



MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE (SDPI)

FINAL REPORT

September 2017- May 2018

REDD +

AWARENESS AND OUTREACH

DISCLAIMER

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REDD+ AWARENESS AND OUTREACH
Final Report

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CMS	Convention on Migrant Species
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
COP	Conference of Parties
DFO	District Forest Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Area
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FGRM	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
FLEG	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (under WB PROFOR)
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (under EU)
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Level
FRL	Forest Reference Level
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LAPAs	Local Adaptation Plans for Actions
LULUCF	Land use, Land uses changes and forestry
MoCC	Ministry of Climate Change
MQM	Mutahida Qoumi Moment
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NUST	National University for Science and Technology
PIDE	Institute of Development Economists
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services

PFI	Pakistan Forest Institute
PIPS	Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Services
PMAS	Pir Mehar Ali Shah
PYCN	Pakistan Youth Climate Network
REDD	Reducing Emission through deforestation & forest degradation
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SDC	Sustainable Development Conference
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SESA	Strategic environmental and social Assessment
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNCCD	United Nations convention on combating desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
YARG	Young Agriculture Research Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate change is the single most important threat to humanity and ecosystems. It produces direct impacts such as temperature rise or change in the patterns of meteorological events, but these impacts will exacerbate many current problems we are facing with. Some of them include: biodiversity loss, disruption in biogeochemical cycles, food insecurity, migration, and many others.

Amid this situation, Pakistan joined the global REDD+ mechanism as part of its efforts to contribute towards achieving adaptation and mitigation goals to strengthening ecosystems, building capacity of the communities to adapt to climate change enabling them to benefit from the result-based payments under REDD+ mechanism. This is possibly through reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Pakistan has forest cover in only 5.01 % of the total country area^{1,2}. The emissions related to land use, land use change and forestry in Pakistan are estimated at 10.39 MT CO₂ equivalent by 2015, which accounts for 2.5% of the total country emissions. However, a consistent but gradual increase in the emissions had been noticed over the last two decades and it is likely to grow threefold by 2030³.

We are far behind the required forest cover and hence, there is a need to highlight the benefit under REDD+ to those who think they get money and benefits from cutting the trees; they need to be told that preserving and growing more trees would generate for them handsome money in future under the REDD+. There is a need to make communities and general public aware of the benefits of forestation and sustainable forest management.

This report describes how the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) with the support of the National REDD+ office, the ministry of climate change, government of Pakistan has done an awareness and outreach campaign through various public and policy levels awareness activities including a vibrant media work and engagement with communities, media and parliamentarians and other key stakeholders. The report narrates each activity and relevant media coverage and other influencing evidence such as photographs, lists of people whom SDPI had engaged with, contents generated during different sessions and seminars and policy messages regarding forest related issues.

The report narrates activities in order of the precedence of the deliverables required under the agreement between SDPI and REDD+ National Office, the Ministry of Climate Change in a given template. The report also has annexures at the end in support of the content in the above sections.

¹ Ministry of Environment, 2009. *Pakistan Forestry Outlook Study*, Office of Inspector General of Forests, Ministry of Environment, Government of Pakistan, Asia Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study-II, WP. No. APFSOS-II/WP/2009/28

² There are more recent analysis to assess the land cover, however, up to date there is no systematic periodic analysis that could provide reliable information over time.

³ Government of Pakistan, 2016. *Pakistan's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (PAK-INDC)*. Available at <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry>

Introduction

Climate change is the single most important threat to humanity and ecosystems. It produces direct impacts such as temperature rise or change in the patterns of meteorological events, but these impacts will exacerbate many current problems we are facing with. Some of them include: biodiversity loss, disruption in biogeochemical cycles, food insecurity, migration, and many others.

The rising level of concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere calls for containing carbon emission levels both in the North and the South to control the rising temperature of the earth. The United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) calls for “stabilization of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner”.

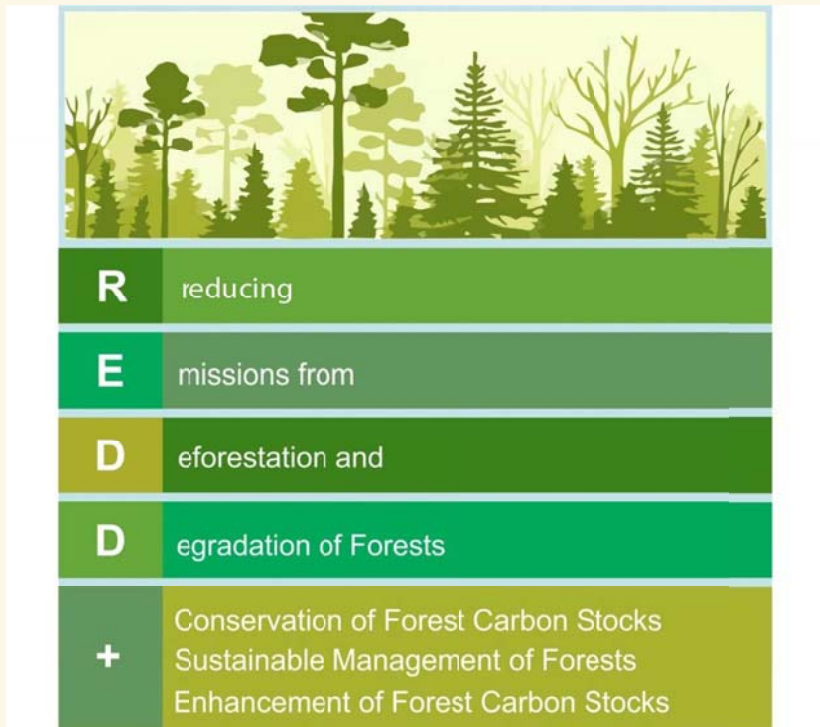
This is the crux of one of the asks of the UNFCCC and there is a number of recipes and mechanism made available to emitters- including paying to those who are bearing the brunt of climate change due to their carbon emissions. With the ‘polluters should pay’ approach, UNFCCC has provided the REDD+ mechanism for result-based payments for the carbon stocks the developing countries would manage through preservation of forests and growing more forests.

REDD+ in the UNFCCC

Recognizing that emissions from deforestation and forest degradation are a considerable source of GHG emissions in many developing countries, and recognizing that conservation of forests provide multiple social, environmental and economic benefits, the UNFCCC decided to create a mechanism to incentivize actions to prevent forest loss and encourage its conservation.

The UNFCCC in its 16th Conference of the Parties (COP16-2010) reached a mechanism, as part of The Cancun Agreements (Decision 1/CP.16), that offered incentives on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, known as REDD+.

Actions included in REDD+



The Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) through the National REDD+ Office is implementing the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Readiness Preparation-Proposal (R-PP) Project with the financial support of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank. Under the project, SDPI was assigned to undertake 'REDD+ Awareness and Outreach' Campaign.

The overall aim of the REDD+ Awareness Raising Outreach Campaign is to disseminate information about REDD+ in society through application of various campaign tools in line with the following specific objectives:

- 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.

1. Information about various aspects of REDD+ Program disseminated to the general public/journalist/parliamentarians through print, electronic and social media

To inform general public, journalists, parliamentarians about various aspects of REDD+ Program, SDPI used different tools, such as Public Seminars, Journalists Trainings, One on one lobby meetings and Roundtables with Parliamentarians, politicians, religious people, youth and the forest community. Similarly, SDPI used Electronic and Social Media as a tool to spread the importance and the developments taking place in REDD+ Program in the form of Tweets, Newspaper articles and news stories in both print and electronic media, Facebook updates and dissemination of the updates in different WhatsApp groups. The experts on REDD+ raised the issues in Radio and Television shows.

1.1. Awareness Seminars

As per the contract, the Sustainable Development Policy Institute conducted seminars in which various aspects of the REDD+ mechanism have been explained. SDPI conduct weekly seminars on climate change, economy, political economy and national and provincial policies. During a number of weekly seminars, SDPI highlighted REDD+ and how the communities can benefit from it. All the seminars in which the issues around REDD+ were mentioned have not being reported here. Only four of them focused entirely on the subject are being reported below for the sake of reporting against a deliverable.

1.1.1. Co-organized Awareness Seminar on World Forest Day

On March 21st 2017, a seminar on the eve of “International Day of Forests” was jointly organized by National REDD+ Office, the Ministry of Climate Change, Pir Mehar Ali Shah Arid, University of Arid Agriculture, Rawalpindi and the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI). The seminar was aimed to highlight the importance of forest cover and the current status of deforestation in Pakistan.

SDPI provided logistic support for the event such as printing of banners, standees and invitation cards. The Forest day was observed coinciding with the World Water Day.

The deliberation at the seminar was widely covered by both English and Urdu newspapers listed below with the weblinks.

English Newspapers	
1.	<p>The Express Tribune Islamabad, March 22, 2017</p> <p>World Forest Day:</p> <p>Conserve water, trees to mitigate climate change impact</p> <p>By News Desk</p> <p>https://tribune.com.pk/story/1362072/world-forest-day- conserve-water-trees-mitigate-climate-change-impact/</p>

2.	The Nation Islamabad, March 22, 2017 Speakers call for water conservation By Our Staff Reporter http://nation.com.pk/islamabad/22-Mar-2017/speakers-call-for-water-conservation
3.	Dawn Islamabad, March 22, 2017 'Conserving water need of the hour' By A Reporter https://www.dawn.com/news/1321994/conserving-water-need-of-the-hour
4.	Sama TV, March 21, 2017 Speakers call for water, forest conservation for future generations https://www.samaa.tv/pakistan/2017/03/speakers-call-for-water-forest-conservation-for-future-generations/
Urdu Newspapers	
5.	Daily Jehan Pakistan Islamabad, March 22, 2017 پانی کا ضیاع روکنے کے لئے احساس اجاگر کرنا ہو گا، وفاقی سیکرٹری روز نامہ جہان پاکستان، اسلام آباد۔ 22 مارچ 2017ء http://www.jhanpakistan.com/epaper/detail_news.php?news=%2Fepaper%2Fepaper%2Fislamabad%2F220317%2Fp2-17.jpg#sthash.Wlv9YMyW.dpbs
6.	Daily Dunya Islamabad, March 22, 2017 بقائے حیات کے لئے پانی کا ہر قطرہ محفوظ کرنا ہو گا، مقررین روز نامہ دنیا، اسلام آباد، 22 مارچ 2017ء http://e.dunya.com.pk/detail.php?date=2017-03-22&edition=ISL&id=2992097_87164039

1.1.2. A public awareness seminar on 'Agriculture system of Gilgit Baltistan (GB): Potentials and Challenges' on 7th August, 2017

SDPI has also organized a public awareness seminar on 'Agriculture system of Gilgit Baltistan (GB): Potentials and Challenges' on August 7th, 2017. The youth led awareness seminar raised awareness on forests, agriculture, climate change and REDD+ related issues emerging from GB.

The seminar was held in collaboration with Young Agriculture Research Group (YARG), Pakistan Youth Climate Network (PYCN and National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change. The event was part of mainstreaming the voices of youth and people from remote communities in tackling the challenges to agriculture and environmental degradation as well as the impacts of climate change on the lives and livelihoods of the people of Pakistan. The young researchers and experts including Nizar Karim and Misbah Karim, with the help

of their detailed presentations, covered various aspects of agriculture and growing adverse impacts of climate change on local agro-based economy.

Shafqat Aziz of SDPI earlier explained the importance of Local Adaptation Plans for Actions (LAPAs) and said that keeping the diverse climatic impacts in different parts of GB, these plans can play crucial role to save the lives and livelihoods of the people living in different regions.

Amir Hussain, young agriculturist, on the occasion presented the details of various local crops in different areas of GB and said that these crops were being seriously hit as a result of climate change. Yasir Dil of PYCN on the occasion emphasized upon strengthening youth linkages to save environment and to respond to the challenges of climate change and deforestation.

[Annexure I.](#)

1.1.3. Seminar on Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) on February 6th, 2018

A seminar was conducted at SDPI on the 6th February, 2018 on REDD+ (Reducing Emissions through Deforestation and Forest Degradation): Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES). About 35 participants attended the seminar. A complete list is in [Annexure II.](#)

SDPI Seminar on “REDD+: Payments for Ecosystem Services (PESs)”

REDD+ Pakistan

Anwar Ali **Jorn Laxen** **Romina Khursheed Alam** **Syed Mehmood Nasir** **Dr Abid Suleri**

6th February, 2018, 3-5pm
Location: SDPI Seminar Hall, Taimoor Chambers, Blue Area, Islamabad

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Payments to forest communities for not cutting the trees under global REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries) and Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) can result in efficient, cost effective and equitable conservation of forests as natural resources, said experts at the seminar on

“REDD+: Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)” organized by SDPI.

Speaking on the occasion Jorn Laxen, International Expert on PESs said PES is a voluntary conditional transaction between at least one buyer and one seller for well-defined environmental services or corresponding

land use proxies. PES to thrive requires trust between service provider and buyer/ service user, as they under the arrangement enter into a voluntary contract. Jorn said that the thematic working group members identified two potential sites in Pakistan, one in Sindh (mangroves forest on coastal line) and other was Kaghan Valley, where PES scheme can effectively be implemented, which in turn can generate significant revenues for local communities.

Dr Abid Q Suleri, Executive Director SDPI said in order to stop deforestation, punitive measures and punishments are no longer an option. We need to rethink preventive measures to halt deforestation and protect our natural resources rather striving to reverse it. "We should not take for granted the ecosystem services and should conserve it for our benefits", he added. He said community ownership and participatory mechanism can be a win-win solution, both for communities and the governments. He said REDD+ mechanism and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes are well thought out and can yield significant results in protection of eco system services, if effectively implemented.

Earlier, Mr. Anwar Ali from Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar said we should not see forests as just trees rather they should be seen as whole package of ecosystem services, which include biodiversity, eco-tourism, watersheds and carbon sequestration. He said that we should quantify those ecosystem services that help local communities in getting monetary benefits against protection of the ecosystem. For that 'Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)' is under design phase to calculate such ecosystem services, which would include a mechanism for payments, as well.

Syed Mahmood Nasir, Inspector General Forests on the occasion said we have to communicate in easy language to the communities about the difficult concepts such as REDD+ and PES. "We have to deconstruct these international mechanisms such as REDD+ and PES to develop understanding of local communities so that they could benefit under these opportunities for not cutting the trees and protecting the natural resources", said Mr. Nasir. We cannot afford further deforestation in our country and we have to do some solid work on ground, he added.

Dr. Ghulam Akbar, National REDD+ Coordinator, said it is about time that we should develop and implement a mechanism to charge for eco system services in Pakistan. He said every country has some 'gate payments' for their national parks or conservation areas, but in Pakistan we even don't have these gate payments for our national parks. The schemes such as PES should contextualize this in its payment mechanism.

Later, Dr. Safdar Sohail, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, said forestry is more of provincial subject after the 18th amendment and that requires reforming the governance structure at provincial level. Dr. Azra of Pakistan Institute of Development Economists (PIDE) said that we need to believe that environment is future economics, as almost every subject has environmental component in it. Alamgir Khan Gandapur of Pakistan Forest Institute said effective conservation of the forest resources requires efficient collaborative management at all levels, local, national and international levels.



Panelists at the Seminar on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)

Seminar was covered by both English and Urdu newspapers.

English Coverage	
1	<p>Dawn, Islamabad, February 7, 2018</p> <p>· Tourists, hotel owners asked to contribute to nature preservation By: A Reporter https://www.dawn.com/news/1387866/tourists-hotel-owners-asked-to-contribute-to-nature-preservation</p>
2	<p>Pakistan Observer, Islamabad, February 7, 2018</p> <p>· Payment to communities for not cutting trees can reduce deforestation By Zubair Qureshi http://epaper.pakobserver.net/2018/02/07?page=10</p>
3	<p>The Express Tribune, Islamabad, February 7, 2018</p> <p>· Cash incentives could help save forest cover, experts By: News Desk https://tribune.com.pk/story/1628094/1-cash-incentives-help-save-forest-cover-experts/</p>
Urdu Coverage	
4	<p>Daily Jang Rawalpindi, February 7, 2018</p> <p>· جنگلات کے تحفظ کے لئے مقامی لوگوں کو احساس ملکیت دیا جائے، ماہرین روزنامہ جنگ، راولپنڈی، اسلام آباد، 2 فروری 2018ء https://e.jang.com.pk/02-07-2018/pindi/pic.asp?picname=421.png</p>

5	<p>Daily Jehan Pakistan Islamabad, February 7, 2018</p> <p>ایس ڈی پی آئی کے زیر اہتمام جنگلات تحفظ کے عالمی معاہدہ پر مذاکرہ روزنامہ جہان پاکستان، اسلام آباد، 2 فروری 2018ء</p> <p>http://www.jehanpakistan.com/epaper/detail_news.php?news=%2Fepaper%2Fepaper%2Fislamabad%2F070218%2FP03-27.jpg#sthash.8PLUwcAf.dpbs</p>
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1.1.4. Seminar on: Urban Forestry is a need of the hour to make cities sustainable/liveable on International Forests Day 21st March, 2018

Growing population, expanding urbanization, mushroom growth of housing societies and high-rise of concrete skyscrapers have been making cities denser and causing decrease in space available for plants and trees. As a result of more concrete, the inhabitants of large metropolitans have been suffering from heat waves, water scarcity, air pollution and urban waste. Urban vertical forestry is one of the key solutions to make cities livable.

This was the crux of the views expressed by the urban planners and climate change advocates at a special seminar on 'Urban Forestry is a need of the hour to make cities sustainable/liveable' organized by the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) and National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change in collaboration with Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Service (PIPS), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Food and Agriculture Organization, 'Be There', Ghrana Group, Green Pakistan and others. The seminar which was conducted to observe the International Day of Forests was attended among others by civil society, parliamentarians, students and representatives of INGOs. At the end of the event, SDPI/REDD+ certificates and cash prizes for good essays and painting were distributed among winning students of various schools.

