives from National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan.

The meeting started with the recitation from the Noble Quran followed by welcome remarks by the chair who mentioned that the objectives of the meeting are (i) to sensitize the Provincial REDD+ Management Committee (PRMC) on the process and state of progress on REDD+ Readiness Preparation for Pakistan, (ii) review and discuss the provincial progress of Gilgit-Baltistan on REDD+ governance and management arrangements, (iii) to get endorse the additional budget requirements for provincial REDD+ readiness activities and (iv) sensitize and take on board the members of the PRMC to ensure support, transparency and facilitate effective and efficient communication and coordination for successful implementation of REDD+ Readiness activities in Gilgit-Baltistan. The secretary forest also introduced representatives of National REDD+ Office to the members of PRMC and mentioned that the representatives from National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change arrived a day before and worked with REDD+ Cell to assess the current progress, identify missing items and budget requirements for provincial REDD+ Readiness to support implementation of National REDD+ Strategy. He also informed the members that the budget needs will be incorporated in proposal to be submitted by Government of Pakistan seeking additional potential funding of USD 5.00 million from Forest Investment programme (FIP) of FCPF of the World Bank.

AGENDA ITEM 1: INTRODUCTION TO CONCEPT OF REDD+ AND COUNTRY PRE – REQUISITES FOR REDD+ READINESS

Mr. Kamran Hussain, National Forest Inventory (NFI) Expert from National REDD+ Office sensitized the participants and gave detailed presentation on the concept of REDD+ and the country pre-requisites for REDD+ Readiness. Thereafter, the NFI Expert requested Mr. Afrasiyab, GIS Expert from National REDD+ Office to appraise the participants on the progress of Pakistan's Readiness Process.

AGENDA ITEM 2: PROGRESS OF PAKISTAN'S REDD+ READINESS PROJECT

Mr. Afrasiyab mentioned that various mile stones have been achieved at national level under REDD+ Readiness Grant by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank (WB) to strengthen the capacity of Pakistan to monitor deforestation and reduce forest and land

use change related greenhouse gas emissions through a socially, environmentally, and technically sound national REDD+ strategy. He referred to decisions of Conference of Parties (COP) of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that REDD+ is to be implemented in three phases i.e. phase 1 (awareness raising, capacity building and institutional strengthening), phase 2 (further capacity building and piloting) and phase 3 (result based financing) and that this project will bring Pakistan to be in phase 2 or early phase 3 by mid of 2018. Mr. Afrasiyab also mentioned that four pre-requisites i.e. (i) National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan, (ii) National Forest Monitoring System (iii) Forest Reference Emission Levels/ Forest Reference Levels and (iv) Safeguard Information System have to be developed by the country under the Cancun Agreement. He further explained the National and Provincial REDD+ Readiness Management arrangements and its current implementation status which was much appreciated by the participants.

Mr. Kamran also added that Provincial REDD+ Management Committees (PRMCs) have been notified by Government of Gilgit-Baltistan and Government of Sindh. Rest of the provinces will notify their PRMCs by end of March, 2017. The visit of National REDD+ Office Team to the respective provinces will be in April, 2017 to convene the first meeting of PRMC of the respective provinces.

AGENDA ITEM 3: UPDATES ON PROVINCIAL REDD+ READINESS AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS IN GILGIT-BALTISTAN

Mr. Ismail, Provincial REDD+ Focal Point gave a detailed presentation on the status provincial REDD+ readiness and management arrangements in Gilgit-Baltistan. He explained that Gilgit – Baltistan Forest Department started REDD+ initiatives since 2010 to support the process of REDD+ Readiness in Pakistan. He further added that the Government of Gilgit Baltistan, in collaboration with forestry wing of the Ministry of Climate Change Islamabad, initiated readiness activities under the approved project of “REDD+ Readiness Phase in Gilgit Baltistan” of worth Pakistani Rupees (PKR) 30 million through ADP and now at the forefronts to take REDD+ further ahead as compared to other provinces. He elaborated the progress so far been achieved under the above mentioned project and informed the participants that (i) a REDD+ Cell and GIS lab has been established in Forest Wildlife and Environment Department through notification, (ii) REDD+ Coordinator, *GIS Specialist*, Accounts Officer, Driver and Office Boy was appointed under REDD+ Readiness Project for GB and the posts have now been approved under regular budget through finance department, (iii) procured latest forest Inventory and Measurement Equipment (Vertex-IV Transponder, Relaskope, Digital caliper, GPS, Increment Borer, Soil sampling related tool box etc), (iv) about 42 officers attended different REDD+ related *training courses* abroad and in country, (v) arranged almost 8 *workshops* at regional, District and valley Level for communities and other stakeholders, (vi) Revised Forest Acts, Rules, and Codes i.e. Forest Act 1927, Wildlife Act 1975, Working Plan Code for GB, Rules for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Forest Manuals (I,II,III) and preparation of management plans, on pilot basis, for three districts i.e. Skardu, Astore and Gilgit targeting protected forests and irrigated plantations are under way and expected to be completed by mid of current year, (vii) developed allometric equations, biomass tables, volume tables, basic wood densities, biomass expansion factors for 5 conifer trees (Deodar, Kail, Fir, Spruce, Chalghoza) and one broad leaved tree (Oak) through

destructive sampling and available for use, (viii) Field data collection from 536 randomly distributed (Stratified random distribution) plots has been completed and analysis of data to get final results is under way, (ix) satellite image of 2.5 m resolution for all the natural forest of GB was purchased from SUPPARCO but due to cloud cover and non-availability of seasonal data, land use classification was done on Sentinel-2 with spatial resolution of 10 meter with technical support from ICIMOD Nepal and SUPARCO Pakistan. He also presented the latest Land Use Map for Gilgit – Baltistan developed by REDD+ Cell.

AGENDA ITEM 4: DISCUSSION ON PROVINCIAL REDD+ READINESS AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS IN GILGIT-BALTISTAN

The presentation by Mr. Ismail opened discussion on various aspects including reliability of new land use map, capacity building of communities, REDD+ demonstration, addressing the drivers of deforestation, awareness raising of academia and local communities, frequency of meetings of PRMC, participation of relevant stakeholders including women representatives in PRMC.

Mr. Mayur Khan, Country Director, Wildlife Conservation Society Gilgit presented his concerns that most of the villages in District Diamer have much dependency on forest resources due to lack of alternatives. He also pointed out that (i) local communities need to be aware about the new concept of REDD+ and (ii) there should be representation of one member from Mountain Area Conservancy Programme – MACP (a cluster organization of seven Community Based Organizations – CBOs).

Mr. Kamran Hussain replied that National REDD+ Office has hired one of the best international firms to develop National REDD+ Strategy and its implementation framework who are being visiting different provinces to assess the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation based on which strategic options will be recommended. He further said that the international firm will soon visit Gilgit-Baltistan for consultative meetings to assess the drivers including the drivers pointed out by Mr. Mayur Khan. Mr. Kamran also added that regarding awareness raising at local, the National REDD+ Office in consultation with REDD+ Cell Gilgit has already assessed the current status of REDD+ Readiness in Gilgit-Baltistan and also identified the missing items and activities (including the need for awareness raising at local level) for which budget has been planned to be reflected in proposal for potential additional funding of USD 5.00 million from FCPF of the World Bank.