Speaking at the occasion, Romina Khursheed Alam, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change said changing climate is an issue which is affecting people from all walks of lives, hence, it is a shared challenge and responsibility. "We are trying to engage more youth in our green activities and forestation campaigns," she said adding that our youth are more than half of the total population and have the energy as well as enthusiasm to bring positive change in the society.

Romina called for prudent use of the water at all levels, especially at household level, to conserve and maintain the ecosystem of the cities. "We should take ownership and take responsibility to preserve our nature," said Romina, adding that role of media in raising awareness in this regard was of great importance.

Earlier, Deputy Mayor, Islamabad, Syed Zeeshan Ali Naqvi said a number of activities and campaigns were already initiated under the Prime Minister Green Pakistan program to make Pakistan, especially the capital greener. "The mayor and deputy mayor office of the Islamabad is open for citizen's suggestions and we will support every green initiative," vowed the deputy mayor, adding that together we can make Islamabad the most beautiful capital of the world.

Syed Mahmood Nasir, Inspector General of Forests, later said temperature of a city can be reduced to a larger extent through urban and vertical forestry. "We should start vegetation at our home and even on the rooftop, which also serves as natural air conditioner and reduces the room temperature," he said, adding that through vertical plantation 20 to 50 percent electricity cost can also be brought down.

Dr. Asghar Naeem, Head of Urban and Regional Planning Department, NUST said there is increasing trend of urbanization in Pakistan and if this trend continues, around 60 percent of the population will be living in urban areas by 2050. "Green cover of the cities has changed drastically over the years," he said adding that Karachi, Rawalpindi, Lahore and Peshawar are the worst cities with the air pollutions. We have to act now to make our cities livable.

Prof. Dr. Sarwat N. Mirza, Vice Chancellor, Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi said urban forestry in our planning phase was not taken seriously and was taken as an after-thought. "There is huge potential of urban forestation in Pakistan," he said adding that we should be more concerned about urban forestry in our actions.

Shafqat Munir, Associate Research Fellow, SDPI said SDPI has been on the forefront of the green campaigning in Pakistan. "We are currently undertaking an awareness campaign on REDD+ to make people aware of the benefits of forestation in the country. Observing the day is part of the campaign and SDPI's long standing commitment to the cause of reversing/limiting impacts of hazards from climate change to build a resilient Pakistan".

Mohammad Qasim, NFI expert at National REDD+ Office gave an overview of REDD Plus programme in Pakistan and said that there are three phases of REDD+. He said the first phase is called 'The Readiness Phase which aims at developing national strategies backed by capacity development. The second phase is called 'the Pilot phase' which aims at attracting investments for the pilot projects and learning from these projects. He said the third phase includes implementation on REDD+ strategy and policies with a focus on the performance-based payments as benefit of planting and protecting trees. These payments may be made either by direct funding or through the international carbon market to ensure a global level implementation on the REDD+

Dr. Faiz-ul Bari, Representative of FAO said urban forestry is the new concept and we should work more to gain the desired results. "Urban forests provide clear and cooler air," he said adding that forests should be on priorities' list in action plans; and these plans should be effectively implemented.

Mr. Shafique Akbar, Chairman Gharana Group said building green skyscrapers is the new trend in sustainable cities around the world. "Green skyscrapers are gaining attention of builders owing to energy efficient and smart architectural designs," he said adding that Gharana Group has launched its pilot project 'Amazon Mall' in the capital and Pakistan is going to have its first ever green skyscrapers soon.

Fawad Sohail Abbasi Vice Presidents Institute of Architecture said there is need we develop architecture standards promoting vertical forestry in cities.

More than 80 participants attended the seminar. (A list of participants is in [Annexure III](#)).

1.1.4.1. Cash prizes to the winners of Painting and Essay competition

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) organized an Essays and Paintings Competition on Forests among the students of schools in Rawalpindi and Islamabad in February 2018. Over 50 entries were received and evaluated by the judges from SDPI. Winners were awarded with cash prizes and certificates at the end of the Forests Day seminar held on 21st of March 2018.

Beacon House School F-11/3 Branch, Islamabad won first three positions in essay competition. In painting competition three schools won i.e. Elite International School, Beacon House School F-10/1 Branch and Islamabad Convent School.


The then Parliamentary Secretary of the ministry of Climate Change Ms Romina Khursheed Alam, the Inspector General Forests Syed Mahmood Nasir and other dignitaries awarded the prizes to the winners.



Group Photo of Winners with MNA Ms. Romina Khurshid Alam

The seminar on the Forest Day was widely covered by both English and Urdu newspapers.

English Coverage	
1	Express Tribune Islamabad, March 22, 2018 Green Cover Urban forestry termed need of hour By News Desk




	https://tribune.com.pk/story/1666200/1-green-cover-urban-forestry-termed-need-hour/
2	 <p>Express Tribune Islamabad, March 22, 2018</p> <p>https://epaper.tribune.com.pk/DisplayDetails.aspx?ENI_ID=11201803220341&EN_ID=11201803220126&EMID=11201803220058</p>
3	<p>Dawn Islamabad, March 22, 2018</p> <p>'Forests are the cure for global devastation'</p> <p>By Staff Reporter</p> <p>https://www.dawn.com/news/1396726/forests-are-the-cure-for-global-devastation</p>
4	<p>Urdu Point Islamabad, March 21, 2018</p> <p>Romina for Promoting Urban Forestry to Ensure Cities Sustainable, Livable</p> <p>By Sumaria FH</p> <p>https://www.urdupoint.com/en/pakistan/romina-for-promoting-urban-forestry-to-ensure-290837.html</p>
Urdu Coverage	
5	<p>روزنامہ جنگ، راولپنڈی، اسلام شجرکاری اور جنگلات وقت کی اہم ضرورت ہے، پارلیمانی سیکرٹری</p> <p>آباد https://e.jang.com.pk/03-22-2018/Pindi/pic.asp?picname=18_02.png</p>
6	<p>شہروں کی آلودگی کا بڑا سبب درختوں کی کٹائی ہے، رومینہ خورشید عالم روزنامہ نوائے وقت،</p> <p>آباد https://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2018-03-22/page-3/detail-24</p>
7	<p>روزنامہ جہان پاکستان، اسلام عالم خورشید رومینہ ہے، ضرورت اہم کی وقت جنگلات اور شجرکاری</p> <p>آباد http://www.jehanpakistan.com/epaper/epaper/islamabad/220318/p3-10.jpg</p>
8	<p>روزنامہ نئی بات، اسلام آباد 22 آبادی بڑھنے سے جنگلات کو نقصان پہنچ رہا ہے، ماہرین ماحولیات</p> <p>آباد http://e.naibaat.pk/ePaper/islamabad/22-03-2018/details.aspx?id=p2_19.jpg</p>
9	<p>روزنامہ دنیا، اسلام نیم شہری علاقوں میں شجر کاری وقت کی اہم ضرورت ہے: رومینہ خورشید عالم</p> <p>آباد https://e.dunya.com.pk/detail.php?date=2018-03-22</p>

[22&edition=ISL&id=3790112_82726881](#)

1.1.5. Formation of “Friends of Forests” Group

In order to provide stakeholders platform to share information, knowledge and local wisdom to protect and increase forest cover, SDPI has created social media groups. These groups will and are providing a platform to share information on forest related issues to the stakeholders. Some initial stakeholders have been added while others are being added as and when we get any request in this regard.

Details of these groups and the current status are as follows:

Social Media	Group Name	Link	Details
	Friends of Forests PK	https://twitter.com/FOForestPK	A total of 200 people have followed this twitter account.
	Friends of Forests (FOF)	https://www.facebook.com/groups/1630906273591789/	Similarly, till date a total of 315 people are following friends of forest page on Facebook.
	Friends of Forests Pak	Created by Digital Campaign and Communication Officer.	A total of 126 stakeholders are on board in this WhatsApp group. Two ways information sharing is taking place within this group i.e. both from the technical team working on REDD+ and by the members as well.

For these social networking sites, SDPI’s Digital Campaign and Communication officer has also designed a logo. Logo is as follows;



1.1.6. Journalists training on REDD+

SDPI conducted a training workshop for Journalists on 19th July, 2017. A group of 15 selected journalists (environment beat) were trained. The aim of the workshop was to engage journalists with a view to translate technical issues in a public language to create awareness.



Journalists (trainees) were enabled to play their role of holding the duty bearers accountable through their continued and follow up stories. The journalists hailed from Channel 24, Nawa-i-waqt, ATV, 92 News, BBC, Royal News, Pakistan Observer, Din News, Daily Express, Daily Duniya and Capital TV. In addition to the journalists, SDPI team also took part in the training.

The training was divided into two technical sessions; Pre and post lunch sessions. Pre-lunch session was comprised of an overview of REDD+ and Pakistan's efforts in the readiness phase followed by the post lunch session that imparted modalities related to the role of Media in promoting REDD+ initiative. The trainees were imparted the skills to write better stories on forestation and REDD+. As a result of the training, the participants contributed their pieces of writing in respective media.

(A detailed report of the training workshop is attached in [Annexure IV](#)).

1.1.7. Multiple stories released for Media Coverage

Multiple news stories were released which generated befitting Media Coverage on the importance of forestation and REDD+ mechanism. SDPI is known for its connectivity and networking with media and journalists. These links have been developed based on credible, relevant and evidence-based information sharing which media need to disseminate among the masses. This relationship spreads over 25 years. The following media coverage exhibits how SDPI has been successful in achieving the objectives under the project deliverables, especially

efforts to enhance awareness and outreach of REDD+ mechanism and importance of forestation

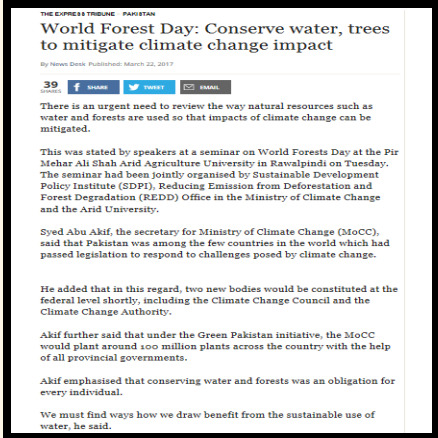

Coverage by English Newspapers

The leading English newspapers including, The News, Dawn, The Nation, The Express Tribune, Daily Times, Pakistan Observer and Saama TV published the following news stories on forests and REDD+ mechanism.

	Name of Newspaper and date of publishing	News Clipping
<p>1</p>	<p>Newspaper: The News Publishing Date: 9th August, 2017 Online Link: https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/222393-Forests-provide-best-shield-against-climate-risks-minister</p>	
<p>2</p>	<p>Newspaper: Dawn Publishing Date: 9th August, 2017 Online link: https://www.dawn.com/news/1350502/deforestation-affects-climate-change-as-much-as-burning-fossil-fuel</p>	



<p>3</p>	<p>Newspaper: The Express Tribune Publishing Date: 19th July, 2017 Online Link: https://epaper.tribune.com.pk/DisplayDetails.aspx?ENI_ID=11201708100111&EN_ID=11201708100056&EM_ID=11201708100021</p>	
<p>4</p>	<p>Newspaper: The Express Tribune Publishing Date: 9th August, 2017 Online Link: https://epaper.tribune.com.pk/DisplayDetails.aspx?ENI_ID=11201708100111&EN_ID=11201708100056&EM_ID=11201708100021</p>	
<p>5</p>	<p>Newspaper: Daily Times Publishing Date: 9th August, 2017 Online Link: http://dailytimes.com.pk/islamabad/09-Aug-17/meeting-stresses-need-for-effective-mechanism-to-stop-deforestation</p>	

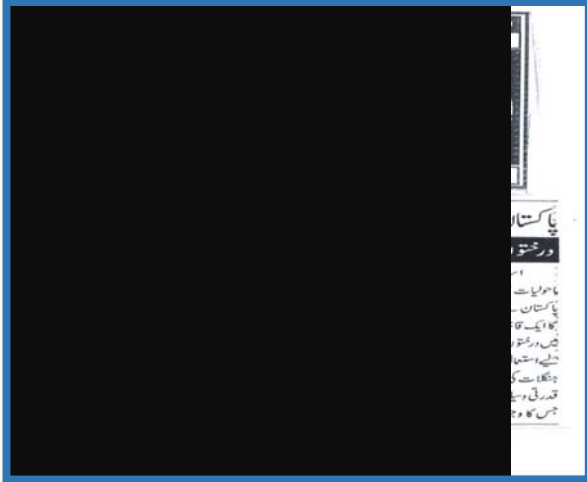
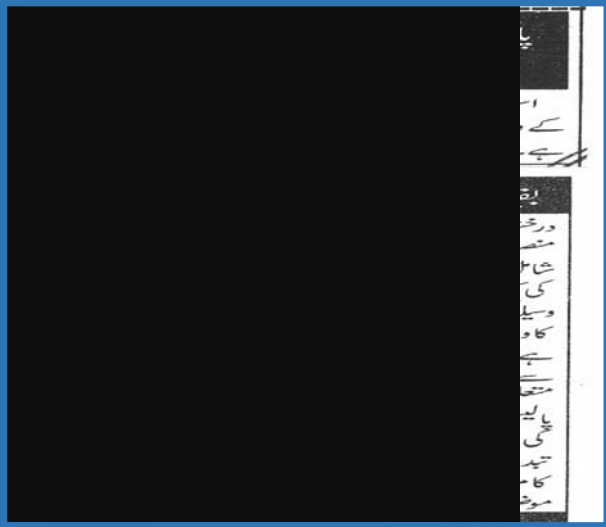

<p>6</p>	<p>Newspaper: Pakistan Observer Publishing Date: 9th August, 2017 Online link: http://pakobserver.net/forestry-vital-tackling-urban-warming-mushahidullah/</p>	
<p>7</p>	<p>Newspaper: CCP Publishing Date: 19th July, 2017 Online Link: https://goo.gl/6Bufxu</p>	
<p>8</p>	<p>Media outlet: MTV Publishing Date: 19th July, 2017 Online Link: https://goo.gl/u4N9fJ</p>	

<p>9</p>	<p>Newspaper: The Express Tribune Publishing Date: March 22, 2017</p> <p>Online Link: https://tribune.com.pk/story/1362072/world-forest-day- conserve-water-trees-mitigate-climate-change-impact/</p>	 <p>World Forest Day: Conserve water, trees to mitigate climate change impact</p> <p>By News Desk PUBLISHED: March 22, 2017</p> <p>There is an urgent need to review the way natural resources such as water and forests are used so that impacts of climate change can be mitigated.</p> <p>This was stated by speakers at a seminar on World Forests Day at the Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University in Rawalpindi on Tuesday. The seminar had been jointly organised by Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) Office in the Ministry of Climate Change and the Arid University.</p> <p>Syed Abu Akif, the secretary for Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), said that Pakistan was among the few countries in the world which had passed legislation to respond to challenges posed by climate change.</p> <p>He added that in this regard, two new bodies would be constituted at the federal level shortly, including the Climate Change Council and the Climate Change Authority.</p> <p>Akif further said that under the Green Pakistan initiative, the MoCC would plant around 100 million plants across the country with the help of all provincial governments.</p> <p>Akif emphasised that conserving water and forests was an obligation for every individual.</p> <p>We must find ways how we draw benefit from the sustainable use of water, he said.</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>Newspaper: SAAMA News Publishing Date: 21st March, 2017</p> <p>Online Link: https://www.samaa.tv/pakistan/2017/03/speakers-call-for-water-forest-conservation-for-future-generations/</p>	 <p>Speakers call for water, forest conservation for future generations</p> <p>By News Desk PUBLISHED: March 21, 2017</p> <p>ISLAMABAD: Secretary Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) Syed Abu Akmal Akif has said Pakistan is among a few countries that have passed legislation to respond to the challenges posed by climate change. He said that Climate Change Council and Climate Change Authority, two new bodies at federal level would be constituted shortly.</p> <p>He said that under the Green Pakistan initiative, MoCC will ensure plantation of 100 million plants across Pakistan with the help of all provincial governments. He said this while addressing an inaugural seminar held at Rawalpindi with the World Forests and Water Days at the Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi on Tuesday. The seminar was jointly organised by Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) Office in the Ministry of Climate Change and the University.</p> <p>In addition to large number of the students from different departments of the university, senior academicians, faculty members and representatives from civil society organizations attended the seminar. Syed Abu Akmal Akif on the occasion emphasised that conserving water and forests is an obligation of every individual. We must find ways how we can get benefited from the sustainable use of water.</p> <p>Eng. Shajeeb ul Mulk, former chairman WWFPA said that as a nation we need to realize that why we were draining bulk of our water into sea without getting benefited from it. He said that understanding, value using our natural assets such as water and forests, we were ignoring the challenges that our coming generations will be facing.</p> <p>Ahmed Ghafoor, former Executive Director SDPI said that keeping in view the new challenges posed by climate change, we need to pay attention on water conservation in a way that it could not only respond to water shortage but also protect the environmental communities from disasters like floods. He said that with the right planning, we can prevent climate change turning into human disaster.</p> <p>Head National Forest Sustainable Change Strategy emphasized upon the need to introduce new</p>

Coverage by Urdu Newspapers

The leading Urdu daily newspapers including Daily Ausaf, Nawa-e-Waqat, Jahan-e-Pakistan, Daily Kabrain, Daily Dunya and Lahore TV gave befitting coverage to messages on forestation.

	Name of Newspaper and date of publishing	News Clipping
1	<p>Newspaper: Daily Ausaf</p> <p>Publishing Date: 9th August, 2017</p>	
2	<p>Newspaper: Nawa-e-Waqat</p> <p>Publishing Date: 9th August, 2017</p>	

<p>3</p>	<p>Newspaper: Jahan-e-Pakistan Publishing Date: 20th July, 2017</p>	
<p>4</p>	<p>Newspaper: Jahan-e-Pakistan Publishing Date: 20th July, 2017</p>	
<p>5</p>	<p>Newspaper: Nawa-e-Qawat Publishing Date: 19th July, 2017</p>	

<p>6</p> <p>Newspaper: Daily Khabrain</p> <p>Publishing Date: 19th July, 2017</p>	
<p>7</p> <p>Newspaper: Daily Dunya</p> <p>Publishing Date: 9th August, 2017</p>	

10	<p>Newspaper: Lahore TV</p> <p>Publishing Date: 19th July, 2017</p> <p>Online Link: https://goo.gl/WL75wY</p>	
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1.1.8. Television Program & Radio Programs

Television Program

As required under the project contract, SDPI organized one television (TV) talk show on REDD+ in the program “News Plus” of Capital TV broadcast on 15th August, 2017 at 10:00 pm. The discussion was structured around the need and concept of REDD+, government’s existing international commitments and efforts to counter the issue of deforestation and climate change, implementation challenges and way forward. Mr. Kamran Hussain, former employee of the National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change, was invited as a panelist. The program was managed by SDPI at the Capital TV and provided a 4-pager document to the anchor for building his capacity on the issue of REDD+ for the introduction section. He was also briefed about the project. The promo of the program was also created and disseminated among the stakeholders through social media network i.e. Friends of Forest WhatsApp, Facebook and Twitter.



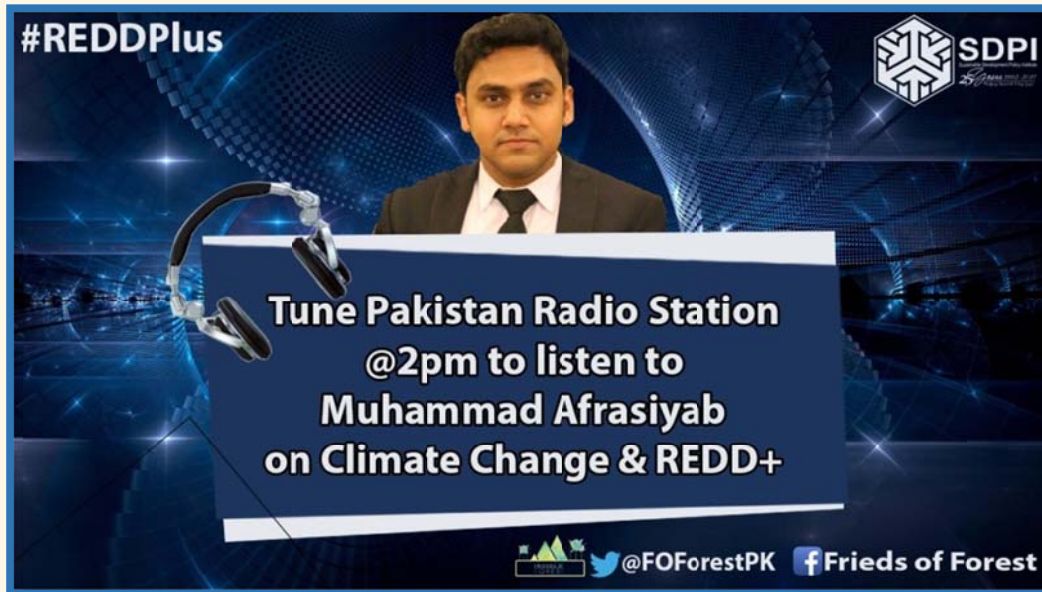
The show was also viewed by our stakeholders as constant feedback was received on the social media networking sites.

Video of the program can be accessed from the following links,

Name of Websites	Links to video Clip
You Tube	https://youtu.be/cZ7HFczCMIIs
Capital TV official Website	http://dailycapital.pk/program/news-plus/2pvTcooZFEY/News-Plus-With-Ghulam-Murtaza-15-August-2017
Daily motion	http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x5x3364
News TV	http://www.newstv.pk/video/281208/news-plus-with-ghulam-murtaza-15-august-2017
Shaam TV	http://www.shaamtv.com/program.php?p=49854

Radio Program

The SDPI team also organized an hour-long radio program on the 18th of August, 2017 from 2:00 - 3:00 pm on Radio Pakistan. Mr. Muhammad Afrasiyab of National REDD+ Office was engaged as an expert on REDD+. Promo of the program was also formed and disseminated among the stakeholders through its social networking sites such as WhatsApp, Facebook and Twitter.



The program was recorded for maintaining a record and future reference. Recording of the program can be assessed through the following links;

Name of the website	Link
Sound cloud (online)	https://soundcloud.com/sdpi/pakistan/mr-m-afrasiyab-on-fm-93
Google Drive (downloadable)	https://drive.google.com/open?id=0Bx2IWMqu7_1AWDILN29aTzFWd1k

1.1.9. Informal interaction with Media

SDPI organized informal media interaction sessions with selected media professionals. For the purpose, a few selected media professionals were invited at 'Iftaar' dinner and a dinner in honor of the Minister for Climate Change Mr Mushahidullah and a couple of other dinner events during the project span of over a year. The Minister especially talked about REDD+ and importance of forests for Pakistan. SDPI sponsored dinner events provided opportunity of informal interactions between media and National REDD+ Office and experts on climate change. They have been avenues for lobbying for the cause of REDD+ and its effective dissemination.

SDPI also wrote and released a news story on the two day-consolation meeting of National REDD+ Office on 16th August 2017. The meeting was addressed by the then Federal Minister Climate Change Mr Mushahidullah Khan. The news story was covered by media. (<https://tribune.com.pk/story/1477786/mushahid-highlights-danger-deforestation/>)

THE EXPRESS TRIBUNE • PAKISTAN

Mushahid highlights danger of deforestation

By News Desk Published: August 10, 2017

1
SHARES

SHARE



TWEET



EMAIL



Experts underline the need to include women in consultation process. PHOTO: EXPRESS

1.1.10. Journalists' visits

Under the contract, SDPI organized a field visit of journalists to Gilgit Baltistan in October 2017. The details of the visit are given below. On recommendation of National Steering Committee of the REDD+, another visit of journalist was conducted in May 2018. This activity focused on community visit and has been part of community consultation meeting under the contract. This has been the third community consultation meeting in series of the three- Community meetings (with youth) and stakeholders held in Islamabad and have been reported in the community meetings section.

Journalists visit to Gilgit Baltistan

As follow up to the training of journalists on forestry issues, SDPI organized a field visit for journalists who had attended the training and some who did not

attend the training but their news beat is climate change/forestry sector. The journalists along with SDPI team visited Babusar, Gilgit and Diamer during 3rd to 6th of October, 2017.

A group of 20 journalists, 10 male and 10 female, from Geo Television, 24 News Channel, Associated Press of Pakistan (APP), SAMAA Television, Radio Pakistan, 92 Newspaper, Glory magazine, Jinnah newspaper, K2 Television, PTV World, 'Al-Sharq' newspaper, Capital Television and Dawn News Television visited the field.

The forestry experts and officials briefed them on the state of forests and wildlife in these areas. They were given information on various aspects of forestry sector so that they deepen their understanding on the state of, and issues revolving around, forestry sector. The experts and communities suggested some solutions to protect the forests and possibilities of implementation of REDD+ in GB.



A group photo of Journalist during visit to Gilgit with Secretary Forest Gilgit Mr. Sajjad Haider

As an outcome of this orientation visit, 4 newspapers published 4 news stories while one newspaper published one full color page as follows;





Pictures and a complete list of the participants of the field visit are in **Annexure V**.

1.1.11. Side event organized in Islamabad on the eve of the Conference of Parties (CoP) 23 held in Bonn in November 2017

The Conference of Parties (CoP) 23 under the auspices of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNCCC) was held in Bonn, Germany, in November 2017. To draw some policy messages ahead of the CoP 23, SDPI in

collaboration with the National REDD+ Office, the Ministry of Climate Change, organised a side event on 1st of November, 2017 at Margalla Hotel in Islamabad. Mr. Shafqat Munir moderated the session. Inspector General of Forests, Syed Mahmood Nasir was the chief guest at the session. The National REDD+ Coordinator Dr. Ghulam Akbar spoke about the Readiness Preparation-Proposal (R-PP) in Pakistan and Jaime Severino, Team leader INDUFOR, gave his presentation at the event.

Among 50 participants who had attended the pre-COP event included journalists who were trained on REDD+, provincial focal persons of REDD+, Dr. Irfan Ashraf, from Pir Maher Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi and Dr. Mamoon Wali from Pakistan Forest Institute (PFI) Peshawar along with 42 other participants from different organizations and universities.

A detailed list of the participants and pictures are given in [Annexure-VI](#).

Policy Messages from the Session:

The following are some key policy recommendations that came out of the presentations and discussion at the side event:

- A defined market mechanism should be established for REDD+ results-based payments.
- Clarity is required on benefit sharing of carbon stocks in REDD+ activities around the globe.
- A Third Party Independent Monitoring and Evaluation is required for transparency in REDD+ Implementation to see the progress of a country on REDD+.
- An inclusive awareness and broader outreach approach needs to be adopted for successful implementation of REDD+.
- There is a need to develop partnerships among the countries implementing REDD+ since climate change is a global phenomenon and all countries need to work in collaboration with others to overcome the climate induced impacts.
- Maximum community involvement should be ensured at every forum to discuss REDD+ to observe ground realities and to revise strategies for successful implementation of REDD+.
- Research expertise on REDD+ should be transferred from expert level to the beginner level so as to increase its scope and awareness.



Syed Mahmood Nasir (IGF) at COP side Event



Dr. Ghulam Akbar (NRC) at COP side Event

The CoP23 side event was covered in leading English/Urdu newspapers including Daily Times, Dunya, Nawa-e-Waqt and Jahan-e-Pakistan. Active links of the coverage and details can be seen as follows:

 <p>اسلام آباد ماحولیاتی اخطاطا معاملہ وزیر اعظم کے نوٹس میں لائیکٹیو، مشاہد اللہ</p> <p>وفاقی وزیر سے گرین ٹاسک فورس کے وفد کی ملاقات، ماحولیاتی مسائل پر تبادلہ خیال کیا</p> <p>اسلام آباد (سٹاف رپورٹر) وفاقی وزیر برائے موسمیاتی تبدیلی مشاہد اللہ خان نے کہا ہے کہ ماحولیاتی تحفظ ہماری اولین ترجیح ہے اور ہم اسلام آباد میں ماحولیاتی اخطاطا کا معاملہ وزیر اعظم کے نوٹس میں لائیکٹیو کے۔ یہ بات انہوں نے گرین ٹاسک فورس کے وفد سے بات چیت کرتے ہوئے کہی جس نے اسلام آباد میں ماحولیاتی اخطاطا کے سلسلہ میں وفاقی وزیر سے ان کے دفتر میں ملاقات کی۔ مشاہد اللہ نے کہا کہ ماحولیاتی تحفظ کے ادارہ نے سی ڈی اے کو یکسی روڈ پر جاری تعمیراتی کام کے حوالہ سے خطوط لکھے مگر اس نے کوئی توجیہ نہیں دی جس پر ماحولیاتی تحفظ کے ادارہ نے ماحولیاتی قوانین کے تحت مجاز حکام کو طلب کر لیا ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم ماحولیاتی تحفظ کے ادارہ کو ہدایت جاری کریں گے کہ وہ متعلقہ ادارہ کو ترقیاتی منصوبہ بارے میں عدم اعتراض کا سرٹیفکیٹ اس وقت تک جاری نہ کرے جب تک کہ منصوبہ سے متاثرہ درختوں کی تعداد سے اس کا ردعت نہ لگایا جائے۔ گرین ٹاسک فورس کے ڈائریکٹر وحید سید نے مختلف ماحولیاتی مسائل کے بارے میں بھی تبادلہ خیال کیا۔</p>	 <p>چوری ٹارگٹ کر کے</p> <p>عمران خان میں خطاب کر کے</p> <p>پینڈی (پبلک) 11-02-2017</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://e.dunya.com.pk/detail.php?date=2017-11-02&edition=ISL&id=3480769_46074611 	<p>http://e.jang.com.pk/11-02-2017/pindi/pic.asp?picnam=e=04_04.gif</p>
 <p>جنگلات کو مقامی آبادیوں سے نہیں ہرمانیایا سے خطرہ ہے</p> <p>جنگلات کو مقامی آبادیوں سے نہیں ہرمانیایا سے خطرہ ہے</p> <p>جنگلات کو مقامی آبادیوں سے نہیں ہرمانیایا سے خطرہ ہے</p>	 <p>جنگلات کو مقامی آبادیوں سے نہیں ہرمانیایا سے خطرہ ہے</p> <p>جنگلات کو مقامی آبادیوں سے نہیں ہرمانیایا سے خطرہ ہے</p> <p>جنگلات کو مقامی آبادیوں سے نہیں ہرمانیایا سے خطرہ ہے</p>
<p>http://www.jehanpakistan.com/epaper/epaper/islamabad/021117/p3-20.jpg</p>	<p>http://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2017-11-03/page-3/detail-26</p>

https://dailytimes.com.pk/133966/illegal-logging-biggest-threat-forest-cover-experts/

Lahore
SATURDAY 21°
7°

Daily Times

Trending: UNGA Jerusalem FATA
Your right to know Saturday, December 23, 2017

HOME PAKISTAN WORLD OPINION BUSINESS SPORTS ARTS, CULTURE & BOOKS LIFE & S


MSW Gasification Power Plant

With PLC Control Automatically, Ensure Safety & No Pollutions at all. Buy!

ISLAMABAD

Illegal logging biggest threat to forest cover: experts

Staff Report
NOVEMBER 3, 2017

 2 Shares



<https://dailytimes.com.pk/133966/illegal-logging-biggest-threat-forest-cover-experts/>

1.1.12. REDD+ Panel discussion at SDPI's annual sustainable development conference (SDC)

The sustainable development conference is SDPI's flagship annual event where experts from across the world present their research and have the opportunity to learn from each other in various fields. The SDPI's REDD+ team organized a roundtable discussion on "REDD+ for Sustainable Management of Forests and Societies" at the sustainable development conference on the 7th of December, 2017 at Marriott hotel in Islamabad. Along with Panelists about 50 people from different parts of life including researchers, students, forest community etc. participated in the roundtable discussion. A complete list of the participants is in [Annexure VII](#).

Inspector General of Forests Syed Mahmood Nasir chaired the session. The designated speakers at the roundtable include: Paul Hyun Chung, Chief Operating Officer, Coalition for Rainforest Nations, New York, USA, Jamie Severino, Indufor's Team Leader on "Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and its Implementation Framework" (Via Skype from Finland), Minahil Khan, Research Associate, Research Society of International Law (RSIL), Dr. Waheed Chaudhry, Social Expert, Climate Law & Policy, Mr Mujtaba Zaidi, Director ZRK, Wood Based Industry, Dr. Fauzia Hameed, MNA (MQM) and Anish Joshi, International GIS/MRV Expert, Arbonaut Oy, Finland. Some more experts who attended the roundtable discussion also discussed REDD+ related issues in the light of their experiences.

The aim of the roundtable discussion was to learn from the best practices and scientific evidences to support formulation of effective REDD+ policies and decisions. This highly exciting and challenging roundtable session on REDD+ provided a forum and a networking place for academia, researchers, professionals, administrators, educational leaders, policy makers, industry representatives, senior level students, and others. (A list of the participants is attached as Annexure IV).

During the discussion, a number of important issues related to deforestation were highlighted focusing on various strategies and positive outcomes that can be generated through implementation of REDD+. The following are some of the crux from the views of experts:

Mr Iqbal Muhammad, Co- Team Leader, WWF- Pakistan, highlighted the importance of sustainability, and discussed that the state of forests has been changed significantly not only globally, but also in Pakistan. He warned about the increasing rate of carbon emissions and their impact on the country in the form of air pollution. Mr Iqbal lauded the Green Pakistan Initiative and the steps taken by the Government of Pakistan to preserve forests.

Syed Mujtaba Husnain Zaidi, forestry sector expert from private sector (hailing from a wood-based industry), gave a presentation on 'Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation and their Management for Safeguarding Our Future'. He explained that deforestation is the change of land use from forest to any other use; and forest degradation means the change in the biomass or canopy cover of forest. He outlined the broad drivers of deforestation and forest degradation: timber and firewood demand, grazing pressure, tourism, population explosion, institutional collapse and educational system. He said that timber demand is consistently increasing with the growth of population and economic development. He mentioned Pakistan has a limited timber and wood resources. Out of the total land area of 87.98 million hectare (mha), forests cover only 4.4 mha. Since forest resources are limited, Pakistan has to import wood and wood products to meet the rising demand. Reviewing data from various studies, he said, that the degree to which the grazing lands are being used by local and migratory livestock herds in Pakistan's temperate areas is of immediate concern to natural resource managers. The livestock use these ranges intensively in the growing season.

Mr Zaidi said old hill stations such as Abbottabad, Swat, Kaghan and Siran Valleys have less forests and more urban developments with each passing day. He concluded by saying that deforestation and forest degradation require immediate focus with solutions and action plans. Saving natural forests demands duty free and tax-free import of all forms of raw timber. There is a need for promoting, financing and supporting agro-forestry, development of rangelands, pastures and their scientific management, development of new tourism sites and proper and professional management of all tourist locations and to controlling population through awareness and education at all levels.

Mr. Jaime Severino discussed the causes of deforestation in Pakistan are many and various and are not simply to be found in the forestry sector; therefore, REDD+ strategies should be managed jointly by various state and provincial institutions, employing political will at the highest level. He outlined

that it was important to bring together existing policies through a participatory process. At the same time, important progress needs to be made in incorporating elements within the existing laws the country has in place to develop a solid legal and institutional framework for integrating components into sectoral plans.