Mr. Shehzad Shigri, Director Environmental Protection Agency, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan inquired the method of selection of standards to define the forest in provincial and district level land use maps.

Mr. Kiramat, GIS Specialist, REDD+ Cell, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan replied that the keeping in view the provincial circumstances and future monitoring requirements, the Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU) for image classification was taken as 0.5 hectare and forest canopy cover thresholds were taken as 10 – 35% as Sparse and above 35% as Dense. He further added that new Land Use Maps are more accurate as the maps have been developed with advanced expertise using sentinel-2 satellite images having spatial resolution of 10 meters and are mostly focused on Land use categories followed by the guidance of Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Director Extension, Agriculture Department, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan raised a question if the agriculture lands can further be classified to develop by-products containing detailed information in specific land use category. Mr. Kiramat responded that by-products can be developed as per information needs.

General Manager, Agha Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) mentioned that AKRSP, through financial support to its network of LSOs, provided 0.15 million free saplings to local communities. He requested that (i) such efforts should also be recognized and supported through building public-private partnerships and (ii) a representative of network of LSOs may also be included as member of PRMC.

Mr. Alam, Chief NRM, Planning and Development Department, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan raised an issue that collaborative management must be ensured to effectively implement REDD+ Readiness activities. He also proposed that a representative from Law Department, Women Development Department of Government of Gilgit-Baltistan and Karakorum International University (KIU) may also be included as member of PRMC to ensure gender equity and promote research in REDD+ related research areas.

Mr. Walayat Noor, Conservator Forests, Gilgit Circle raised his concerns that National REDD+ strategy should align with approved National Forest Policy of Pakistan 2016. He also proposed to review and update (if needed) the draft provincial forest policy of Gilgit-Baltistan to align it with National REDD+ Strategy and National Forest Policy 2016.

DECISIONS:

Based on the discussion, following decisions were taken under agenda item 4;

1. The PRMC will be revised after identifying more relevant stakeholders including representatives from MACP, network of LSOs under AKRSP, KIU, Law Department and Women Development Department.

Action by REDD+ Cell/ Forest Secretariat, Gilgit-Baltistan

2. The PRMC will meet after every six months to monitor and coordinate the progress of REDD+ Readiness activities. The meeting will be convened a month before the meeting of National Steering Committee on REDD+.

Action by REDD+ Cell, Gilgit-Baltistan

3. A meeting will be convened under the chair of Chief Secretary, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan and with representation of all the provincial secretaries, members of PRMC and experts from National REDD+ Office to present and seek the ownership of the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan on new Land Use Maps developed by REDD+ Cell Gilgit-Baltistan. The meeting will be convened a month after finalization and notification of national standards for National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) being assessed and analyzed by the International Consulting Firm hired by National REDD+ Office.

Action by REDD+ Cell/ Forest Secretariat, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan

4. Agha Khan Rural Support Programme will be requested to share the information related to tree distribution to local communities, plantations and nursery raising activities under their various projects to get them recognized by provincial government and potentially supported under Green Pakistan Programme.

Action by REDD Cell/ Forest Secretariat

AGENDA ITEM 5: APPROVAL/ ENDORSEMENT OF ADDITIONAL BUDGET REQUIREMENTS FOR PROVINCIAL REDD+ READINESS

Mr. Kamran presented the additional budget requirements that were identified a day before in consultation with REDD+ Cell/ Forest Secretariat, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan. The PRMC endorsed and approved the proposed activities and additional budget requirements for provincial REDD+ Readiness activities planned for the duration of 2017 – 2020.

The meeting ended with a note of thanks by the Chair Mr. Sajjad Hyder, with a strong commitment by all the participants to work collectively and contribute to support REDD+ activities both at provincial and national level to protect, conserve and enhance the natural forest resource base of Pakistan. The chair also requested the participants to join for a lunch organized by National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change, and Islamabad.

ANNEX I C). Provincial REDD+ Management Committee AJ&K

The 1st meeting of the Provincial REDD+ Management Committee (PRMC) held under the chairmanship of the Secretary Forests, AKLASC, Wildlife and Fisheries, Government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir on 7th April, 2017 at Forest Secretariat. The meeting was attended by the members of PRMC and representatives from National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change, and Government of Pakistan.

The meeting started with the recitation of Holy Quran followed by a brief introduction of all the participants and welcome remarks by the chair, Mr. Zahoor Ul Hasan Gilani, Secretary Forests, AKLASC, Wildlife and Fisheries Department. He requested the participants to give their feedback and recommendations for REDD+ Readiness arrangements in AJK. He also highlighted the importance of forests of AJK and mentioned that that 88% of the total area covers the catchment of Mangle dam reservoir and needs long term measures to protect the area from flash floods and land sliding. He appreciated the role of Ministry of Climate change for their efforts and support extended whenever required.

AGENDA ITEM 1: INTRODUCTION TO CONCEPT OF REDD+ AND COUNTRY PRE – REQUISITES FOR REDD+ READINESS

Mr. Kamran Hussain, National Forest Inventory (NFI) Expert from National REDD+ Office appraised the participants about the objectives of the meeting i.e. (i) to sensitize the Provincial REDD+ Management Committee (PRMC) on the process and state of progress on REDD+ Readiness Preparation for Pakistan, (ii) review and discuss the provincial progress of Gilgit-Baltistan on REDD+ governance and management arrangements, (iii) to get endorse the additional budget requirements for provincial REDD+ readiness activities and (iv) sensitize and

take on board the members of the PRMC to ensure support, transparency and facilitate effective and efficient communication and coordination for successful implementation of REDD+ Readiness activities in AJ & K. He also informed the members that the financial needs will be incorporated in Mid-Term Report along with request proposal for additional funding to be submitted by Government of Pakistan to FCPF of the World Bank. He also mentioned that proposal for additional funding is being prepared in close consultation with the provinces and territories by giving due consideration to the provincial REDD+ Readiness requirements.

Thereafter, Mr. Kamran gave detailed presentation on the concept of REDD+ and the country pre-requisites for REDD+ Readiness. He referred to decisions of Conference of Parties (COP) of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that REDD+ is to be implemented in three phases i.e. phase 1 (awareness raising, capacity building and institutional strengthening), phase 2 (further capacity building and piloting) and phase 3 (result based financing) and that this project will bring Pakistan to be in phase 2 or early phase 3 by mid of 2018. He also mentioned that four pre-requisites i.e. (i) National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan, (ii) National Forest Monitoring System (iii) Forest Reference Emission Levels/ Forest Reference Levels and (iv) Safeguard Information System should developed by the country under the Cancun Agreement. He further explained the National and Provincial REDD+ Readiness Management arrangements and its current implementation status which was much appreciated by the participants. Thereafter, the NFI Expert requested Mr. Afrasiyab, GIS Expert from National REDD+ Office to appraise the participants on the progress of Pakistan's Readiness Process.

AGENDA ITEM 2: PROGRESS ON THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL REDD+ READINESS

Mr. Afrasiyab mentioned that various mile stones have been achieved at national level under REDD+ Readiness Grant by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank (WB) to strengthen the capacity of Pakistan to monitor deforestation and reduce forest and land use change related greenhouse gas emissions through a socially, environmentally, and technically sound national REDD+ strategy.