He said that in terms of strategy, Pakistan needs to design actions to meet the needs of its diverse regions, to promote a model of regional governance that fosters participation and to mobilise institutional arrangements for bolstering coordination across sectors while galvanizing sustainable rural development and developing coherence in sectoral policies', he recommended.

Ms. Minahil Khan provided an analysis of the laws, policies and regulations relating to forestry in Pakistan that provide a legal strategy for the incorporation of REDD+. She said that Pakistan has one of the highest rates of annual deforestation in Asia. However, REDD+, the unique compensatory mechanism, offers Pakistan a historic opportunity to incentivize the conservation of its forests. Ms Khan pointed out that the forestry in Pakistan suffers from a large number of management and finance related issues which necessitate an overarching national policy. She said at provincial level, forest lands are often transferred for non-forestry usage or these are encroached upon. There is also a shortage of irrigation water, inter-sectoral conflicts, natural calamities and weak law enforcement and governance rules.

Ms. Aisha Sajjad presented her research on 'Estimation of Carbon Stock of Subtropical Broad-Leaved Evergreen Scrub Forest of Compartment 47, Lehtrar, Kotli Sattian, and Rawalpindi, Pakistan.' According to her research, there has been decline in the forest cover which used to be 5% in 2003 and was 4% in 2011. Highlighting the objectives of the study, she said her research determined the Carbon Stock of the area under study, compared it in all the pools, compared the carbon stock of the study area with that of other studies and identified the relation between forest loss and carbon loss. She talked about Sustainable Forest Management which can be an effective way to decrease forest degradation rate and to conserve and enhance carbon stock. She also stressed the need for revision of forest laws and institutional development to maintain forest cover.

Mr Anish Joshi elaborated technical aspects of REDD+ explaining that in 2010, COP-16 set out in the Cancun Agreement the following REDD+ activities: a) reducing emissions from deforestation, b) reducing emissions from forest degradation, c) conservation of forest carbon stocks, d) sustainable management of forests, and e) enhancement of forest carbon stocks. He said that Pakistan has committed to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which include ending poverty, injustice, inequality and tackling climate change by the year 2030. The SDG 13 calls for taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. In this regard, Pakistan has passed the National Climate Change Policy, 2012 and the National Forest Policy, 2016 that take into consideration the REDD+ strategy, which has also been drafted.

Dr. Waheed Chaudhry, Social Expert, Climate Law & Policy, Islamabad drew attention towards Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) conducted to ensure 'the integration of environmental and social considerations during the formulation of the National REDD+ Strategy'. He said that there is a

need to see if REDD+ Readiness activities comply with all applicable safeguards strengthens space for policy dialogue already opened through preparation of the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) and identifies transparent and precise methodologies for measuring carbon reserves and stocks among other necessary factors for the National REDD+ Strategy to function. He warned that the state of natural environment is on rapid decline in Pakistan, and while recent climate changes are causing serious threats, major causes are anthropogenic activities such as illegal cutting of trees, deterioration of range lands, uncontrolled grazing and browsing, soil erosion, air and water pollution, lack of community participation for Natural Resource Management (NRM), excessive use of pesticides and herbicides, population explosion and uncontrolled habitation.

Mr Paul Hyun Chung, Chief Operating Officer, CfRN, said that there is a need of public and private partnership for REDD+ in Pakistan. He called for educating the community in forest conservation and forestation and they should be briefed about the result-based payments under the REDD+ regime. He said the forest authorities in Pakistan through a bottom up approach can mobilise and involve the public for forestation drives.

Dr. Fauzia Hameed, talked about the deforestation occurring in Islamabad during the construction projects. She also highlighted the activities of the Ministry of Climate Change and recommended reforms in the educational system in the country. She focused on the importance of 'self-realization' and creating awareness among people and change of mind sets and admitted that there is enough legislation but what we need is the implementation of these laws.

Syed Mahmood Nasir thanked Mr Paul who travelled all the way from the United States to attend the roundtable and other experts who spoke in their areas of expertise to make the roundtable really fruitful platform. He was of the view that though policy level interventions play a key role in implementation of any national or international commitment, the results could be much better if the local forest communities, forest owners are taking on board the policy debates while framing any arrangement of implementation. He said REDD+ would certainly benefit the communities in terms of result-based payment but we need to take them on board and inform of how they can benefit from the mechanism of payment. He said the large number of participants, especially the youth, at the roundtable exhibits that the understanding on forests conservation is increasing and the youth have been taking part in conservation and forestation drives. He said the messages from this roundtable would go to the appropriate level and the recommendations would result into policy messages which will help increase the awareness of the citizens. His focus has been on the forest communities, owners and foresters as the custodians of the forests saying that they should come forward to play their due role in making REDD+ program a success in Pakistan. Some more experts spoke on the occasion and urged the need to campaign for protection of forests.

Policy Messages from the Session

The following policy recommendations came out as result of discussion at the roundtable at the 20th Sustainable Development Conference:

- There is a dire need to have a proper institutional development for a sustainable forest management.
- There should be a clear division of work between the center and the provinces to get benefit from REDD+ at national and provincial levels.
- The maintenance of forest cover and revision of forest law is necessary.
- The differences between national and provincial scopes should be resolved to reach an implementable approach on forest management planning.
- Educational curriculum needs to be adapted to make the nation ready to meet current and future challenges of deforestation and forest degradation.
- Hindrance in implementation of national forest strategies under the global commitments can be minimized by providing incentives to local communities for their efforts to stop deforestation and improve forest cover by planting more trees.
- There is a need to keep forests appropriately in terms of quality.
- There is a dire need that we focus more on implementation of the laws instead of making too many laws dealing with forests.



Group photo of Panelists on REDD+ Session on SDPI’s Annual Sustainable Development Conference

1.1.13. Competition among media products for Awards

Under this activity, SDPI in collaboration with the National REDD+ Office undertook a competition for REDD+ Media Awards 2017, inviting entries from media professionals contributing on forest and related issues. For this purpose, a jury comprising senior journalists was requested to assess the entries and decide about the winners of four awards for REDD+ coverage. A total of 57 entries were received. The jury announced the winners as follows:

List of winners and their stories

Sr. No	Name	Category and Media Group	City
1	Ms Shakeela Jaleel	Special Supplement on REDD+ Daily Voice of Pakistan	Islamabad
2	Ms Mamoona Arif	Dedicated Reporting on REDD+ Issues Daily 92	Islamabad
3	Ms Omaima Malik	Special Package on Mangroves Cutting, Geo News Television	Karachi
4	Mr. Adnan Khatri	Extensive article on 'Mangrove, riverine and agro-forests diminishing' Daily The Nation	Tando Jam

The winning journalists were awarded the REDD+ Media Awards on the 6th of December 2017 at a dinner plenary of the 20th Sustainable Development Conference (SDC) of SDPI. The honourable Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Ms Maryam Aurangzeb distributed the awards among the winners.



Ms. Memoona Arif, a journalist from 92 News, is receiving award from Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting. This is unfortunate that Memoona is no more in the world.

1.1.14. Consultative meetings with communities/stakeholders

Under the contract, SDPI organized 3 consultation meetings with different stakeholders and communities, one with youth in Islamabad, one in Murree (journalists visit to Guzara forest community) and another one with community

and provincial officials from Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and federal capital. The description of the consultation meetings is given below:

1.1.14.1. Community consultation (youth) on “Peaceful, clean and green Pakistan” on April 24th, 2018

On the side line of Green Expo, SDPI in collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Change (National REDD+ Office) organized a community consultation with youth at the Pak China Friendship Centre on 24th of April 2018. Shafqat Munir from Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) interacted with more than 200 youth community from various universities of Islamabad and sensitized them on REDD+. He said that previously people used to cut trees to earn money, and now through REDD+ people are offered money for not cutting the trees. This is a marked change. He suggested the forests need to be used in a sustainable manner. He said that housing societies in urban settings are logging at a rapid rate which is alarming and unsustainable. There should be developmental activities wherein the natural resources, especially trees, should be used sustainably. We should go for green Pakistan through REDD+ program. Vertical farming and forestry messages can be taken by the youth to wider people to orient them to plant more trees, he added.

Ms. Mome Saleem from The Heinrich Böll Stiftung said eco-extremism is the new concept evolving in this century which unfolds the future and livelihood of the people at large. Earth and environment have the capacity to recharge, but it takes thousands of years to earth to repair itself. It is not happening in our life, may be in the lives of the next many generations, so we have to act now to live a better life. Our society is in transition, in terms of economic and social development and protection of environment. Environment is a neglected area, by and large. Though awareness on climate change is increasing as the people have started feeling its impacts on their lives and livelihoods, still there is no top to bottom approach or a political will at the top leadership level on the environmental degradation.

She said the youth comprises a larger part of the population and hence it must be ready to bear the burden of responsibility to create awareness among fellow citizens regarding impact of climate change and how forestation has role in this regard. We need to bring about a change in our actions at all levels. There is so much infrastructure development going on which exerts pressure on environment, but this is not being considered as a top priority area to address. Environment does not really factor in the mega infrastructure project, where Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) was not done properly. We need to take the responsibility, and we need to act as responsible consumers. We have to push for our rights, need to take the legal provision tapped into. Need to bring power back into the hands of the people.

Mr Muhammad Qasim, from the National REDD+ Office, explained four stages of REDD+ in Pakistan. First stage is developing national REDD+ strategy in Pakistan. Secondly, developing NFMS and FRELS. Thirdly Pakistan’s SESA, ESMF, SIS and FGRM and lastly awareness raising and outreach among communities. He said at the end, the communities will benefit from the result-based payments under the REDD+ mechanism.

Responding to questions from the youth community, he said now it is time that we fulfil our duty to take the message of growing more trees and protecting the existing ones for a cooler and green Pakistan. The youth may get more knowledge on forestation and how to stop forest degradation to maintain impact of rising temperatures. The younger generation may pledge to plant trees as their contribution and convincing others to plant, protect and let grow trees for a greener, clear and peaceful Pakistan.



Mr. Shafqat Munir speaking at youth community meeting on “Peaceful, clean and green Pakistan”

1.1.14.2. Journalists meeting with forest community of Murree

A group of 13 journalists from Dawn newspaper and Dawn News TV, Daily Dunya, Daily Nawa-i-Waqt, Capital Times, AbbTakk TV, PTV Home and Metro Watch were taken to Murree. A Forest Guard Mr. Khalid briefed the delegation on Guzara forests and some related issues. He shared that around 3000 plants have been given to the local population of Khajut for afforestation. Khujut is one of the Guzara forests in Murree division. Trees of apple, Guava, pomegranate and apricot are grown by the communities and they use fruits for their daily use. He also shared that around 50,000 to 60,000 trees are planted in all over Murree area. In response to a question about fire incidents he told that there is lack of human resource as well as lack of capacity building to handle such incidents.

Mr. Junaid Zahid, Research Associate at Sustainable Development Policy Institute explained background of REDD+ in Pakistan. He told that 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 as the seventh most vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change, as indicated by the Global Climate Risk Index 2017 developed by German Watch. The contributions of 'Land Use, Land uses 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.

The Government of Pakistan is a signatory to 16 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. He further explained that REDD+ readiness refers to the efforts a country undertakes to develop the capacities needed to demonstrate and implement REDD+.

In compliance of Cancun agreement Decision 1/CP 16 of UNFCCC, Pakistan is implementing REDD+ activities to mitigate climate change through reducing carbon emissions from forestry sector. The World Bank and Government of Pakistan signed a grant agreement in June 2015 of US\$ 3.8 million to help the country prepare for REDD+ Readiness.

After iftaar dinner, briefing was given by Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) Mr. Iftikhar Farooqi. He said that REDD+ is a program to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The gases in the atmosphere are causing global warming. In 100 years, one-degree temperature has risen and if this continues, then life expectancy on earth would be difficult. This is all because of us, humans. Energy sector contributes a lot of pollutants because of fossil fuels. Transport sector and factories are other sources. According to NASA's estimate, by 2080, temperature would increase by 4 degrees if life continues with business as usual. If we take measures even then temperature will increase by 3 degrees.

The 3rd most contributing factor of carbon emissions into atmosphere is deforestation. Globally forestry sector is contributing 17% carbon emissions. Under REDD+, we will make sure to stop degradation and deforestation. We humans have to make this environment suitable for living. He said Guzara forest was left for the local communities in the British era because communities were dependent on that. Developed countries have contributed a lot to global emissions, therefore, they have to give money to the developing countries for mitigation. Until and unless we do not provide alternate for livelihood to the communities, they will continue deforestation as these are dependent on forests. After four years, Pakistan will share progress to see where we have improved. Under REDD+, it is compulsory to give report on emissions reductions. Through the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV), progress will be verified by the international experts. In Murree, we have estimation around 100,000 tons of carbon. Under REDD+, incentive will be given after 4 years. With the passage of time reward will be on annual basis.

On 20th of May, the visiting journalists had a community meeting at UC Phagwari (پہگواڑی) Kurbagla. The community members told that under the community empowerment program, fruit trees such as apple, guavas, pomegranate and apricot are grown in these forests. The community benefit from these fruits in terms of earning their livelihood and consuming it as food. The community members told the journalists that they need capacity building on the selection of fruit trees as well as how to access market to sell to earn hard cash. These communities were also briefed about benefits of REDD+ in Pakistan.

A complete list of the participants and pictures are in [Annexure VIII](#).



A group photo of Journalist during visit to Guzara Forest Murree

The visiting journalists have published stories regarding this tour in different media outlets.



REDD+ Journalist's Tour coverage in Daily Metro Watch

DAWN ISLAMABAD Tuesday, May 22, 2018

METRO

North

ISLAMABAD
Sunset 07:09pm
Sunrise (Tomorrow) 04:59am

NEXT 24 HRS
Minimum 18°C
Maximum 36°C
Outlook Partly Cloudy/Dry

Private forests in Pindi region struggling for survival

Most owners have migrated to urban areas leaving behind forests without caretakers, says official

By Kashif Abbasi

ISLAMABAD: 'Guzara' forests in the Rawalpindi region are facing survival concerns as their owners are no longer taking interest in their maintenance and protection. This was stated by Divisional Forest Officer (Guzara forests) Asad Ali while briefing mediapersons in Murree.

Guzara forests are those that are owned by individuals but managed jointly by the local communities and the forest department.

In the Rawalpindi district, state-owned forests spread over 117,000 acres while Guzara (private) forests cover 1,68,000 acres.

The media briefing was organised by the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI).

Mr Ali highlighted reasons behind the lack of care being taken for the Guzara forests such as no plantation campaigns. He said most of the owners had migrated to urban areas and there was no one to take care of the forests.

On the other hand, the DFO said the state had its own limitations to deal with the forests. He said in 1881 when the British rulers wanted to take control of private forests the local people resisted the move saying they were their Guzaras (sources of livelihood).

The DFO later told Dawn that there were 54 sanctioned posts of forest guards in the Rawalpindi region but a majority of them were vacant. He, however, said state-owned forests in various tehsils had seen an increase of trees since 1980. "There is no serious threat to the state-owned forests," he said.

DFO Rawalpindi Iftikharul Haq Farooqi on the occasion shed lights on the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)-plus project. He said it was an important project for Pakistan and there was a need for adopting a proper implementation strategy to achieve all the goals envisaged under it.

The preparedness phase of REDD-plus for Pakistan is a joint initiative of the Climate Change Division and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development.

Under this project, communities which depend on forest wood for fuel are paid to spare the trees in order to curb deforestation. However, local communities are still unaware of the initiatives.

During a visit to a Guzara forest in Murree, when journalists asked a forest guard about the REDD-plus initiative, he said: "I don't know anything about it."

Pakistan signed the REDD-plus readiness grant from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility in 2015 under which it would get \$3.8 million for the implementation of the activities.

Earlier, DFO Mr Farooqi said energy and industry sectors in Pakistan were major contributors of the green gas emissions than the tree cutting phenomenon. He said Pakistan contributed only 0.8pc of the total green house gas emissions but the country was ranked seventh among countries most vulnerable to climate changes. "That's why we were picked for REDD-plus initiative," he said.

"Communities in Murree are dependent on Guzara forests for their livelihood. These communities should be given awareness about afforestation.

There is a need for capacity building of both communities and the forest department," said Maryam Shabbir, a researcher.

SDPI director Moazzam Bhatti and Juanid Zaid briefed the mediapersons about the importance of REDD-plus and the benefits associated with it for Pakistan.

REDD+ Journalist's Tour coverage in DAWN Islamabad



REDD+ Journalist's Tour coverage in Daily Azkar Islamabad

1.1.14.3. Consultation meeting with community/provincial representatives

A total of 20 community members from Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Karachi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA), Gilgit Baltistan and Balochistan were invited for the consultation meeting held at Margalla hotel on 21st of May, 2018. Mr. Muhammad Qasim, REDD+ expert explained the REDD+ program in Pakistan.

Mr. Iftikhar Farooqi, Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) said that communities are not sure whether or not they will benefit from the REDD+ in its final stage when the result-based payments will be made for forestation. He was of the view that the community hardly has trust that they would be benefitted from the program as they say that previously, a number of such schemes were announced but they could not benefit out of them. He said that they (forest department officials) are trying to convince communities that REDD+ is an international project and it will certainly benefit in true spirit. Referring to a group of media's visit to Guzara community in Murree, he suggested that Media can play its role for the awareness. He suggested that political leadership should also exhibit a strong political will to promote REDD+ and assure communities of its benefits.