Mr. Kamran also added that Provincial REDD+ Management Committees (PRMCs) have been notified by all the provinces and the first meeting of Provincial REDD+ Management Committee in Gilgit- Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has already been done and budget has been finalized for those provinces.

Mr Abdur Rauf Qureshi, the provincial REDD+ focal point for AJ&K, briefed the participants about the progress of REDD+ Readiness activities in AJ&K and informed about the meeting held a day earlier with the representatives of National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change to identify missing items and budget requirements for provincial REDD+ Readiness to support implementation of National REDD+ Strategy. He informed participants that the forest department of AJ&K has established the REDD+ Cell, nominated members for National Working Groups on different thematic areas of REDD+, notified the Provincial REDD+ Management Committee and various officers of Forest Department of AJ&K have participated in different capacity building workshops and trainings organized by Ministry of Climate Change from time to time. However, it is very unfortunate that due to limited financial resources, the Readiness activities could not be implement in AJ & K except for those management arrangements supported by Ministry of

Climate Change through FCPF grant. He emphasized to extend the management arrangements at district and local level for effective coordination for REDD+ Readiness arrangements because there are 10 districts and 4 circles in AJ&K. He also referred to the progress of Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit – Baltistan and mentioned that both the governments have established their REDD+ offices and REDD+ staff on permanent basis. HE also proposed that Forest Department should prepare and submit a PC-I to competent forum for its approval through public funds.

AGENDA ITEM 3: PRESENTATION ON THE ADDITIONAL BUDGET REQUIREMENTS FOR PROVINCIAL REDD+ READINESS ACTIVITIES IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Mr. Kamran Hussain briefed the participants about various components of R-PP for which additional funding is being sought from the FCPF to fulfill the provincial requirements for REDD+ Readiness. He informed the participants that after a fruitful discussion with the provincial REDD+ Focal Point a tentative budget has been designed. He shared the detailed budget with the participants which, after successive discussions, was finally endorsed by all the participants.

AGENDA ITEM 4: DISCUSSION

Dr. Abdul Aziz Qureshi, Deputy Director Livestock, discussed the major reasons of forest degradation associated with livestock rearing and high dependency on grazing of livestock by local communities. He suggested to give due consideration on the provision of incentives to such communities so that their dependency on forest will be reduced.

Mr. Aurangzeb Director General, Climate Change Centre, presented his concern that for the successful completion of R-PP we should provide extensive consultation to communities and stakeholders at provincial, district and local level.

Attique Ur Rehman, Regional General Manager of NRSP referred to different potential micro funding sources for agriculture and livelihood and committed for his continuous support to attract such micro funds to support REDD+ Readiness process in AJ & K.

DECISIONS:

Based on the discussion, following decisions were taken;

1. The REDD+ Coordination Committees will be notified at district level under the chairmanship of conservation of forests of the respective forest circle to ensure effective coordination, sensitization, awareness and monitoring of REDD+ activities at community level.

Action by the Provincial REDD+ Cell/ Forest Secretariat, Government of AJ & K

2. The PRMC will be revised after identifying more relevant stakeholders including representatives from EPA, AJ&KRSP and Azad Kashmir Power Development Organization

Action by the Provincial REDD+ Cell/ Forest Secretariat, Government of AJ & K

3. The PRMC will meet after every four months to monitor and coordinate the progress of REDD+ Readiness activities.

Action by REDD+ Cell through Forest Secretariat

4. A PC-1 will be developed to support the REDD+ Readiness activities through public funds. In this regard request will be send to OIGF for technical facilitation and guidance through National REDD+ Office to prepare the PC-1.

Action by REDD+ Cell through Forest Secretariat

The meeting ended with closing remarks by the Chair who thanked all the participants for their valuable inputs and agreement and endorsement of various decisions. Thereafter, the participants were served with lunch hosted by National REDD+ Office.

ANNEX I D). Provincial REDD+ Management Committee Sindh

The 1st meeting of the Provincial REDD+ Management Committee (PRMC) held under the chairmanship of the Additional Secretary Forests and Wildlife, Government of Sindh on 14th April, 2017 at Forest Secretariat. The meeting was attended by the members of PRMC and representatives from National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan.

The meeting started with the recitation of Holy Quran followed by a brief introduction of all the participants and welcome remarks by the chair, Mr. Altaf Ahmed Somroo, Additional Secretary Forests and Wildlife Department. He discussed that the concept of REDD+ was floated in 2010 in Pakistan and started in federal levels till the R-PP was approved it started working at provincial levels. He said that the land of Sindh is rich in minerals and nutrient but unluckily it is fully polluted, and activities like, REDD+ it can be improved.

AGENDA ITEM 1: INTRODUCTION TO CONCEPT OF REDD+ AND COUNTRY PRE – REQUISITES FOR REDD+ READINESS

Mr. Kamran Hussain, National Forest Inventory (NFI) Expert from National REDD+ Office appraised the participants about the objectives of the meeting i.e. (i) to sensitize the Provincial REDD+ Management Committee (PRMC) on the process and state of progress on REDD+ Readiness Preparation for Pakistan, (ii) review and discuss the provincial progress of Sindh on REDD+ governance and management arrangements, (iii) to get endorse the additional budget requirements for provincial REDD+ readiness activities and (iv) sensitize and take on board the members of the PRMC to ensure support, transparency and facilitate effective and efficient communication and coordination for successful implementation of REDD+ Readiness activities in Sindh. He also informed the members that the financial needs will be incorporated in Mid-Term Report along with request proposal for additional funding to be submitted by Government of Pakistan to FCPF of the World Bank. He also mentioned that proposal for additional funding is being prepared in close consultation with the provinces and territories by giving due consideration to the provincial REDD+ Readiness requirements.

Thereafter, Mr. Kamran gave detailed presentation on the concept of REDD+ and the country pre-requisites for REDD+ Readiness. He referred to decisions of Conference of Parties (COP) of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that REDD+ is to be implemented in three phases i.e. phase 1 (awareness raising, capacity building and institutional strengthening), phase 2 (further capacity building and piloting) and phase 3 (result based financing) and that this project will bring Pakistan to be in phase 2 or early phase 3 by mid of 2018. He also mentioned that four pre-requisites i.e. (i) National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan, (ii) National Forest Monitoring System (iii) Forest Reference Emission Levels/ Forest Reference Levels and (iv) Safeguard Information System should developed by the country under the Cancun Agreement. He further explained the National and Provincial REDD+ Readiness Management arrangements and its current implementation status which was much appreciated by the participants. Thereafter, the NFI Expert requested Mr. Afrasiyab, GIS Expert from National REDD+ Office to appraise the participants on the progress of Pakistan's Readiness Process.

AGENDA ITEM 2: PROGRESS ON THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL REDD+ READINESS

Mr. Afrasiyab mentioned that various mile stones have been achieved at national level under REDD+ Readiness Grant by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank (WB) to strengthen the capacity of Pakistan to monitor deforestation and reduce forest and land use change related greenhouse gas emissions through a socially, environmentally, and technically sound national REDD+ strategy.