Mr. Farooqi said very little investment is needed for afforestation of even 1.25 acres of land that makes the growers of trees eligible for REDD+ benefits. Within a year, a farmer can get its reward. But it's just the beginning and it will take time for a change. He further explained that natural fires are part of ecosystem. If pine needles get fire even then trees' trunks are not damaged. The forest department and government are doing their efforts to minimize fire incidents. He said that extensive awareness is needed among rural communities for the protection of forests. He said that the Government of Punjab passed a law in 2010 to protect forests; other provinces should also work according to their laws. He said that such laws are needed which can protect green areas for the construction of housing societies.

Muhammad Zulfikar from Balochistan said that they are going to implement new project for the protection of forests and to raise awareness among communities. Ahmal Khan from Balochistan said that local communities should be involved in forestation drives. Media is not available everywhere. In Quetta we will go door to door for REDD+ awareness.

Ms. Rukhsana Baqi from Balochistan said that REDD+ processes and policies are not clear to communities. We need to take the message across the communities so that they enable them to reach the level where they can benefit from the REDD+.

Ms. Snober Gul, Journalist from Karachi said the forest communities are hardly taken on board any discussion or decision around forestation and REDD+ mechanism. Due to rapid urbanization and deforestation, heatwave is killing people. She said that people don't have money to plant trees. She inquired whether REDD+ is beneficial for the communities who are dependent on forests. She also said that who will protect timber in Sindh.

Mr. Moazzam Bhatti, Director Advocacy of SDPI said that in mega projects Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is not carried out. He added that a private land owner cut trees while they feel no pressure from the concerned

departments. He also said that under housing schemes mountains are cleared of trees and no legal action has been taken.

Mr. Khalid Jameel, senior television analyst said that under housing schemes natural beauty of Murree has been damaged. We hardly see “Taali” tree in Murree now, he added. Also, there is no assessment on tree plantation in terms of suitable areas.

Asim Abbasi, Journalist said that problems are solved when it is considered as a problem. The people don't consider tree cutting as a problem. The government should develop text in local languages and should make masses awareness about the harmful effects of deforestation. Until and unless people don't get alternate, they will continue cutting trees.

Mr. Aftab Rana, A tourism consultant said that he has planted thousands of trees. There is no difference in rate of deforestation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the reason is that people need fuel wood for heating during winters. According to an estimate, Kalaam has around 200 hotels, using 200-400 tons of wood to run hotels on daily basis. Same is situation with Naran. In Naran, wood is gathered by females as no one stops them because of cultural norms. The government should provide them energy with hydro power plants. There is a need of new options and technologies.

In the end, Mr. Shafqat Munir concluded the session by mentioning that saving forests is responsibility of every citizen.

A complete list of the participants is in [Annexure IX](#).

1.1.15. ToT Manual

According to the contract, SDPI has prepared a training manual for training of trainers from among the forest communities. The manual can be used while conducting training of trainers on REDD+ mechanism and related subjects. The summary of the manual has been described below. (The modules in English and Urdu have been separately submitted).

Module-1 describes how a number of useful goods and services are available for human life from the ecosystems of forests. The payment made by the users for these services is called a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES). Though this concept is effective in an open market system, the complex economic, legal and social structures make it challenging to implement. However, we can learn from various examples that if a legal structure exists to pay directly to ecosystem service providers, especially to the local communities and organizations involved, there will be positive impacts on both the livelihood of communities and biodiversity conservation, helping to ensure sustainable management of forests and the environment.

Module-2 talks about the forests serve as both a sink and a source of carbon dioxide, and thus can contribute to an increase or decrease in terms of impact of climate change. Destruction and burning of forests will lead to increased emissions in the atmosphere, while reduced deforestation and forest degradation will add value by absorbing carbon dioxide, as well as providing a range of other benefits. In view of this, forests are extremely important not only in mitigating the impacts of climate change, but also supporting adaptation skills of vulnerable communities by providing them a range of services, livelihood support, cash income generation, and food security, especially during hard times.

Module-3 focuses on the REDD+ concept which has been emerged to address carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the destruction and degradation of forests. Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica proposed a mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation (RED) in developing countries for the first time at the 11th UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP-11) meeting in Montreal, Canada in 2005. COP-13, held in Bali, Indonesia in 2007 approved this mechanism as a cheaper way of reducing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere generated not only from Deforestation but also from Forest Degradation (D&FD). Now, the mechanism is not limited to reducing emissions from D&FD but also included means of enhancing, sustainable management and conservation of forest carbon stocks and making livelihood improvements (i.e. REDD+).

2. A Strategic Communications Plan for mass awareness developed to engage all the relevant stakeholders

With a view to engage communities and stakeholder on REDD+ mechanism, SDPI team has developed a communication/engagement strategy for awareness of communities. The strategy builds on the REDD+ mechanism in Pakistan with key messages and identification of stakeholders. The strategy also identifies media targets and other tools to communicate with the

communities on REDD+ mechanism to create awareness among. (The document is attached as annexure 12).

3. Research Articles/Research Papers/ Policy Briefs on different aspects of REDD+ published to support policy decisions on REDD+

To help influence the policy decisions and to strengthen advocacy asks and outreach of REDD+ mechanism, SDPI team members wrote four research-based articles in different Newspapers and Two Policy Briefs on REDD+ framework and REDD+ program mainstreaming into Ministry of Climate Change.

Following is the description of this research based quick analysis work.

3.1. Research Articles:

Following are the articles published on REDD+ in media;

'Is REDD+ mechanism enough to fight climate change' by Junaid Zahid. Published in the Express Tribune on 20th November, 2017

The article discusses that in Pakistan, forest resources are being cut, both quantitatively and qualitatively, at a fast pace. The annual deforestation rate has been -1.8% during 1990-2000 whereas it has been increased to -2.1% during 2000-2005. The current rate of deforestation of natural forests is 27,000 hectares per year. There is a serious threat of accelerated deforestation and forest degradation in many regions due to agricultural expansion, unsustainable logging, extractive industries like mining, and the roads that open forested lands to development. The point is that Pakistan's share in global GHG emissions is less than 1%. Out of this 1%, only 2% is due to land use change and forestry. If we achieve perfection in preserving forests through REDD+ implementation, how much will it take to fight climate change?

Globally, The Readiness Fund for REDD+ became operational in 2008 and has a capital of just under \$370 million. The Carbon Fund became operational globally in 2011 and has a capital of \$740 million. Total funds committed to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) amounted to more than \$1.1 billion. Keeping these points in mind, are we waiting for the day when we see less land, less food, less fresh water and increased competition for these resources among a growing population. Implementing the REDD+ mechanism is a great step but it may not be enough. There is an urgent need to decrease carbon emissions from the agriculture and energy sectors.

'REDD+ weapon to fight against climate change' by Sadaf Liaquat. Published in the Express Tribune on 16th of September, 2017

The author mentioned that Pakistan, despite meagre financial allocations for climate change, has undertaken a number of steps to mainstream climate change in its policies and planning to meet its global commitments. There is a need to develop policies and programs on forests in line with REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries) commitments as part of the country's national development priorities. The Ministry of Climate Change was

set up in 2012 followed by approval of the National Climate Change Policy and National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2012) which provides a comprehensive framework for policy goals and actions for mainstreaming climate.

As a follow-up to these policies, the Framework for Implementation of the Climate Change Policy (2014-2030) was launched in 2013. The National Forest Policy of Pakistan was approved by the Council of Common Interests under the chairmanship of the prime minister of Pakistan in 2016. The Green Pakistan Program was launched in 2017 by the federal government of Pakistan with support from all the provinces. Similarly, Green Growth Initiative was launched in 2014 as a flag bearer of the clean and green revolution in Pakistan. Most importantly MoCC is implementing REDD+ program. Pakistan has secured funds from the World Bank under Forest Carbon Partnership Facility grant in 2015 that support countries in getting ready for REDD+ and to implement its policies and measures.

Protecting forests will protect Pakistan by Junaid Zahid. Published in the Daily Times on October 17, 2017

The author argued that addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation has been at the heart of REDD+ discussions and UNFCCC negotiations since many years. Decision 2 of COP 13 in Bali already encouraged Parties “to explore a range of actions, identify options and undertake efforts, including demonstration activities, to address the drivers of deforestation”.

The dynamics and causes of deforestation and forest degradation are multifaceted, complex and vary from place to place. Direct drivers are associated with a complex set of underlying drivers that need to be tackled if efforts to address the direct drivers are to be successful over the long-term. Along with human-induced drivers, natural drivers; abiotic and biotic of land degradation and land use change have to be taken into account. Natural drivers, such as droughts, predispose forests to degradation (e.g. by pests, disease or wildfires), which sometimes leads eventually to land-use change. The distinction between direct and underlying causes and between human and naturally-induced change is often not as clear as it might appear. In reality, there are long, complex chains of causation that can bring about deforestation or the degradation of forests.

“What we need to implement REDD+ in Pakistan” by Sadaf Liaqat. Published in the Friday Times on 29th December, 2017

The author quoted that in a nutshell, the local governance structure with decentralized authority, clear land tenure laws and systems, and legal skeleton to protect the local rights with the seasoning of reduced corruption is the key factors to achieve success for REDD+ implementation in Pakistan. Similarly, in Pakistan, socioeconomically poor individuals are vastly dependent on forests, and therefore they are anticipated to be affected by any preventive interventions that aim to avoid deforestation and forest degradation. This is linked with a reduction in forest-related incomes. Under such a scenario, if communities are not provided alternative income sources this will lead towards the leakages or displacements or even eruption of community-level conflict.

Hence, REDD+ projects must also concentrate on the economic needs of the local communities to spurn an undesirable impact on the community.

All the four published articles are in [Annexure X](#).

3.2. Policy Briefs:

Policy Brief # 1: REDD+ Framework

The Policy Brief No: 1 talks about the REDD+ framework that exists in Pakistan. REDD+ is a mechanism adopted by United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the 16th Conference of Parties (2010), as part of The Cancun Agreements. Decision 1/CP.16 of Cancun Agreement, called for Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, known as REDD+.

In Pakistan, Currently REDD+ issues are coordinated in the MoCC under the Office of the Inspector General of Forests, who is also the national focal point for the UNFCCC on REDD+. The IGF office has put in place a team in the National REDD+ Office, leading the Preparation for REDD+ Readiness project, financed by the FCPF. However, this is not a permanent structure. As part of the Project, additional arrangements had been created, as a National Steering Committee, technical Working Groups, and equivalent structures at the provincial level.

During the Readiness Preparation Phase, consultative process was held all across Pakistan to identify the drivers of deforestation and explore strategic options for further implementation of REDD+. (The document is attached as annexure 13)

Policy Brief # 2: Mainstreaming of REDD+

The Policy Brief No: 2 talks about the process of mainstreaming REDD+ which requires institutional measures at national and sub-national with supportive legal or policy environment and sustainable financial resources.

At national level following institutions will have to play a more vibrant role in terms of policy making and coordination with provincial departments/REDD+ focal points:

- I. National Steering Committee
- II. Working Groups
- III. Inspector General of Forests
- IV. National REDD+ Office

At provincial level following institutions will have to play a more vibrant role in terms of policy making and coordination with provincial departments/REDD+ focal points:

- I. Provincial REDD+ Management Committee
- II. Provincial REDD+ Management Unit
- III. Provincial Grievance Implementation Units (PGIUs)

Moreover, there is a need for expeditious implementation of the provisions of Climate Change Act, 2017 for establishing Climate Change Council and Climate Change Authority because given their mandate they can play a critical role in mainstreaming of REDD+ objectives in overall forest management system.

(The document is attached as annexure 14).

4. Advocacy groups of Parliamentarians and Journalists formed to support policy decisions on REDD+

4.1. Development of sensitized media group on REDD+

After training and field visit of journalists, SDPI formed a group of journalists on REDD+. A WhatsApp group has been created for the sensitized media professionals on REDD+. The purpose of the group is not only to update each other on REDD+ program but also to highlight REDD+ related activities and events for the benefit of each other.

The name of the WhatsApp group is “Media for REDD+”. Different journalists who cover Forest and REDD+ related activities are part of the group. This is a non-funded voluntary activity to keep journalists up to date on the forestry issues and debates taking place within and outside the country. This group has connected journalists covering forests and REDD+ as a sort of community consuming the information on the subject.

4.2. Development of sensitized Parliamentarians group on REDD+

SDPI’s senior leaders developed a group of parliamentarians sensitized on REDD+ and overall climate change issues. The Institute’s Executive Director Dr Abid Suleri held several lobby meetings with parliamentarians and politicians to brief them on REDD+ and climate change issues.

4.2.1. Lobby Meetings with Parliamentarians

Lobby Meetings with different parliamentarians was an integral part of SDPI’s Advocacy and Outreach Campaign for REDD+. The purpose of these lobby meetings was to advocate and disseminate the updated information about REDD+ in Pakistan. In this regard, Dr. Abid Qayyum Suleri, Executive Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) met with over a couple of dozens of Parliamentarians and discussed with them the possibility in Implementing REDD+ in Pakistan. He also updated them on progress made by National REDD+ Office on National Strategy for REDD+.

Other than updating and informing Parliamentarians, Dr Suleri also disseminated the Policy Messages developed on REDD+ from different events hosted by SDPI, especially during a side event held in Islamabad in November 2017 on the eve of COP23 held in Bonn, Germany. He shared the policy messages extracted from COP23 side event organized by SDPI in Pakistan during the eve of COP23.

Glimpses of Lobby Meetings



Dr. Abid with Secretary Ministry of Climate Change Abu Akif at COP23
(Date: 07/10/2017)



Dr. Abid with Honorable Minister Mr. Mushahid ullah Khan
(Date: 07/02/2018)



Dr. Abid with Honourable Minister Ms. Maryam Aurangzaib and Mr Uzair Malik, chairman of NA Standing Committee on Climate Change in Islamabad
(Date: 11/10/2017)



SDPI Executive Director, Dr Abid posing for a photograph with members of Pakistan delegation at the COP23 after his lobby meeting with the delegaton.
(Date: 11/10/2017)



Dr. Abid Suleri & Ms. Romina Khurshid, Parliamentary Secretary on Climate Change at a consultaion discussing REDD+ and Climate Change at Marriott Hotel Islamabad (Date: 26/03/2018)



Dr. Abid Suleri & Ambassador @ Shafqat Kakakel disseminating Policy Messages regarding REDD+ and Climate Change to Honorable Minister Mr. Ahsan Iqbal and other politicians and academia in Islamabad (Date: 02/01/2018)



Dr. Abid Suleri and Ms. Romina Khurshid, Parliamentary Secretary Climate Change with Speaker National Assembly Mr. Ayaz Sadiq after their meeting in Islamabad. They discussed issues around SDGs, Climate Change and REDD+ prospects

(Date: 25/05/2018)



Ambassador ® Shafqat Kakakhel, Chairman Board of Governors of SDPI, Dr. Abid Suleri and other members of a delegation on Climate Change pose for a photograph after having an exclusive lobby meeting with the Honorable

Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi at the PM's Secretariat, Islamabad

4.3. Roundtable consultation with Parliamentarians and Political Leaders

A large number of political leaders, government officials, donor and diplomatic community and 25 members of parliamentarians hailing from the National Assembly, Provincial assembly of Punjab and KP, senators, academicians and chairman council of Islamic ideology attended an iftaar dinner hosted by SDPI and the REDD+ National Office, the ministry of Climate Change at Guns and Country Club in Islamabad on 22nd May, 2018. These members were from Pakistan's leading political parties i.e. Pakistan Muslim League (N), Pakistan People's Party, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf and Jamat-e-Islami. Two video documentaries were shown on REDD+ and how it will involve communities and benefit them. They were also briefed about the videos in various groups. The videos were repeated time and again during two and half hours event at two big screens. The members of the parliament expressed their views on the importance of forests for Pakistan.

5. A short documentary video highlighting Pakistan's status and commitment to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation

SDPI's Sustainable Development Television (SDTV) throughout the project cycle captured different advocacy and outreach activities, training sessions and meetings conducted by the REDD+ National Office. SDTV also captured interviews and brief comments of experts, politicians, parliamentarians and others and also prepared video news packages and disseminated them through social media. Based on the work SDPI has done for the REDD+ awareness and outreach made a short video documentary highlighting Pakistan's status and commitment to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The experts' interviews have been included in the documentary. (The SDTV team has submitted the video documentary separately).

Annexure I: Complete List of Participants of “Seminar on Agriculture System of Gilgit-Baltistan, Potentials and Challenges”

SDPI's Seminar “Agriculture System of Gilgit-baltistan, Potentials and Challenges”

7th August 2017

Venue: SDPI Conference Hall, 4th Floor, Taimoor Chambers



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Annexure II: Complete List of Participants of "Seminar on Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) on February 6th, 2018"



SDPI's Special Seminar on "REDD+ Payments for Ecosystem Service"

6th February 2018

Venue: SDPI Conference Hall, 4th Floor, Taimoor Chambers



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Annexure III: Seminar on: Urban Forestry is a need of the hour to make cities sustainable/liveable on International Forests Day 21st March, 2018

Attendance Sheet

Special Seminar on "Urban Forestry is a need of the hour to make cities sustainable/liveable on International Forest Day 21st March, 2018"

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Attendance Sheet

Special Seminar on "Urban Forestry is a need of the hour to make cities sustainable/livable on International Forest Day 21st March, 2018"

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Attendance Sheet

Special Seminar on "Urban Forestry is a need of the hour to make cities sustainable/livable on International Forest Day 21st March, 2018"

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Attendance Sheet

Special Seminar on "Urban Forestry is a need of the hour to make cities sustainable/livable on International Forest Day 21st March, 2018"

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SHAD Foundation

Attendance Sheet

Special Seminar on "Urban Forestry is a need of the hour to make cities sustainable/livable on International Forest Day 21st March, 2018"

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Attendance Sheet

Special Seminar on "Urban Forestry is a need of the hour to make cities sustainable/livable on International Forest Day 21st March, 2018"

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Attendance Sheet

Special Seminar on "Urban Forestry is a need of the hour to make cities sustainable/livable on International Forest Day 21st March, 2018"

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Attendance Sheet

Special Seminar on "Urban Forestry is a need of the hour to make cities sustainable/livable on International Forest Day 21st March, 2018"

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Annexure IV: Report on training workshop of Journalists on REDD+

SDPI organized a one-day training titled 'Training workshop of journalists on REDD+' at its Islamabad office on Wednesday 19th July 2017. The purpose of the media training was to orient and build capacities of print and electronic media journalists on the concept, importance and need of REDD+ program, Pakistan's international commitment, current initiative and its progress. Journalists were engaged to initiate their role of holding the duty bearers accountable through their continued and follow up stories. Training helped media personnel to impart conceptual clarity of the participants so that they can translate technical issues in a non-technical form for better and effective dissemination of information among the general public and major stakeholders.

1. Welcome Remarks

Mr. Shafqat Munir, associate research fellow and head of the resilient development program, started the day's proceedings with a note of thanks to the gathered participants and gave a very brief introduction of the training's sessions. He also introduced research fellow and acting head of SDPI, Dr. Shehryar Khan Toru and asked him to give a brief foreword. In his brief comments, Mr. Toru spoke about the importance of climate change in the current scenario and asked the participants to deliberate upon the factors which are causing climate change. Mr. Toru said that large scale deforestation is happening in the northern areas and it is the media's duty to highlight this issue. Mr. Toru stressed the gathered participants to realize the importance of environmental changes happening all around us and put more emphasis on reporting something other than political issues. The impacts of global climate change are increasingly being felt around the world. Every country is vulnerable to climate change, however, South Asian region is the most vulnerable. Rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and the melting of glaciers are affecting ecosystems and human societies in different ways. As climate change is expected to create new opportunities in some parts of the world; it is also expected to cause significant distress. The extent of the impact depends on the magnitude of climatic changes affecting a particular system, the characteristics of the system (sensitivity), and the ability of people and ecosystems to deal with the resulting effects (adaptive capacities of the system). These three factors determine the weakness of the system.

Mr. Toru said that the REDD+ aims to increase awareness on REDD+ and climate risk and bring these subjects into the mainstream. SDPI is actively participating in the REDD+ project and the project activities will continue in the future with seminars, discussions and events held for stakeholders to gather and chart a future course for mitigating climate change in the country. An awareness raising campaign will be underway to create an enabling environment for effective implementation of REDD+ Readiness Activities in Pakistan

After the opening remarks by Dr. Toru, Mr. Munir called upon Mr. Kamran Hussain, National forest inventory expert, to begin the first session of the day.

2. First Session: Evolution of REDD+, country requirements to access REDD+ result-based funding and country progress on REDD+ readiness phase and the way forward.

The first session of the day was conducted by Mr. Kamran Hussain, National Forest Inventory Expert, National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change. Mr. Hussain is an experienced climate change and environment specialist. He is currently looking after the technical matters of REDD+ such as the National REDD+ Strategy, National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV), Forest Reference Emission Levels (FRELs) and Safeguard Information System (SIS) related to Implementation of REDD+ Readiness Preparation (R-PP) Grant for Pakistan approved by Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank.

The session was themed around the concept of REDD+ that includes sub topics such as evolution of REDD+, country requirements to access REDD+ result-based funding and country progress on REDD+ readiness phase and the way forward.

Mr. Hussain spoke about the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) adopted in May, 1992 and said that the objective of UNFCCC is 'to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.' The UNFCCC was ratified by 197 countries and it then became effective in March, 1994. The UNFCCC has provided the developing countries much needed guidance as to how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide financial incentives to the countries that perform the best. The UNFCCC served as the basic guiding charter for all countries to embrace and accept climate change as a reality and work together to reduce the carbon and greenhouse gas emissions.

He said that REDD+ (Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries) was negotiated for the first time at COP 11 (Montreal) in 2005 and later on in 2007 in COP 13 (Bali). In COP 13, the REDD+ activities were clearly introduced and further rules were laid out about demonstration activities.

An international treaty linked to the UNFCCC called the Kyoto Protocol was adopted at COP 3 in Kyoto, Japan and it entered into force in 2005. The Kyoto Protocol extends the earlier UNFCCC but its first commitment period expired in 2012. The second commitment period has not been accepted by a number of countries and several countries have said that they might withdraw from the protocol.

He introduced participants with the four design elements of REDD+ namely national strategy &/or action plan, national forest monitoring plan, safeguards information system and forest reference level. Each country is expected to

incorporate these four elements and then they will be judged according to their performance.

The national strategy design process includes analytical work such as the locations of the forests, stakeholder mapping and engagement, the drivers of deforestation and degradation. It also comprises of the development of the scope of REDD+ and the scale of the program. The nation-wide components need to be defined as well such the policies, development objectives, how to implement the several different kinds of institutional, financial and legal aspects.

The national forest monitoring system is required to be in place by the UNFCCC and serves other purposes apart from monitoring REDD+. The monitoring system measures the climate change mitigation impact of all REDD+ interventions. Another aspect of the monitoring system is the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) which is a process to estimate GHG emissions and its removals resulting from the implementation of REDD+ activities.

The safeguards information system has rules on forest governance, the protection of natural forests and the risk of reversals.

The fourth element of REDD+ is the forest reference level. The forest reference level includes the activities from the '+' that can enhance carbon stocks. The forest reference emission level (FREL) is used in activities that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. This core element of REDD+ defines the emission factors and activity data, what geographical area is covered and offers an average and a projection.

According to Mr. Hussain, the main challenges associated with REDD+ are of financing and trying to ensure adequate and predictable finance for its implementation. Political and economic interests may well endanger the program and the powerful timber mafia may favour deforestation and forest degradation.

Mr. Hussain spoke at length about the REDD+ program and where do we stand currently as a country. His session was thorough, detailed and explained everything possible about the REDD+ program in an articulate and concise manner.

2.1. Question and Answer session

The Q&A session was brief with the journalists asking a few questions about the forest policy of Pakistan, REDD+ program readiness and other issues.

A question was raised by a participant about the existence of Pakistan forest policy and its implementation? Mr. Hussain said that Pakistan do have a national forest policy in place. The government has a national forest policy 2015 while the draft of national forest policy 2016 has been approved by the Council of common interest and it will be implemented with consultation of the provinces.

Responding to a question raised by a journalist about the ecological changes occurring in Pakistan, Mr. Hussain said that the country is undergoing severe ecological changes with rain patterns varying and the shortening of the winter

season. Changing rain patterns will affect our agricultural sector and as a country which relies on its agricultural base it could become a disaster for Pakistan if proper measures are not taken to rectify it.

The question and answer session was followed by lunch.

3. Second Session: Role of Pakistani media in promoting REDD+ initiative.

The second session was held after lunch and was conducted by Mr. Shafqat Munir, associate research fellow and head of the resilient development program. The theme of the session was 'Role of Pakistani media in promoting REDD+ initiative.'

Mr. Munir began the session by welcoming the journalists and thanked them for participating in this one-day training workshop on REDD+. Climate change is a technical subject hence there is a need for the journalists reporting on climate change to be aware of and trained on this issue.

He began the session by saying that the majority of our news media, almost 80% is reactive. Hence very nearly the entire time is spent reacting to a press conference or any statement issued by a political leader. The same faces are shown on our television screens daily and the same political problems are talked about.

He mentioned that he introduced socio-political subjects into the mainstream and also shed light on infrequently discussed subjects such as art, culture, fashion and books. This gave the readers an option to read about diverse and sensitive issues which are usually at the core of shaping a society.

Lack of training and sensitivity towards delicate subjects in journalists is a big impediment that we face today Mr. Munir said. It should be the duty of the journalists to be proactive themselves and write on these issues plaguing the society from within rather than simply becoming reactive.

Climate change should be the most important issue today yet we do not see much reporting done on it. Countries those are unprepared for climate change and all the damage that it brings with it will also not be prepared to face the challenge of deforestation, forest degradation and carbon emissions. He said that countries like Pakistan have very low carbon emissions yet still we have to face the brunt of the climate change.

4. Questions and Answer session

The question and answer session became slightly informal as the participants started to express their opinions on the Ministry of Climate Change, the general state of their news rooms and how most of their stories do not end up being printed.

Senior staff reporter Mr. Sohail Khan representing Daily Dunya said that numerous times the news editors at the desk were not sensitized themselves to include a news report on an issue such as climate change or because they thought that climate change is not important enough subject to give more space than a single column.

Young journalist Mr. Nauman Ishfaq, representing Pakistan Observer, said that the lack of training among journalists and reporters is the biggest issue. He said

that this hampers their reporting and most journalists are unable to construct a sentence in English due to which the quality of their work does not improve.

Mr. Faiz Paracha, senior correspondent Din News, said that broadcast journalists do not have a body of work to show for since most of their work cannot be put together in one place. A print journalist on the other hand can create an archive of their news reports, articles, and columns and show their work to get a scholarship abroad.

Some of the reporters said that the Ministry of Climate Change itself is inadequate in doing their work and several times the staff of the ministry does not show up to work at all.

The provinces also do not share their data on climate change to the reporters and because of that accurate reporting cannot be done.

5. Closing

The training workshop ended with certificates distribution ceremony among the participants. Mr. Munir delivered a vote of thanks on behalf of SDPI and National REDD+ Office. He acknowledged and thanked journalists for taking time out from their busy work schedules to attend the training of immense importance.

SDPI will be conducting more seminars and training workshops for journalists in the future as the REDD+ program picks up speed and the activities increase. Relevant stakeholders such as policy makers, technocrats, local religious and political leaders, civil society organizations and academic scholars will be included in the future activities

6. Participants of the training

A total of 22 people participated in the training with fifteen journalists taking part from both print and electronic media. The rest of the people that took part were from SDPI.

Sr.	Name	Designation	Organization	Mobile Number	Email ID
1.	M. Ahsan Yameer	Project Director/owner	LEADS Foundation/Tajzia	0334-5034761	ahsanyameer@gmail.com
2.	M. Zahir	Journalist	Online	0300-5326088	mzahirkhanpk@gmail.com
3.	Malik Waseem Majeed	Reporter	24 News	0303-5507947	malikwaseem22@gmail.com
4.	Faheem Anwar Khan	Sr. staff reporter	Daily Nawa-i-waqt	0333-5202828	faheem47@gmail.com
5.	Asim Shahzad	Cameraman	ATV	0312-5004115	asimatv@yahoo.com
6.	Fouzia Arfa	Reporter	ATV	0332-5330019	fouziaarfa52@gmail.com
7.	Sophia Shafiq	Reporter/Editor	BBC/Observer	0336-5241454	sophia.itp@gmail.com

8.	Sana Jamal	Reporter	Gulf News	0321-5305080	sanajamal@gmail.com
9.	Mamoon Arif	Reporter	92 News	0300-5221819	mamoonarif@live.com
10.	Muzammal Hussain	Reporter	Royal News	0333-8002816	muzammal12@gmail.com
11.	Nauman Ishfaq Mughal	Reporter	Pakistan Observer	0316-5011251	Ni60017@gmail.com
12.	Faiz M. Paracha	Sr. correspondent	Din News	0300-5555735	fparacha@gmail.com
13.	Rozeena Saleha	IT Trainer, Cyber consultant	EME, NUST	0334-5758892	rozeena.saleha15@gmail.com
14.	Hussain Zaidi	Associate producer	Capital TV	0333-5086200	creative2honey@gmail.com
15.	Shabbir Hussain	Reporter	Daily Express	0346-5180733	shabbir.hussain@express.com.pk
16.	Sohail Khan	Sr. Staff reporter	Daily Dunya	0320-5129165	sohailkhan262@gmail.com
17.	Laraib Malik	Intern	SDPI	0311-4141484	laraibmalik976@gmail.com
18.	Saba Malik	Intern	SDPI	0320-5582835	sabamalik50@gmail.com
19.	Waqar Ahmed	-	SDPI	0332-5122821	waqar_91@hotmail.com
20.	Shahbaz Tufail	-	SDPI	0300-7915881	
21.	Yasir Dil	-	SDPI	0300-5303288	yasirdil@sdpi.org
22.	Asim Shahzad	-	SDPI	-	

7. Agenda

Time	Activity
10:00 – 10:30	Registration
10:30 – 10:40	Welcome remarks by; Dr. Ghulam Akbar, National REDD+ Coordinator, MoCC and Dr. Abid Q. Suleri, Executive Director SDPI
10:40 – 11:10	Overview of REDD+ Readiness phase/ introduction to REDD+ frameworks

11:10 – 11:30	Tea Break
11:30 – 12:15	Country Requirement to acquire result based REDD+ funding for Pakistan
12:15-1:00	Country Progress on REDD+ Readiness phase and the way forward
1:00- 2:00	Lunch and Prayer Break
2:00-3:00	Role of Pakistani media in promoting REDD+ initiative and
2:30-3:00	Developing stories for media on projection of REDD+
3:00-4:00	Group work
4:00-4:15	Certificate distribution and closing ceremony

8. Pictures of the training

Following are some of the pictures of the training workshop.



Figure 1 - Mr. Kamran Hussain conducting his session



Figure 2 - Mr. Kamran Hussain conducting his session



Figure 3 - Senior journalists Mr. Faheem Anwar and Mr. Faiz Paracha.



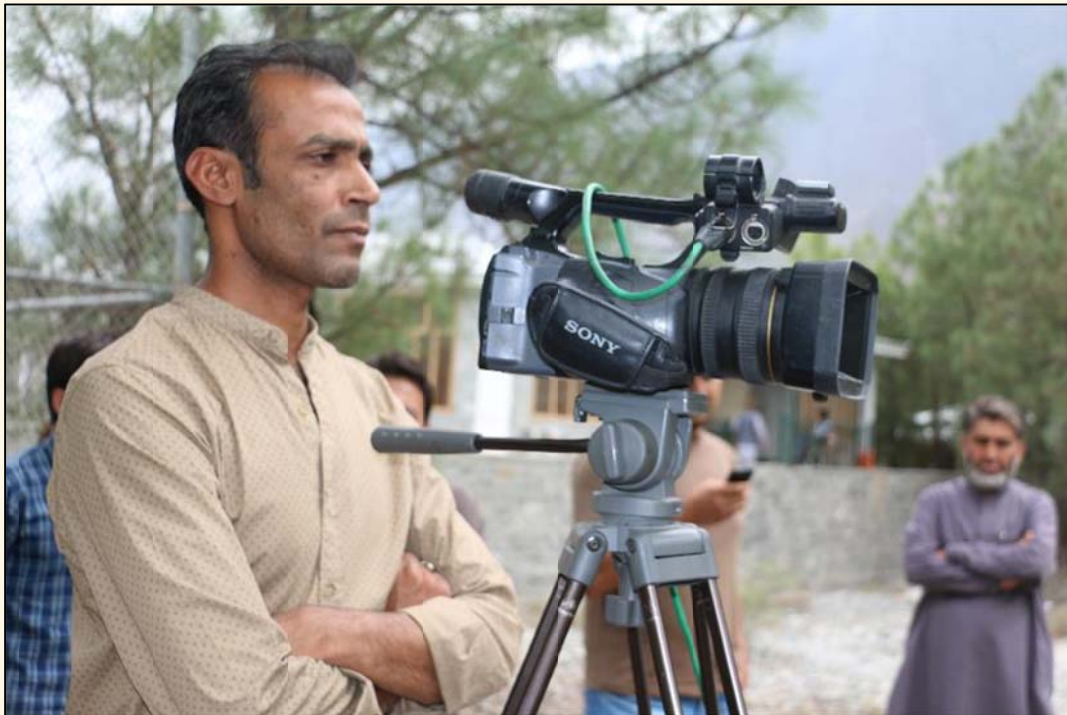
Figure 4 – Mr. Shafqat Munir (center) and Mr. Kamran Hussain (left) giving certificate to Ms. Memoona (right)



Figure 1 – Mr. Shafqat Munir (center) and Mr. Kamran Hussain (right) giving certificate to senior journalist Mr. Sohail Khan (left)

Annexure V: Pictures of field visit to GB







Complete list of journalists who went on the field visit

Sr. No.	Name	Organization
1	Asia Ansar	GEO TV
2	Rozina Ali	24 Channel
3	Sadia Kamal	APP
4	Bilal Ahmad	SAMAA
5	Rukhsana Yaseen	RADIO PAKISTAN
6	Mamoon Arif	92 NEWS PAPER
7	Nasir ABBASS	GLORY MAGEZINE
8	Nargis	Jinnah newspaper
9	Waris khan	K2 TV
10	Rubina Hanif	PTV WORLD
11	Arham Fatima	SAMAA TV
12	Tahir Masood	AL SHARQ newspaper
13	Hassaan Alam Zaidi	CAPITAL TV
14	Afshan Qureshui	Jinah newspaper
15	Faheem Rana	PTV News
16	Shakeela	Jinah newspaper
17	Imran	DAWN News
18	Asim Sherazi	SDPI
19	Irfan Ahmad	SDPI
20	Junaid Zahid	SDPI

Annexure VI: A list of participants of CoP side event



Special Seminar For "Pre-Cop Consultation on COP23 & REDD+ Implementation in Pakistan"