Mr Abdul Sattar Khatri, the provincial REDD+ focal point for Sindh briefed the participants about the progress of REDD+ Readiness activities in Sindh and informed about the meeting held a day earlier with the representatives of National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change to identify missing items and budget requirements for provincial REDD+ Readiness to support implementation of National REDD+ Strategy. He informed participants that the forest department of Sindh has established the REDD+ Cell, nominated members for National Working Groups on different thematic areas of REDD+, notified the Provincial REDD+ Management Committee, Women Representative to attend National Steering Committee meetings and various officers of Forest Department of Sindh have participated in different capacity building workshops and trainings organized by Ministry of Climate Change from time to time. Mr Khatri said that One international firm Indufor, Oy who are working on National REDD+ Strategy and its Implementation Framework has visited the Sindh province and we sensitize them with the related data they needed. He also referred to the progress of Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit – Baltistan and mentioned that both the governments have established their REDD+ offices and REDD+ staff on permanent basis. He also proposed that Forest Department should prepare and submit a PC-I to competent forum for its approval through public funds.

AGENDA ITEM 3: PRESENTATION ON THE ADDITIONAL BUDGET REQUIREMENTS FOR PROVINCIAL REDD+ READINESS ACTIVITIES IN SINDH

Mr. Kamran Hussain briefed the participants about various components of R-PP for which additional funding is being sought from the FCPF to fulfill the provincial requirements for REDD+ Readiness. He informed the participants that after a fruitful discussion with the provincial REDD+

Focal Point a tentative budget has been designed. He shared the detailed budget with the participants which, after successive discussions, was finally endorsed by all the participants.

AGENDA ITEM 4: DISCUSSION

A question was raised by a member that what would be the criteria for the distribution of Results based Payments. Mr. Kamran, NFI Expert replied that it will be distributed based on the performance of emission reductions compared to national FREL/ FRL.

Dr. Sadiq Mughal, Conservator of Forests Thatta raised a question about how will we claim carbon credits for farm forestry and agroforestry.

Mr. Kamran Hussain answered his question that the agroforestry systems are not part of REDD+ although there are guidelines for farm forestry, if these guidelines meet the National standard forest definition we can easily claim the carbon credits. Mr. Riaz Ahmed seconded Mr. Kamran.

Mr. Muhammad Zafar, Conservator forests discussed about the protected private forests that we should encourage such people in conserving their forests by providing them different incentives and Mr. Kamran appreciated his comment and said that REDD+ boost such activities.

Mr. Najam Ud Din, Head of Forestry and Research, Al-Noor, MDF asked a question about some plants species that a larger area of Sindh is covered with these specie so how we will claim carbon credits for this because these species have a very short rotational periods. Mr Kamran cleared that for Forest Inventory there are five defined carbon pools based on carbon fluxes (above ground biomass, below ground biomass, litter, dead wood and soil). For REDD+, performance of emission reductions by these species through different pools compared to a baseline scenario matters and not the rotational periods.

DECISIONS:

Based on the discussion, following decisions were taken;

1. The REDD+ Coordination Committees will be notified at district level under the chairmanship of conservation of forests of the respective forest circle to ensure effective coordination, sensitization, awareness and monitoring of REDD+ activities at community level.

Action by the Provincial REDD+ Cell/ Forest Secretariat, Government of AJ & K

2. The PRMC will meet after every six months to monitor and coordinate the progress of REDD+ Readiness activities.

Action by REDD+ Cell through Forest Secretariat

3. A PC-1 will be developed to support the REDD+ Readiness activities through the regularization of REDD+ Office. \

Action by REDD+ Cell through Forest Secretariat

4. The Training Manuals developed through international/ National Consultants under R-PP should be in local (Sindh) language.

Action by REDD+ Cell through forest Secretariat

5. The Provincial REDD+ Management Committee endorsed the Budget prepared in consultation with REDD+ Focal Point

Action by Provincial REDD+ Management Committee

The meeting ended with closing remarks by the Chair who thanked all the participants for their valuable inputs and agreement and endorsement of various decisions. Thereafter, the participants were served with lunch hosted by National REDD+ Office.

ANNEX I E). Provincial REDD+ Management Committee Punjab

The First meeting of the Provincial REDD+ Management Committee (PRMC) was held under the chairmanship of the Secretary Forests, Government of Punjab on 18th April 2017. The meeting was attended by the members of PRMC and representatives from National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change Government of Pakistan.

The meeting started with recitation from Holy Quran. After the welcome remarks by chair, Mr. Shahid Rashid Awan, Additional Secretary and Provincial REDD+ Focal Point, briefed about the agenda of the meeting with objectives; (i) to sensitize the members of PRMC on the process and state of progress on REDD+ Readiness Preparation for Pakistan (ii) to get onboard committee on additional budget requirements for initiating provincial REDD+ readiness activities from 2018-2020 and (iii) to ensure support, transparency and facilitate effective and efficient communication and coordination for successful implementation of REDD+ Readiness activities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Mr. Shahid Rashid Awan also introduced representatives of National REDD+ Office to the members of PRMC. He praised that the role of Ministry of Climate change on recent initiatives of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and Green Pakistan Program (GPP).

Mr. Kamran Hussain, National Forest Inventory (NFI) Expert, National REDD+ Office mentioned that proposal for additional funding is being prepared in close consultation with the Provinces and territories by giving due consideration to the provincial REDD+ Readiness requirements. He also informed the members that the request for additional funding from readiness fund of FCPF will be submitted along with the Mid Term Report (MTR).

AGENDA ITEM 1: INTRODUCTION TO CONCEPT OF REDD+ AND COUNTRY PRE – REQUISITES FOR REDD+ READINESS

Mr. Kamran Hussain gave a brief introduction on the concepts of REDD+ and updated participants on the most recent developments at international level on REDD+. He highlighted the national requirements and pre-requisites for REDD+ Readiness in Pakistan i.e. (i) National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan, (ii) National Forest Monitoring System (iii) Forest Reference Emission Levels/ Forest Reference Levels and (iv) Safeguard Information System.

AGENDA ITEM 2: PROGRESS ON REDD+ READINESS AT NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL LEVELS

Mr. Muhammad Afrasiyab, GIS/MRV Expert, National REDD+ Office gave an overall briefing on the past and current activities of National REDD+ Office and its future endeavors. He informed that various miles stones have been achieved to strengthen the capacity of Pakistan in order to

monitor greenhouse gas emissions from forestry sector through a socially, environmentally, and technically sound national REDD+ strategy. He also mentioned progress of Pakistan for developing (i) National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan, (ii) National Forest Monitoring System (iii) Forest Reference Emission Levels/ Forest Reference Levels and (iv) Safeguard Information System under the Cancun Agreement. He further explained the National and Provincial REDD+ Readiness Management arrangements and updated on the status of notifications. He emphasized on the importance of provincial/territorial inputs regarding their financial requirements for submitting a request for Additional Funding from FCPF along with the Mid Term Report (MTR).

Mr. Shahid Rashid Awan updated participants on progress of Punjab in implementing REDD+. He emphasized on the need of capacity building of staff on technical concepts of Carbon Market and Result based payments for REDD+. He discussed about the notifications of participants from Punjab in National Working Groups and Provincial REDD+ Mgt. Committees. He briefed the participants about the session held a day before on estimating budget requirements for supporting the provincial REDD+ Readiness process in Punjab. He informed that in the discussion session various gaps have been identified and activities have been re-arranged in line with national activities.

He concluded that his office is well informed with the upcoming visits of International Firms for developing NFMS and REDD+ Strategy and ensured full support. He mentioned that three important ecosystems i.e. Conifers, Scrubs and Riverine are being considered in the context of implementing REDD+ at this stage.

The notification and TORs of the PRMC were also distributed among the participants.

AGENDA ITEM 3: PRESENTATION ON THE ADDITIONAL BUDGET REQUIREMENTS FOR PROVINCIAL REDD+ READINESS ACTIVITIES IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Mr. Kamran Hussain presented the draft budget of Punjab prepared during preparatory meeting on 17th April, 2017 at Forest Secretariat. He explained the proposed activities consistent with the existing components of R-PP for which additional funding is being sought to fulfill the provincial needs for REDD+ Readiness in Punjab.

After successive discussions and a few modifications the proposed budget was finally endorsed by the participants of PRMC (attached as ANNEX II).

DECISIONS:

Based on the discussion, following decisions were taken under agenda item 3;

1. With mutual consensus of the entire members of the meeting, the drafted budget against proposed readiness activities consistent with the R-PP is unanimously approved by the PRMC in the light of modifications suggested during the discussion session and will be submitted along with the MTR by 21st April 2017

Action by National REDD+ Office

AGENDA ITEM 4: PLENARY SESSION

The presentation by Mr. Kamran Hussain opened discussion on various aspects of REDD+ including role of Academia in capacity building for REDD+. It was decided that a modest budget will be added for accommodating interns at Provincial REDD+ Cell under capacity building activities.

During the discussion importance of capacity building of forest communities, REDD+ demonstration, addressing the drivers of deforestation, awareness raising of academia and local communities was realized.

The chair of the meeting emphasized on the importance of continuous support required at provincial level from the Federal Government. Representatives of the National REDD+ Office ensured that all the provinces/ territories will be informed with updates at every step of the process and no information will be forwarded without the prior consent of the relevant Provinces/territories through Focal Points.

The sustainability of the GIS lab was also discussed. It was informed that for MRV procedure a permanent and fully equipped GIS lab has already been established with recruitment of permanent staff. The role of WWF-P was praised in support provided for this process. However need of developing a REDD+ Cell in RWP forest circle was also emphasized and a modest budget was incorporated.

Regarding the frequency of meetings of PRMC/Provincial REDD+ Steering Committee it was decided that the meeting will be conducted on six months basis and in addition to that participation of women representatives and CSOs as member of PRMC will be supported.

DECISIONS:

Based on the discussion, following decisions were taken under agenda item 3;

1. Forest departments will request the concerned departments of the members of PRMC to ensure participation of same members in future
Action by Provincial REDD+ Focal Point
2. National REDD+ Office will be approached for sensitization on adopting REDD+ activities in future.
Action by Provincial REDD+ Focal Point
3. Internship program at Provincial REDD+ cell will be supported through FCPF readiness grant.
Action by Provincial REDD+ Focal Point/National REDD+ Office
4. GIS works at Mining department and Punjab Forest Department will work together and data sharing agreements will be prepared
Action by Provincial REDD+ Focal Point/representative of Ministry of Mines

5. The GIS related outputs of Urban Unit for Punjab Forest department related to REDD+ activities will be ensured to follow IPCC guidelines and standards. National REDD+ Office will be reached for any assistance on this.

Action by GIS lab PFD/National REDD+ Office

6. In the meetings of the PRMC, participation of Women representatives and local CBOs/NGOs/local forest communities will be supported

Action by Provincial REDD+ Focal Point

7. The PRMC will meet on six months basis to monitor and coordinate the progress of REDD+ activities in Punjab.

Action by Provincial REDD+ Focal Point

ANNEX - II: NOTIFICATION OF NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS ON REDD+

Tel: 051-9245596
Fax: 051-9245590

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



Islamabad 25th October, 2016

Assistant Inspector General Forests

NOTIFICATION

No.F.5-6/2016-NSC-REDD+: In suppression of earlier Notification dated June 11, 2012, the composition and ToR of the "National Steering Committee on REDD" is re-notified with the approval of the Minister Climate Change with the following composition:

1.	Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change	Chair
2.	Secretary, Forest, Wildlife & Fisheries Department, Govt. of Punjab	Member
3.	Secretary, Forest and Wildlife Department, Government of Sindh	Member
4.	Secretary, Forest & Wildlife Department, Govt. of Balochistan	Member
5.	Secretary Environment, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Member
6.	Secretary Forest, Wildlife & Fisheries, Govt. of AJ&K	Member
7.	Secretary Forest, Wildlife & Environment Govt. of Gilgit-Baltistan	Member
8.	Additional Chief Secretary FATA	Member
9.	Representative of Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member
10.	Representative of Planning, Development and Reforms	Member
11.	Representative of Forest Industries	Member
12.	Representative of Petroleum & Natural Resources	Member
13.	Representative of Ministry of Defence	Member
14.	Representative of National Food Security and Research	Member
15.	Representative FAO Pakistan	Member
16.	Representative UNDP Pakistan	Member
17.	Representative World Bank Pakistan	Member
18.	Representative, IUCN Pakistan	Member
19.	Representative of LEAD Pakistan (NGO)	Member
20.	Representative of SUNGI, Pakistan (NGO)	Member
21.	Representative of P.P.A.F. (NGO)	Member
22.	Representative of Pakistan Green Task Force (NGO)	Member
23.	National Focal Point UNFCCC	Member
24.	Representative of Forest Owners to be nominated by KPK	Member
25.	Representative of Forest Owners to be nominated by Gilgit-Baltistan	Member
26.	Representative of Forest Owners to be nominated by AJK	Member
27.	Representative of Forest Owners to be nominated by Balochistan	Member
28.	Representative of Women, National Commission on Status of Women	Member
29.	Representative of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Member
30.	Chairman, Guzara Committee Rawalpindi	Member
31.	Chairman, Guzara Committee, Hazara	Member
32.	Inspector General Forests, Ministry of Climate Change	Member / Secretary

Terms of Reference

- i. The National Steering Committee shall help in coordination with the Provinces and other relevant stakeholders.

ANNEX - III: NOTIFICATION ON FORMATION OF PROVINCIAL REDD+ MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

FROM : SECRETARY, FORESTS, WILDLIFE & FISHERIES, GOJK. FRK NO. 18788103284 Date: 01 2003 01:05PM P1

AZAD GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR
SERVICES & GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
(GENERAL SECTION)

"Muzaffarabad"
Date: 30th March, 2017

NOTIFICATION

No.S&GAD/JU-7(2)P-III/2015: The President, Azad Jammu & Kashmir has been pleased to accord approval to constitute REDD+Steering Committee of AJK for considering the importance of the Climate Change in Global Scenario, the composition of the Committee will be as below:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Secretary Forests, AKLASFC, Wildlife & Fisheries, GoAK. | Chairman |
| 2. Chief Conservator of Forests, | Member |
| 3. Managing Director AKI, ASC, | Member |
| 4. Director General Agriculture | Member |
| 5. Director General Livestock and Animal Husbandry | Member |
| 6. Director General CCC, P&DD | Member |
| 7. Director General Tourism | Member |
| 8. Chairman Botany Department University of AJ&K MZD | Member |
| 9. Chief Green P&DD | Member |
| 10. Director Wildlife & Fisheries | Member |
| 11. Mr. Tariq Ahmed Pandar, Forest Contractor Muzaffarabad | Member |
| 12. Sardar Khizer Hayat, Popular Grower, Rawalakot | Member |
| 13. Representative of National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) | Member |
| 14. Mrs Rashid Ahmed, Banjore, Rawalakot, | Member |
| 15. Focal Point REDD+AJ&K | Member/Secretary |

TERMS:

- Multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation for the planning and implementation of REDD+ activities at the provincial level;
- To oversee the REDD+ activities at the provincial level and provide necessary guidelines;
- Deal with the issues referred by Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units (PGIUs) which will also act as the Secretariat of the Provincial REDD+ Management Committees.
- Endorse plans related to REDD+;
- Approval annual budget of Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units for the respective provinces;
- For matters requiring involvement of higher authorities, refer the case to National REDD+ Steering Committee.