1st November, 2017

Venue: Margallah Hotel, Islamabad

S.No	Name	Organization/Address	Contact Number	Email	Signature
1	Ahmed Aslam	CMR - Pakistan	0333-5757277	ahmed@montgomeryrobi.com	[Signature]
2	Nadeem Qureshi	Pb. Wildlife Department	0312-5426350	nadeem@wildlife.gov.pk	[Signature]
3	Harisuzaman	IESCO/ St 40, G-7/2 ISLAMABAD	0336-6460006	harisuzaman@iecc.org	[Signature]
4	Jame Serrano R.	GTU/INDFOR	+523335067934	jserrano@mercos.dos.gob.mx	[Signature]
5	GOHAR ALI	KP Forest Deptt.	03339227849	davidzai65@gmail.com	[Signature]
6	Hayat Ali	FATA Forest	0341-8886999	dfo.bajaur@gmail.com	[Signature]
7	M. Afsar-yab	National Redd+ office MoCC	03245029077	mafazsiyab@redd-pakistan.org	[Signature]
8	M. Qasim	"	03041639395	mohammadqasimkhan@khas.com	[Signature]
9	Fahad Jabee	"	0305628562	fahad@redd-pakistan.org	[Signature]
10	Dr. M. Ibrar Shinnar	International Islamic University Islamabad	03455297809	m.ibrar@iiu.edu.pk	[Signature]
11	Hyder Raza Khan	Sindh Forest Deptt	0300-7077736	hyderkhan65@hotmail.com	[Signature]

S/N	Name	Organization / Address	Contact #	Email	Signature
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3.	Zobia Nadeem	"	0321-5081173	zobianadeem2387@gmail.com	
4.	Amsar Tanjua	SDPI	0800-9545421	amsar@sdpi.org	
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6.					
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8.	Abdul Khanaq	M/o climate change	03455167141	abdulkhanaq@gmail.com	
9.	Masood Asim	I.N.P.	0309-8899709	attack2007@gmail.com	
10.	Rubina Hanif	PTV	0333-5390826	rubina.hanif778@gmail.com	
11.	Dr Amna	Royal TV			
12.	Waseem	D. Basrah	03332158261		
13.	Shahid Mahmud	D. Basrah	03755535393		

S/N	Name	Organization / Address	Contact #	Email	Signature
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3.	Atikhan ul-hasan Farooq	Punjab Forest Dept. DPO DWT Rwd	0300 5557680	farooq_s @ gmail . com	
4.	Rukhsana Yasir	Peaceo Para	0331-5548720	Rukhsanayasir976@gmail . com	
5.	Mahrukh Khan	MOCC (Intern)	0354-4569989	mahrkh.kos@gmail . com	
6.	D.V. Mamoon	DFI	0231-9586443	dir.fedu.dfi@gmail . com	
7.	Shakila Jalil	Daily Voice of Pakistan	0334-5526058	shakila.jalil01@gmail . com	
8.	Dr. Irfan Ashraf	Azad Univ.	0333-6741315		
9.	Ms. Saabeq Ullman	Azad Univ	0300 9769773	saabeqamalik@hotmail . com	
10.	Ms. Rija Hafeez Malik	FJWU	0335-0522301	rijahafeez@gmail . com	
11.	Nagina Tariq	FJWU	0342-5460212	naginatariq60@gmail . com	
12.	Iman Khan	SDPI	0311-5092104	Iman	
13.	Ahmed Anais	SDPI	1234567		


S/N	Name	Organization / Address	Contact #	Email	Signature
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2.	Jameel	SDPI	-	-	
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4.	Nasir Abbas	APP	-	-	
5.	Sumayyah Khan	NATIONAL REDD+ OFFICE	-	Sumayyah1992@gmail . com	
6.	TA Iman	SDPI	-	-	
7.	Anna Kuran	MOCC (Intern)	0332-5280468	annavustam03@gmail . com	
8.	M. Anais Umar	SDPI	-	-	
9.	Anam Qaisar	FJWU	03024597187	anamqaisar000@gmail . com	
10.	Syafiq Mahdi Shah	Mehran TV.	0333 7545700	Syafiqmahdi.shah15@gmail . com	
11.	Kashif Akbar	DAWN	0333-5275335	kashifali11@gmail . com	
12.	Mudassar	NEWS	0333-1572021		
13.					

S/N	Name	Organization / Address	Contact #	Email	Signature
1.	Kanza Saleem	MOCC	0346-6081195	Kanzasaleem@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Madiha Saeed	MOCC	0331 5438957	madiha786saeed@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.					
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Annexure VII: List of participants at the SDC


Attendance Sheet

Concurrent Session C-6: REDD+ for Sustainable Management of Forests and Societies
12:00 noon - 2:00 pm




S/N	Name	Organization / Address	Contact #	Email	Signature
1	Dr. Rao Nadeem Alam	Quaid-1-Ajam Univ.	0333 5574539	anthropologist.rao@gmail.com	
2	Iqbal Muhammad	www.pakistanarboretum.org	03118-5439046	iqbal.m.waqar@pakistanarboretum.org	
3	Anish Jorli	Arboretum Anand		anish.jorli@arboretum.com	
4	Dr. Mahomed A. Khwaja	SDPI	227 8134	Khawaja@sdpi.org	
5	Sumanee Naveen	GAU	03235333876	zobasamas@gaucan.com	
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9	Sadrazz Ahmad	PIDE	0331-7315979	SadrazzAhmad-17@pide.gov.pk	
10	Tahir Hussain	PIDE	0312-650592	XF01203@gmail.com	
11	M. ARHAM KHAN	PIDE	0306-5509908	ARHAM.Khan.sherman@live.com	

Attendance Sheet



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5	M. Azhar	GAU, Lahore	0333-9768024	azharirshad@gmail.com	
6	Ahna Rindam	MOCC	0133-5280468	ahnavostam03@gmail.com	
7	Madtha Saeed	MOCC	0331 5438957	madtha786@red-ppk.com	
8	Iftikhar ul Hassan Khan	Punjab Forest Dept	0300-5557620	iftikhar_uf@pfd.gov.pk	
9	Kamran Babur	Punjab Forest Dept	0300-8023722	kamranbabur@pfd.gov.pk	
10	NOJTABA ARHAM	JAHR	0303-4044324	Raja.nojtaba2076@gmail.com	
11	MOTASSIM SHAFIQ	UAAR	0312-6660043	motassim.shafiq@gmail.com	



Attendance She



S/N	Name	Organization / Address	Contact #	Email	Signature
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3.	Mahyar Ibrahim	SPPJ			[Signature]
4.	Adnan-ullah	1141	0343-8968863	adnan-ullah@8863.com	[Signature]
5.	Sadram Husseini	1141	0332214719	chomchisadram3863.com	[Signature]
6.	Zakir Khan	1141	0312-5191169	zakir.khan@269.com	[Signature]
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10.	Mustafa Anisiz Asjad	BAU	0308-8560730	Mustafa@stad.8009.com	[Signature]
11.	Fahad Yousaf	BAU	0341-5160300	Fahadyousaf@stad.8009.com	[Signature]



Attendance She



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3.	Asma	Pide	051-2552731		[Signature]
4.	Khadija	Pide	0343-586970		[Signature]
5.	Asghar Ali Mubarrak	DAILY MAIL H-G-S-A-R-C-P Catalytic Report	0333494786	asgharalimubarrak@yahoo.com	[Signature]
6.	M. Zahid Khan	UNN NEWS	0335-5244833	zahidkhan@unnews.com	[Signature]
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8.	Shah Zaib	CDO	0346-5234556	ShahZaib@unnews.com	[Signature]
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10.	Muhammad Ali	"	0334-9246397	ali@unnews.com	[Signature]
11.					



Attendance Sheet



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5.					
6.					
7.					
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11.					



Annexure-VIII: List of the participants and pictures of field visit to



JOURNALIST VISIT TO MURREE

DATED: 19-20 MAY, 2018

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1	M. Gmsam	DAWN	mukam.mukam@sdpi.com	0304-552454	
2	M. Aslam Lurka	Daily Dunya	aslam.lurka@tdh.com	844-4446925	
3	M. Fabeem Anwar Khan	Daily News-1-lingt	fabeem17@gmail.com	033355202888	
4	Asim Naeem Akbari	GlobalTimes (online) Daily Afton	asimnaeemakbari@gmail.com	03335088899	
5	Syed Muhammad Fayad	AbbiTalk	fayad.tasir@yandex.com	03215556682	
6	Assad Abbas	AbbiTalk		03089181252	
7	Mirza Rizwan Bilal	AbbiTalk TV	RizwanBilal6502@gmail.com	0393-5459476	
8	Susmita Malik	SDPI (SDTV)	susmita@sdpi.com	"	
9	Abdul Wajid	A.P	susmita.wajid@gmail.com	0315533448	

Murree



Sr.#	NAME	CHANNEL/ NEWSPAPER	EMAIL	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
10	Maryam Shabbir	SDPI	maryam@sdp.org	0323-5142229	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Bilal Khan	DawnNews	bilal@ghanaianews.com	03073043316	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Danabek Gul	P.T.V Home Karama	Danabek.ures@yandex	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Raja Taimur	SDTV	taimoor@sdp.org	03006076295	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Kashif Abbasi	Dawn	kashif@dailydawn.com	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Nouman Sh.				
16	Jamali				
17	Khan				
18	Ghannam				
19	Zahid Mall	Matromaton	zahnigmallo@sdp.org	03008543229	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Humaira Ashkan	Matromaton	Humairaashkan@sdp.org	03104663559	<i>[Signature]</i>

- ① College
 - ②
 - ③ college
 - ④ college
 - ⑤ college
 - ⑥ college
 - ⑦ college
 - ⑧ college
 - ⑨ college
 - ⑩ college
 - ⑪ college

Annexure IX: The pictures of the journalists while visiting a forest community in Murree









Annexure X: List of the participants on Consultation meeting with community/provincial stakeholders representatives



REDD+ WORKSHOP

DATED 21 May 17, 2018

TIMINGS 5:00PM-7:00PM

Sr.#	NAME	SIGNATURE
1	SHABIR HUSSAIN TURI	[Signature]
2	M. GULZAR CH	[Signature]
3	Aftab-un-Rehman Rana	STFP [Signature]
4	S. Waqar Ali	[Signature]
5	MIR AIMAL KASI	[Signature]
6	Rukhwan Baqi	[Signature]
7	Namra Hafeez	[Signature]
8	M. Zulfikar	[Signature]
9	Arshad Mehmood	[Signature]
10	MASUD AHMAD	[Signature]
11	Atikhar-ul-hasan Farooqi	[Signature]
12	Mohammad Qasim	[Signature]
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Sr.#	NAME	SIGNATURE
17	Khalid Jamil, DHR	
18	M. Imran	
19	Zaid Malik	
20	Hag Nawaz S. ABBAES	
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Annexure XI: Research Articles in the News Papers

scanned articles on REDD+

SADAF LIAQUAT

REDD+ weapon to fight against climate change



The Global Climate Risk Index 2017 published by German Watch revealed some astounding facts about the occurrence of climate change and its global impacts. The report analyses the extent to which countries have been affected by the impacts of weather-related event losses in different parts of the world from 1996-2015.

Over the span of 19 years, Pakistan has lost \$3.8 billion that is 0.6% of its GDP, and has been placed at the 7th (for the long-term) among the worst-hit countries in the climate risk index. Similarly, for short-term index of the year 2015, it ranked the 11th for losing 0.0974% of the GDP that is equivalent to \$507.122 million. For a developing country, such as Pakistan, this is a massive amount that mars the development process and reverses the ongoing efforts to achieve sustainable development. According to the UNDP's Climate Public Expenditures and Institutional Review (2015), for the next 40 years Pakistan requires \$10.70 billion for adaptation while \$8-17 billion for mitigation cost.

Surprisingly against needs for huge sums required for both adaptation to and mitigation of the climate change, just \$7.7 million have been allocated for the climate change division in the 2017-18 budget. This allocation is supposed to cater to almost all ongoing projects relating to the environment to be undertaken by the ministry of climate change (MoCC). With this trend of the least prioritisation of climate change in resource allocation would not help us to adapt or mitigate in short or long terms. If we continue allocating even double the amount of 2017-18 allocations for climate change, we can only make available \$600 million in the next 40 years, which is 0.35% of what is actually required for adaptation, leaving aside literally no penny for the mitigation costs. In a nutshell, losses of climate change besides burdening the economy further widen the gap between the financial demand/supply sides of the existing/required efforts to reduce the impacts of climate change.

Such scenarios call for allocating adequate resources and utilising them efficiently for which it is imperative to identify causes/drivers and remedies of the hazardous impacts of the climate change. Increasing rate of greenhouse gases in atmosphere, rapid deforestation/degradation, and uncontrolled population, unchecked and uncontrolled use of irreversible natural resources, poor governance/law and improper implementation of strategies are the major sources/drivers of climate change. The experts are of the view that climate change can be tackled by reducing greenhouse gases and increasing carbon sinks (trees and forest cover). It is an established fact that total amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere can be reduced by decreasing emissions from both deforestation and forest degradation.

The weapons against climate change found to be a bit scrappy as the World Bank (2015) indicates some disheartening facts about Pakistan's forest cover. Over the span of 25 years (1990-2015) the forest area of Pakistan has registered a decrease of 59%. This alarming rate of deforestation needs to be looked at whether it is the improper forests management governance or lack of awareness of the forest communities and the people in general about the importance of forests and its contribution to reducing greenhouse gases through carbon cycle? This may have some other reasons such as vested economic interests of power elites.

Before jumping to any conclusion, it is important to look at what Pakistan has done so far with its limited resources. It should be lensed bearing in mind that climate change is an unwanted gift from developed countries as a result of the process of industrialisation that helped them to earn the status of developed nations. Even today Pakistan's contribution is negligible in terms of greenhouse gases emission in the atmosphere. However, quoting this fact doesn't mean that we should disown

climate change as it is no longer in our hands.

Pakistan, despite meagre financial allocations for climate change, has undertaken a number of steps to mainstream climate change in its policies and planning to meet its global commitments. There is a need to develop policies and programmes on forests in line with REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries) commitments as part of the country's national development priorities. The federal climate change ministry was set up in 2012 followed by approval of the National Climate Change Policy and National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2012) which provide a comprehensive framework for policy goals and actions for mainstreaming climate. As a follow-up to these policies, the Framework for Implementation of the Climate Change Policy (2014-2030) was launched in 2013. The National Forest Policy of Pakistan was approved by the Council of Common Interests under the chairmanship of the prime minister of Pakistan in 2016. The Green Pakistan Programme was launched in 2017 by the federal government of Pakistan with support from all the provinces. Similarly, Green Growth Initiative was launched in 2014 as a flag bearer of the clean and green revolution in Pakistan.

Most importantly MoCC is implementing REDD+ programme. Pakistan has secured funds from the World Bank under Forest Carbon Partnership Facility grant in 2015 that support countries in getting ready for REDD+ and to implement its policies and measures.

The programme is an effort to provide incentives for developing countries to contribute to climate change mitigation through activities in the forestry and land-use sectors. In simple words, it is a payment mechanism for incentivising developing countries to stop cutting down their forests and as a reward earn dollars. Given the technical and procedural complexity involved in the implementation of the REDD+ activities, Parties (UNFCCC signatories) agreed that REDD+ should be implemented in three phases: readiness, implementation and results-based actions. Pakistan is currently into its readiness phase under which it is developing its vision. Once Pakistan will meet the pre-requisite, it will enter into implementation and verification phase that will result into the payments in dollars. The compliance market for REDD+ earnings will be in place after 2020.

It can be inferred that slowly but steadily Pakistan is moving towards a systematic approach of forest conservation and indirectly towards countering climate change. At the national level, Pakistan needs to strengthen its weak areas to buffer itself from the potential economic and social losses. For the purpose, there is the need for a paradigm shift from reactive to preventive approach that may include risk mapping and assessment of climate-induced possible calamities, building dams, use of clean and green technologies, seismic and flood-resistant infrastructure that will help lower the damage costs.

Despite all the progress and government initiatives in the field of climate change, the question will remain in place until its effective implementation. Even for REDD+, it is a tool that is still to be tested. For the time being just like CPEC, REDD+ is a dream of a better future that is given to the people. Nevertheless, it is also true that in the time of hopelessness a little ray of light can play a substantial role. So, it is time to act now and get ready to enter the carbon market by conserving and planting more forests.

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External cost

Is REDD+ mechanism enough to fight climate change?

Economic forces often overpower need to conserve forests and address other environmental concerns

ILINAID ZAHID

ISLAMABAD

REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forest and enhancement of forest carbon stock in developing countries) is considered as an emerging global climate policy instrument for the conservation and sustainability of landscapes. Forests are the world's largest carbon sinks.

REDD+ attempts to create a sphere in which carbon emissions are reduced and folks can more easily adapt to climate change.

Environmentalists have spent decades working to protect tropical forests, both to promote biodiversity and to conserve nature's bounty. All too often those efforts have fallen short in the face of economic forces that put a higher price on timber and cleared land than on the forests themselves. But that may soon change if international climate negotia-

tors can include forest carbon in a treaty to control global warming.

In Pakistan, forest resources are being chipped away, both quantitatively and qualitatively, at a fast pace. The annual deforestation rate was 1.8% from 1990 to 2000, increasing to 2.1% from 2000 to 2005. The current rate of deforestation of natural forests is 27,000 hectares per year. There is a serious threat of accelerated deforestation and forest degradation in many regions due to agricultural expansion, unsustainable logging, extractive industries like mining, and the roads that open forested lands to development.

Forests serve as a market for the earth. In Pakistan, 65% of the population lives in rural areas and depends on wood as a primary source of fuel and construction materials. According to Robledo et al. (2010) high reliance on forests for wood products adds to land degradation, which in turn increases susceptibility to disasters, such as landslides and floods. Recently, there has been a rising realisation of the significance of REDD+ as a means of conserving and enhancing forest cover, forest area, and carbon storage.

Keeping these facts in mind, another important issue is that in Pakistan land use change and forestry contribute only 2% of the total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). Understandably, the most dominant increase has taken place in energy and agriculture sectors. GHG emissions from the energy sector in 2015 increased by 117% whereas upsurge in the agriculture sector was as high as 145%. Average percentage increase in emissions of other sectors, however, remained less than 8%.