Secretary
31/03/2017
31/ASCF

Muhammad Tariq Awan
(Muhammad Tariq Awan)
Section Officer General/Protocol
Ph # 05822-921974

Copy to:

- Secretary to President, Azad Jammu & Kashmir.
- Secretary to Prime Minister, GoAJ&K.
- PS to the Secretary Forests, AKI, ASC, Wildlife & Fisheries, GoAK/Chairman Committee.
- The Chief Conservator of Forests/Member Committee.
- The Managing Director AKLASFC/Member Committee.
- The Director General Agriculture/Member Committee.
- The Director General Livestock and Animal Husbandry/Member Committee.
- The Director General CCC, P&DD/Member Committee.
- The Director General Tourism/Member Committee.
- The Chairman Botany Department University of AJ&K MZD/Member Committee.
- The Chief Green P&DD/Member Committee.
- The Director Wildlife & Fisheries/Member Committee.
- Mr. Tariq Ahmed Pandar, Forest Contractor Muzaffarabad/Member Committee.
- The Sardar Khizer Hayat, Popular Grower, Rawalakot/Member Committee.
- The Representative of National Rural Support Programme (NRSP)/Member Committee.
- The Mrs Rashid Ahmed, Banjore, Rawalakot/Member Committee.
- The Focal Point REDD+AJ&K/Member/Secretary Committee.
- The Controller, Government Printing Press, Muzaffarabad.
- Master file.

1678
30-03-2017

3/4/17

Section Officer
Section Officer (General/Protocol)

GOVERNMENT OF GILGIT BALTISTAN
GILGIT BALTISTAN SECRETARIAT
FOREST WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

No. FW&E-3(2)/F/2015

Gilgit dated 2nd February, 2017

NOTIFICATION

The Secretary Forest, Wildlife & Environment GB has been pleased to notify the following Provincial REDD+ Management & Coordination Committee to ensure the participation of provincial level major stakeholders in Gilgit-Baltistan level REDD+ activities, in the light of the 4th National Steering Committee meeting held in Islamabad on 13th December, 2016.

1. The Secretary Forest, Wildlife & Environment GB.
2. The Conservator of Forest Gilgit Circle.
3. The Conservator of Forest Baltistan Circle.
4. The conservator Forest, Diamer-Astore Circle.
5. The Director Agriculture (Extension), GB.
6. The Deputy Chief (NRM) P&DD GB.
7. The General Manager, AKRSP Gilgit.
8. Miss. Sosan Aziz Gender Specialist IFAD Project GB.
9. Syed Afzal Member GB Council.
10. Mr. Muhammad Saleem Community Rep, Astore CBO.
11. Mr. Babar Khan Senior Conservation Manager/Head WWP-P,GB.
12. Mr. Sher Azam Community Rep, Darel.
13. Mr. Mayoora Khan Country Rep WCS.
14. Mr. Shehzad Shigri Director EPA GB.
15. Mr. Muhammad Ali Talu Community Rep. Skardu Region.


(Jan Alam Mir)
Section Officer (Forest)

DISTRIBUTION

1. The Inspector General of Forest/ National REDD+ Focal Person Ministry of Climate Change Islamabad.
2. Ps to Secretary Forest, Wildlife & Environment GB.
3. The Coordinator REDD+ GB/ Provincial Focal Person REDD+.
- ✓ 4. National REDD+ Office Islamabad.
5. All concerned _____



GOVERNMENT OF SINDH
FOREST & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
Karachi, dated the 22nd February, 2017

NOTIFICATION

No. F&W(SOI)1(242)REDD/2016 In pursuance of minutes of 4th Nation Steering Committee meeting on REDD+ held on 13th December, 2016 communicated vide Inspector General of Forests/National Project Director REDD+ letter No.F-1-5/2017-NRC-PRM&CC dated 11.01.2017, the Government of Sindh is pleased to constitute a Provincial REDD+ Management and Coordination Committee (PRM&CC) with the following composition and Terms of Reference.

1.	Secretary Forest & Wildlife Department, Government of Sindh	Chairman
2.	Conservator of Forests, Planning, Research, Monitoring & Evaluation Circle Hyderabad	Member
3.	Project Coordinator, Possible Role of Mangroves in Curbing Sea Intrusion in Indus Delta, Karachi	Member
4.	Conservator of Forests, Afforestation Circle, Thatta	Member
5.	Conservator of Forests, Afforestation Circle, Hyderabad	Member
6.	Conservator of Forests, Working Plan Circle, Hyderabad	Provincial Focal Point for REDD+
7.	Project Director, Conservation, Development & Management of Indus Delta Mangroves to Check Sea Intrusion, Karachi.	Member
8.	Conservator of Forests, Afforestation Circle, Larkana	Member
9.	Conservator of Forests, Afforestation Circle, Sukkur	Member
10.	Conservator of Forests, Forest Circle, Shaheed Benazirabad	Member
11.	Representative of Finance Department, Sindh	Member
12.	Representative of Agriculture Department, Sindh	Member
13.	Representative of Livestock & Fisheries Department, Sindh	Member
14.	Representative of IUCN Pakistan	Member
15.	Representative of M/s Al-Noor MDB Board Factory, Moro	Member

Terms of References

1. Multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation for the planning and implementation of REDD+ activities at the provincial level;
2. To oversee the REDD+ activities at the provincial level and provide necessary guideline;
3. Deal with the issues by Provincial Grievance and implementation Units (PGIUs) which will also act as the Secretariat of the Provincial REDD+ Management Committee;
4. Endorse plans related to REDD+;
5. Approve Annual Budget of Provincial Grievance and implementation Units for the respective province;
6. For matters requiring involvement of higher authorities, refer the case to National REDD+ Steering Committee.

MANZOOR ALI SHAIKH
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

Karachi, dated the February, 2017

No. F&W(SOI)1(242)REDD/2016

A copy is forward to the:

- Secretary to Government of Sindh, Finance Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
- Secretary to Government of Sindh, Agriculture Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
- Secretary to Government of Sindh, Livestock & Fisheries Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
- Chief Conservator of Forests, Sindh, Hyderabad
- Provincial Focal Point on REDD+/Conservator of Forests, Working Plan Circle, Hyderabad.
- Concerned Conservator of Forests.
- Country representative, IUCN Pakistan.
- M/s Al-Noor MDF, Al-Noor Building, 96 A, SMCHS, Karachi.

1344
28-2-17

(ABDUL NABI BHUTTO)
SECTION OFFICER-II
FOR SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF SIND

F:/ February, 2017

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
FOREST, WILDLIFE & FISHERIES
DEPARTMENT
LAHORE, DATED: 17.04.2017

NOTIFICATION

No. SOFT (EXT)VIII-21/11 (P.F). In pursuance to the decision of 4th National Steering Committee meeting held on 13th December 2016 and in consideration to directions Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan vide No. f.1-5/2016-NRC-PRM&CC dated 11.01.2017 the following Provincial REDD+ Management and Coordination Committee (PRM&CC) has been constituted as under:-

1. Secretary, Government of the Punjab, FW&F Department Lahore. (Chairman)
2. Additional Secretary (Technical) FW&F Department Lahore. (Focal Person on REDD+)
3. The Chief Conservator of Forest, (PM&E) Punjab Lahore.
4. Representative of Agriculture Department.
5. Representative of Live Stock Department.
6. Representative of Finance Department.
7. Representative of (P&D) Department Lahore
8. Representative of Environment Department.
9. Director General, Mines & Minerals Department.
10. Representative of WWF Pakistan.
11. Director PFRI Faisalabad.
12. Principal College of Earth & Environmental Sciences Punjab University.
13. Dr. Safdar Sheerazi, Director Center for Integrated Mountain Research, Punjab University.
14. Mr. Iftikhar Ul Hassan Farooqi, (Member Working Group).
15. Mr. Amjad Hussain, (Member Working Group).
16. Mrs. Aqeela Mobeen Akhtar, (GIS Lab).
17. Mr. Afaq Tiwana, (Civil Society).

2. The Provincial REDD+ Management and Coordination Committee (PRM&CC) will contribute towards achieving the following objectives:


- 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 (PGIUs).
- iv. Endorse provincial activities plans and budgeting related to REDD+.
- v. Approval annual budget of Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units for the respective province.
- vi. For matter requiring involvement of higher authorities, refer the case to National REDD+ Steering Committee.
- vii. Any other matter related to REDD+ considered by the Committee.

(CAPT. (RETD) JAHANZEB KHAN)
SECRETARY, FW&F DEPARTMENT

NO. & DATE EVEN

A copy is forwarded for information and necessary action to the: -

1. The Chairman P&D Board, P&D Department Lahore.
2. The Secretary, Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Climate Change Islamabad.
3. The Secretary, Government of the Punjab, Finance Department Lahore.
4. The Secretary Government of the Punjab of Agriculture Department.
5. The Secretary Government of the Punjab Live Stock Department.
6. The Secretary Government of the Punjab Finance Department.
7. The Secretary Government of the Punjab Environment Department.
8. Director General, Mines & Minerals Department.
9. The Secretary Government of Pakistan WWF Pakistan.
10. The Inspector General of Forests, Ministry of Climate Change Islamabad.
11. Director PFRI Faisalabad.
12. Mr. Sajid Rasheed, Principal College of Earth & Environmental Sciences Punjab University.
13. Dr. Safdar Sheerazi, Director Center for Integrated Mountain Research, Punjab University.
14. Mr. Iftikhar Ul Hassan Farooqi, (Member Working Group).
15. Mr. Amjad Hussain, (Member Working Group).
16. Mrs. Aqeela Mobeen Akhtar, (GIS Lab).
17. Mr. Afaq Tiwana, (Civil Society).


(ANSIR RASOOL)
SECTION OFFICER (P&D)

C.C:

PS to Secretary, FW&F Department.

ANNEX - IV: TARGET GROUPS FOR CONSULTATIONS AND CHECKLIST FOR DISCUSSION

Main Topics	Target groups/ Organizations ¹⁰	Checklist for discussion/ consultation	Approach/Method	Tools
Satellite land monitoring system (SLMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoCC • SUPARCO • SOP • WWF-Pakistan • IUCN • ICIMOD • FAO Pakistan • UNDP Pakistan • Provincial Forest Dept. • REDD+ working groups • Arid Agricultural University • NUST • PFI • NESPAK 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest definition and land use classification system 2. Forest Type classification system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Discussions and institution survey during inception workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire Form for discussion at Inception Workshop - Form 1
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Data availability and accessibility including any agreements with other organizations 4. Availability and condition of hardware and software including data registry and web portals 5. Human resources and capacity for processing, analyzing and reporting 6. Capacities and system regarding quality control and quality assurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Informant Interviews at target group Tier 1 organizations • Observations of existing hardware, software and processing capacities (if available) • Online surveys for Tier 2 organizations • Data acquisition and collection of reference documents with Tier 1 Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire Form for Key Informant Interviews with Tier 1 Organizations – Form 2 • Online survey form for Tier 2 Organizations • Data catalogue/metadata • Document archive
Forest inventory (Local, sub-national and national)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoCC • Provincial FDs, • WWF-Pakistan • IUCN • Local NGOs and CBOs • Communities • Pakistan Forest Institute (PFI) • NARC (Soil data) • Geological Survey of Pakistan (soil data) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data availability and accessibility (data type, temporal and spatial resolution, coverage, methods of data processing) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Satellite data and maps b. Logging and fuel wood extraction data; c. Afforestation and reforestation data; d. Forest fires and other information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Informant Interviews at target group Tier 1 organizations • Online surveys for Tier 2 organizations • Data acquisition and collection of reference documents with Tier 1 Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire Form for Key Informant Interviews with Tier 1 Organizations – Form 3 • Online survey form for Tier 2 Organizations • Data catalogue/metadata • Document archive

¹⁰ Tier 1 Organizations are those with direct link/responsibilities for the forest inventory data, land use/activity data, imagery and other spatial data, data dissemination, GHG accounting and monitoring. Tier 2 Organizations are supporting organizations, national/international partners, research/academic institutions, local stakeholders etc.






Main Topics	Target groups/ Organizations ¹⁰	Checklist for discussion/ consultation	Approach/Method	Tools
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Forest management plans 2. Existing forest monitoring systems (forest inventories, methods, frequency etc.) 3. Existing capacities (equipment, hardware, software and human resources for collecting, compiling, analyzing, processing, archiving the data and reporting) 4. Data verification (quality control and quality assurance) systems 		
Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHG-I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoCC, • National REDD+ office • GCISC • Federal and Provincial EPAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data availability and accessibility 2. Existing practices and system for data collection, compilation and analysis; 3. Capacities to collect, compile and analyze data and develop reports 4. Preparation of National Communication (NC) (methods and regularity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Informant Interviews at target group Tier 1 organizations • Online surveys for Tier 2 organizations • Data acquisition and collection of reference documents with Tier 1 Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire Form for Key Informant Interviews with Tier 1 Organizations – Form 4 • Online survey form for Tier 2 Organizations • Data catalogue/metadata • Document archive
Institutional framework for NFMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoCC, • National REDD+ office, • Provincial FDs • Pakistan Forest Institute (PFI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management and institutional arrangements (existing and proposed) 2. Responsible institutions for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Overall communication and preparation and submission of National Communication b. NFMS management and coordination c. SLMS Management and coordination; d. NFI Management and coordination; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Informant Interviews at target group Tier 1 organizations • Collection of reference documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire Form for Key Informant Interviews with Tier 1 Organizations – Form 5 • Document archive

Main Topics	Target groups/ Organizations ¹⁰	Checklist for discussion/ consultation	Approach/Method	Tools
		e. Quality assurance and quality control		
FREL/ FRL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoCC • GCISC • SUPARCO • SOP • WWF-Pakistan • IUCN • ICIMOD • FAO Pakistan • UNDP Pakistan • Provincial Forest Departments • REDD+ working groups • Arid Agricultural University • NUST • PFI • NESPAK • Local NGOs/ CBOs/ Communities • Meteorological Dept. • Universities - Punjab University • Pakistan Navy (mangrove forestry) • UNEP • Provincial Land Utilization Dept. • Provincial Revenue Dept. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existing baseline works/ studies 2. Existing methodologies for forest baselines studies; 3. Data availability and accessibility 4. Existing capacities (data collection, processing, reporting etc, tools and equipment both software and hardware) 5. Land use/ cover classification systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Informant Interviews at target group Tier 1 organizations • Online surveys for Tier 2 organizations • Data acquisition and collection of reference documents with Tier 1 Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire Form for Key Informant Interviews with Tier 1 Organizations – Form 6 • Online survey form for Tier 2 Organizations • Data catalogue/metadata <p>Document archive</p>

ANNEX - V. PREPARATORY MEETING FOR FINAL SUBMISSION OF MTR, APRIL 19, 2017

Preparatory Meeting for Final submission of Mid-Term Report of
Pakistan
April 19th, 2017
Venue: National REDD+ Office

Attendance Sheet

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ANNEX VI

List of national and provincial level consultative workshops and trainings conducted since 2010

S. No.	Workshop	Details
1	Capacity Building for Development and Implementation of Carbon Finance Projects in Pakistan	Two day consultative workshop was conducted in November, 2009 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.
2	Workshop on Climate Change Mitigation and REDD+	Two day Awareness Raising Workshop was held in Islamabad in September 2010 to increase awareness among forestry professionals, representatives from civil society and other government officials on the concept and issues related to REDD+ and its governance.
3.	Capacity Building workshop on REDD+	Two day workshop was held in Islamabad in October 2011 in collaboration with civil society organizations. This was an intensive learning and awareness raising event in which a broad array of participants including students from various universities participated.
4	Meeting of stakeholders to formulate project for REDD+ preparedness in Pakistan	This 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.
5	Workshop on Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria for REDD+ Safeguards	This was organized in Islamabad in January, 2012 to further extend the awareness raising campaign and promote understanding of the social and environmental principles and criteria for REDD+ safeguards among the stakeholders and provincial forestry departments.
6	National workshop on procedures for financing implementation of REDD+ under the Cancun Agreement	This was organized in Islamabad on 24th February 2012. The objective of the workshop was to obtain maximum inputs from the participants in an interactive way. It was structured to include a combination of informative presentations on post-Durban REDD+ scenario, group work for synthesizing Pakistan's views on specific Conference of Parties (COP), Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA) and Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) decisions, plenary for building consensus on these views, and agreeing to a national definition of forests. Workshop participants included representatives from all provinces, concerned ministries, non-government organizations, private sector, community organizations and academia.
7	National consultation workshop on REDD+ Readiness	This was organized in 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 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
8	Meetings of the Working Groups (WGs)	So far 09 meetings of the working groups have been convened from time to time to get their technical inputs on issues related to REDD+ Readiness in Pakistan

9	Consultation and Early Dialogue for Development of R-PP	After receiving feedback 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). Issues concerning REDD+ implementation as required under the Cancun Agreement were presented and discussed with the participants such as including representatives of indigenous male and female community members. Feedback from the workshop participants was included in the RPP.
10	Provincial Awareness Raising, Sensitization and Consultation Workshops	This round of provincial and district level workshops (16 workshops) included awareness raising, sensitization and consultation sessions which were held in the capitals of all provinces, including Muzaffarabad, Peshawar, Lahore, Gilgit, Quetta and Karachi. The major target audience included representatives from 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 REDD+ activities.
11	Consultation, Awareness Raising, Capacity Building and Training under REDD+ Readiness Grant of FCPF	Soon after signing of the grant agreement for REDD+ Readiness Activities with the FCPF in June, 2015, the National REDD+ Office organised meetings of the National Working Groups, National Steering Committee on REDD+, provincial REDD+ Management Committees, and also participated in provincial workshops on REDD+ and Climate Change Policy, including in the province of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ & K). The consultation process has recently been accelerated after commencement of various studies and tasks viz. i) National REDD+ Strategy and its Implementation Framework; ii) Development of NFMS and FREL/ FRL along with MRV Mechanism; and iii) REDD+ Awareness and Outreach.

ANNEX - VII

Brief Description of outputs/ activities to be supported with FCPF additional funds under different components of Pakistan's R-PP															
Components	Detail of Activities	Implementing Body	Time Line (Quarter Wise)												Total Amount in USD
			2017 – 2018				2018 – 2019				2019 – 2020				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Component 1: Organize and Consult	Strengthening of existing provincial management structures and further extending at district and community level for wider consultations.	Provincial REDD+ Cells in consultation with National REDD+ Office													1465700
	Capacity building and training of field staff and communities of respective provinces.	Provincial REDD+ Cells in consultation with National REDD+ Office													300000
	Community consultation, information sharing and enhancing participation of relevant stakeholders of selected forest areas	Provincial REDD+ Cells in consultation with National REDD+ Office													300000
	Conducting policy dialogues to assess gaps in fiscal, monitoring and benefit sharing policies and forest management planning strategy especially for the private forests, and identify measures for effective harmonization of policies.	Provincial REDD+ Cells in consultation with National REDD+ Office													70000
,Component 2: REDD+ Strategy	Formulating community-based forest management (CBFM) agreements between villages and respective forest	Provincial REDD+ Cells in consultation with National REDD+ Office												73000	

	departments to cover maximum land area (involving rationalizing forest management so as to ensure better forest protection, conservation and enhancement of vegetation cover through natural processes);														
	Developing village/valley spatial and sustainable forest management plans for forests in the targeted sites which are aligned with the Forest Working/Management Plans.	Provincial REDD+ Cells in consultation with National REDD+ Office													860100
	Strengthening capacity of Forest Divisions staff and local communities, including women (in selected communities only), on REDD+ safeguards, Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), conflict mediation and payment for ecosystem services; and instruments;	Provincial REDD+ Cells in consultation with National REDD+ Office													70000
	Develop Project Design Documents for at least three potential pilot site.	National REDD+ Office													140000
	Analysing fiscal policies for integration of natural capital considerations to provide policy guidance to national and provincial governments on the design, formulation and adoption of	National REDD+ Office													100000

	environmental fiscal reforms (EFRs)																
	Follow – up studies at areas identified by respective province	Provincial REDD+ Cells in consultation with National REDD+ Office															347000
Component 3: Reference Emission Levels	No funds required under this component																-
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards	Developing and designing of official web portals to be linked with NFMS web portal.	National REDD+ Office in consultation with provincial REDD+ Cells															140000
	Strengthening of provincial monitoring and safeguard systems, including REDD+ activity registry.	National REDD+ Office															634200
	Developing allometric equations and emission factors for mangrove and scrub forests	Provincial REDD+ Cells in consultation with National REDD+ Office															280000
	Capacity building and training of forestry owners and right holders on monitoring of carbon assets owned by them.	National REDD+ Office															100000
	Promotion of non-timber benefits (resins, herbs, medicinal plants) from forests in a sustainable manner with intangible benefits and supply chain.	National REDD+ Office in consultation with Provincial REDD+ Cells															120000
	Total																5,000,000