MAIN CULPRITS: GHG emissions from the energy sector in 2015 increased by 117% whereas upsurge in the agricultural sector was as high as 145%. PHOTO: THE

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) announced to more than \$1.1 billion. Spending so much money and time, will it work for mankind? Alina Smanat, a professor in marine biology at the University of North Carolina Wilmington said "people need to change their entire lifestyles, be vegetarian,

primary concern, the Earth is going to die," she added.

Keeping these points in mind, are we waiting for the day when we see less land, less food, less fresh water and increased competition for these resources among a growing population. Implementing the REDD+ mechanism is a great step but it may not be enough. There is an urgent need to decrease carbon emissions from the agriculture and energy sectors.

The government should also divert its attention towards the energy and agriculture sectors to actually bring a significant reduction in carbon emissions. Local governments should impose fines on farmers burning their crop residue. Provincial governments can introduce schemes for provision of happy seeder for cutting crop residue at cheap prices to discourage farmers from burning crop residue. Energy sector should go for alternative energy sources like hydropower, solar and wind energy.

Hydropower is the most suitable for Pakistan since it is much more climate friendly and multi-dimensional in use, being useful for power generation and irrigation.

THE WRITER IS A RESEARCHER AT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE

Protecting Forest will Protect Pakistan

by **JUNAID ZAHID**

ISLAMABAD, October 17: Addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation has been at the heart of REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) discussions and UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) negotiations since many years. Decision in the Conference of Parties (COP) in Bali already encouraged Parties "to explore a range of actions, identify options and undertake efforts, including demonstration activities and to address the drivers of deforestation".

The dynamics and causes of deforestation and forest degradation are multi-faceted, complex and vary from place to place. Direct drivers are associated with a complex set of underlying drivers that need to be tackled if efforts to address the direct drivers are to be successful over the long-term. Along with human-induced drivers, natural drivers; abiotic and biotic of land degradation and land use change have to be taken into account. Natural drivers, such as droughts, predis-

pose forests to degradation (e.g. by pests, disease or wildfires), which sometimes leads eventually to land-use change. The distinction between direct and underlying causes and between human- and naturally-induced change is often not as clear as it might appear. In reality, there are long, complex chains of causation that can bring about deforestation or the degradation of forests.

Overexploitation and unsustainable forest management practices are the main human-induced causes of forest degradation. Measures and strategies to address drivers should seek to harmonize different development objectives taking into account the need for increased food production and improved livelihoods as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation and enhanced environmental conservation. A cross-sectoral "landscape approach", encompassing all land uses would contribute to halting both deforestation and forest degradation while meeting future demands for food and nutrition.

Now if we assess the land use and land-use change drivers in Pakistan. In 2012, the Pakistan Forest Institute (PFI) published

the land cover Atlas of Pakistan with the objective of assessing the existing forest types and other land cover of the country. Unfortunately, the study was not able to be utilized for the drivers of deforestation report because it overstates the total area of Pakistan reporting 88.430 million hectares (ha), when the official land area reported by UN and national statistics shows total land area of 79.6 million ha. The significant overstatement of land area in the publication means that the results reported were not able to be cited with credibility. Pakistan's Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) does present current land use and change trends in Pakistan. The R-PP contains valuable and reliable information on the trend over the last few decades in which large scale transfers of Government forestlands for non-forestry and commercial purposes have taken place. These forest lands have been transferred permanently or on lease to various departments including defense, education, housing, agriculture, roads, building, ports and tourism departments.-PR

What we need to implement REDD+ in Pakistan

Sadaf Liaquat ▣ TFT Issue: 29 Dec 2017

Sadaf Liaquat looks at the systems that are needed



More than 40 countries around the globe, including Pakistan are committed to REDD+ through their own set of national policies and approaches with an ultimate aim to achieve the reduction of carbon emissions at a larger scale through the reversal of high rates of deforestation and degradation and as an incentive to earn money.

The leverage to customize REDD+ policies aspires to ensure the ownership and sovereignty of the implementing countries by keeping in view their national circumstances. However, this sovereignty is not absolute; member countries at the national level are bound to establish a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, Safeguard Information System (SIS) and national Reference Emission Level (REL) as a pre-requisite for REDD+ implementation. Establishing these systems at a later stage of the programme will act as an entry pass to access international compliance markets for getting incentives in dollars.

Apart from establishing a new set of systems (SIS, MRV, REL) for REDD+ implementation there are number of prerequisites that should also be taken into account by the state. These include a clear land tenure system, socio-economic equity and benefit-sharing mechanisms, leakages and displacements beyond and post-project, well-being and violation of the rights of indigenous/forest communities etc. Let's take a quick glance at these pre-requisites:

Forest communities have long-standing relationships with forested land. This relationship has also earned them customary rights that are legally recognized by many countries. Moreover, there is a global consensus that the benefits of REDD+ increased manifold for communities with clear land ownership/tenure systems, recognized enriching practices and identities, right to give free, prior and informed consent and access to participate in decisions related to policy making. Land tenure is basically the set of institutions and policies that determine how the land and its resources are accessed locally, who can hold and use these resources, and for how long and under what conditions they may be used.

In a nutshell, the local governance structure with decentralized authority, clear land tenure laws and systems, and legal skeleton to protect the local rights with the seasoning of reduced corruption is the key factors to achieve success for REDD+ implementation in Pakistan

In this backdrop, Pakistan while implementing REDD+ should also recognize legitimate rights of the local people over the resources, ensure better communication and relations between the community and the government and improve community managerial capacities. Also, equity should also be recognized as a key element when designing and implementing a benefit-sharing mechanism for REDD+ in Pakistan.

Similarly, in Pakistan, socioeconomically poor individuals are vastly dependent on forests, and therefore they are anticipated to be affected by any preventive interventions that aim to avoid deforestation and forest degradation. This is linked with a reduction in forest-related incomes. Under such a scenario, if communities are not provided alternative income sources this will lead towards the leakages or displacements or even eruption of community-level conflict. Hence, REDD+ projects must also concentrate on the economic needs of the local communities to spurn an undesirable impact on the community.



Just like other countries, in Pakistan involvement of money may lead to violation of law. In case of REDD+ there is an anticipated threat that REDD+ benefits might be captured by the local elites, potential loss of access to forest land (due to land grabbing), and absence of a system that takes the poor forest dependent communities on board regarding the decision-making process may occur. Global forums (like COP, UNREDD, and UNDRIP) on the other hand endorse the right of indigenous people to participate in the decision-making process pertaining to their territories (as despite being rights holders, often lack political power and voice).

By the same token, success stories from around the globe indicate that the

By the same token, success stories from around the globe indicate that the accomplishment and sustainability of REDD+ efforts is directly linked to the experience and conventional knowledge of the local people, local ownership and local support. Furthermore, for forest and biodiversity conservation it is proved that community-based conservation and management of forests are more sustainable. Hence, as a pre-requisite the government should ensure that safeguard goals should be finalized through a rigorous process of consultations with the stakeholders. This process if conducted adequately may create room for the revision of existing forest laws and regulations.

REDD+ activities are mostly undertaken at a specific geographical location or at a project scale that could cause emissions outside the project area (leakages). This might not be able to deal with the wider forces causing deforestation and forest degradation beyond the project area and time. In order to prevent the likely future deforestation and degradation pressures, it is important to understand the existing behaviors of the site-specific local actors contributing towards deforestation and forest degradation. Likewise, the support of local government for REDD+, the local demographic conditions, the biophysical conditions within the local forests are also considered important for efficient REDD+ demonstration.

In a nutshell, the local governance structure with decentralized authority, clear land tenure laws and systems, and legal skeleton to protect the local rights with the seasoning of reduced corruption is the key factors to achieve success for REDD+ implementation in Pakistan. It's a pity that Pakistan despite of having excellent policies and laws, faces implementation challenges throughout its history. However, in case of REDD+ one should be mindful of the fact that effective systems (MRV, SIS and REL) in place are the key to result-based payments. If Pakistan will be successful in meeting these pre-requisites and implementation phase, then definitely like Ecuador and Brazil, we will qualify for reaping the fruit in the near future otherwise all efforts can go in vain.

Unfortunately, in Pakistan the concept of REDD+ is propagated as a source of earning dollars which in future may cause sustainability issues with the completion of project tenure. Hence, there is a dire need to re-launch the concept of REDD+ as the step towards responsible forest conservation, sustainability and a precious gift for the generations to come.

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Annexure XII: A Strategic Communications Plan for mass awareness developed to engage all the relevant stakeholders

Team: National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change

During: 2018 onwards with periodical review

Context

The incidence of extreme weather events such as heatwaves and changing weather patterns manifest the impact of climate change largely caused by greenhouse gas emissions. The world is struggling to reduce emissions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), a platform that provides parties to the UN Convention to address the issue through globally available and agreed mechanism. One such mechanism is REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and the role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries).

REDD+ was adopted by United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the 16th Conference of Parties (CoP16) in Cancun, Mexico in 2010 as part of The Cancun Agreements. Decision 1/CP.16 of Cancun Agreement, called for *Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries*, known as REDD+.

The Cancun decision recognizes different national circumstances and capabilities and says that the REDD+ activities “should be implemented in phases, beginning with the development of national strategies or action plans, policies and measures, and capacity-building, followed by the implementation of national policies and measures and national strategies or action plans that could involve further capacity-building, technology development and transfer and results-based demonstration activities, and evolving into results-based actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified”.

Realizing the need for REDD+, Pakistan began its Readiness Phase in 2009 which continued till 2017. As part of the REDD+ Readiness process, a National Steering Committee was established to ensure multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation for the planning and implementation of REDD+ activities. The Provinces and Territories also established Provincial REDD+ Management Committees (PRMCs) and appointed REDD+ Provincial Focal Points.

The readiness preparation process included actions to ensure organization and consultation about REDD+ consolidation in the country, preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy, development of the national forest reference emission level and the design of the national forest monitoring and information on safeguards systems. These components had several mechanisms for consultation with pertinent stakeholders in order to ensure that their opinions and needs are fully incorporated in the design of the products.

The development of the National REDD+ Strategy considered the characteristics and needs established by the UNFCCC and incorporated the

best practices, technical standards and guidance available at international level to consider and incorporate the current institutional and legal framework as well new information and decisions made during consultation and preparation process.

During the preparation of National REDD+ Strategy, a comprehensive consultation process was designed which included communities, government departments at the federal and provincial level, civil society organizations, academia, forest owners, mining, agriculture sector and market players among others.

The National REDD+ Strategy needs to be popularized among stakeholders at all levels through a communications and engagement process. This communication and engagement strategy in line with the National REDD+ Strategy draws some strategic options to make the stakeholders aware of the REDD+ programme in Pakistan and our communities can benefit from it in the near future.

Objectives

- To apprise forestry sector stakeholders/communities of the national forest definition, national interpretation of safeguards, REDD+ activities and strategy options, characteristics of the safeguards information system and the national forest monitoring system, among others.
- Ensure awareness of stakeholders about the role of forest in sustainable development, climate change and REDD+
- To engage media for the informed choices of the communities for growing more trees instead of cutting them unsustainably.
- To push for 'citizen centric' forest management system preparing communities to earn from REDD+ mechanism by protecting and planting more trees
- To push governments, private sector and citizens to promote community and urban forestry to increase forest cover in Pakistan
- To engage with the country's leadership to get a strong political will for growth of forestry as part of preparedness against climate change impacts

Key Policy Messages (to be raised while engaging communities, media and other stakeholders)

The following key messages are important to be spread while engaging with various stakeholders. These messages reflect the very essence of promoting REDD+ mechanism and benefits to promote afforestation and reforestations to improve the state of deforestation and forest degradation in the country.

Messages on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

- Different ecosystems and forest types have different drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, however some of them are similar across provinces and territories, ecosystems and forest types. Following are both direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and degradation as mentioned in the Draft Final Strategy.

Direct Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation

Drivers of Deforestation	Drivers of Degradation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unsustainable fuel wood extraction. ▪ Unsustainable timber extraction. ▪ Free and uncontrolled livestock grazing ▪ Infrastructure development (roads, dams, transmission lines,) ▪ Urban and rural expansion / habitation ▪ Agriculture expansion for subsistence ▪ Commercial agriculture expansion (Fish ponds, cash crops, and subsistence crops) ▪ Encroachment of by communities and other government agencies. Mainly for agriculture, lower degree for infrastructure, housing ▪ Mining ▪ Forest fires (natural and anthropogenic) ▪ Extreme weather events (landslides, floods, snowfall) ▪ Oceanic intrusion ▪ Forest clearing for security in conflict prone borders/areas (FATA, AJK) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unsustainable fuel wood Extraction ▪ Unsustainable timber Extraction ▪ Agriculture expansion for Subsistence ▪ Livestock grazing, Over-grazing and browsing ▪ Changes in water availability, mainly scarcity by water diversions upstream, drought, climate change). (important in mangrove and riverine) ▪ Salinity and water logging ▪ Drought- changes in rainfall and climate patterns ▪ Infrastructure (roads, power lines) ▪ Mining

Indirect drivers are as below

- Weak governance and law enforcement in forest management.
- Weak Judicial system, having large number of pending legal cases and with legal cases taking long time to resolve and is an incentive to people to deforest or degrade the forest.
- Low penalties are not in accordance with current situation and are unable to deter illicit cutting.
- Weak monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.
- Forest Management plans not enforced or are obsolete in terms of their design.
- Lack of coordination among sectors and departments. Perverse incentives in other sectors leading to deforestation or degradation. There is a general disharmony among the direction and implementation of sectorial policies.
- Low preference for investing in ecosystems: Poor understanding of the importance of ecosystems for development of economic activities, causing each sector acting with narrow approach, and low financial support for conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems.

- Lack of land use plans and demarcation.
- Population increase: Increased demand of timber for construction, housing, furniture, flooring, firewood etc. This is coupled with the social and economic dimensions of the population including poverty, unemployment, food security and lack of awareness regarding importance of forests.
- Unclear and complex tenure/ forest user rights (including carbon rights) and having weak management of these rights by Government.
- Reduced use of forest resources imposed by ban on harvest
- Dependence on forest for livelihood
- Lack of livelihood diversity.
- Misuse of lease policy (e.g. in Sindh)
- Infrastructure development (roads, dams, transmission lines etc) with little consideration for forests and ecosystems
- Less trained-unskilled officials of forest department
- Security related factors putting pressure on forests in AJK and FATA.
- Refugees and IDPs adding pressure for fuel wood and timber in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA

Messages on other areas of interest to stakeholders

- Care for forest dependent livelihoods
- Recognize ecosystem services
- Ensure equitable distribution of benefits
- Improve forest and land governance
- Guarantee transparency in and accountability of forest management
- Abide by national and international obligations, and local culture & values.
- Ensure inclusiveness and gender sensitivity
- Foster partnerships and coordination among stakeholders
- Harmonize forest management practices across the country
- Forests in Pakistan provide ecosystem services and livelihood support to stakeholders
- Forests Contribute significantly to reduce country emissions & enhanced carbon stock to mitigate climate change through avoided deforestation and forest degradation.
- Provide sustainable environmental services from forest ecosystems.

- Make available alternatives for sustainable livelihoods to people dependent on forest.
- Provide the required institutional, legal, economic and governance conditions to ensure the sustainable management of forest resources and ecosystems.
- Ensure awareness of stakeholders about the role of forest in sustainable development, climate change and REDD+.
- Restoration of degraded forest areas, recovery of recently lost forest cover, and creating new forested areas needed to improve the country's forest's capacity to capture and store carbon.
- The goal of reforestation to recover the lost forests and afforestation on more land could be achieved by incentivizing communities.
- Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) of forests is a proven mechanism through which it is possible to obtain specific products and services (including non-timber products) from the forests, while ensuring their ecological integrity and sustainability.
- Currently unsustainable use of forest for timber, fuel wood and other products, is eroding the ecosystems and even eradicating forests. Sustainable Forest Management entails a planning phase to develop a management plan, which states the amount of timber (or other products) that can be harvested without damaging the ecosystem; a treatment period in which silvicultural treatments are applied to the stands to maximize productivity; a harvesting phase with practices that minimize the impact on the environment; and finally, a phase of inducing or providing the means to ensure restoration of the ecosystem.
- The Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Scheme is aimed to compensate forest owners or users to ensure certain level of health in specific ecosystems in order to maintain or improve environmental services that the forest provides. The basic idea of a PES scheme is that forest owners or direct users can ensure the provision of an environmental service for the enjoyment and use of those who can compensate for it.
- The Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme would create a positive incentive to keep or improve forested areas (quality or extension) and to avoid other activities that destroy or degrade the forest. The PES scheme should also promote alternative sustainable activities to provide additional income to forest owners or users.
- To implement a PES scheme, there is a need to clearly define the environmental service to consider, the persons, groups or institutions that can ensure the provision of the service, and the beneficiaries of the service, and establish a relationship between them in order to set a level (price) and type of compensation (cash, non-cash).

- There is a need for an alternate energy source to reduce the need for firewood and which will help check unsustainable firewood extraction identified as a major driver of deforestation and/or forest degradation.
- The alternate energy sources are intended to develop off-grid or small grid systems by generating electricity by micro hydel, photovoltaic, biogas, solar or other available technologies. Using electricity from sustainable sources for heating, cooking and lighting would reduce the pressure on forest by eliminating or reducing extraction for fuel wood.
- The current practice of free grazing has several impacts on the environment, including deforestation and degradation of forests and lands. There could be negative effects on soil fertility, erosion, and pollution. Uncontrolled livestock grazing often results in low productivity, partially due to lack of management practices that ensure ecosystem integrity. Livestock grazing when managed sustainably can provide economic and environmental benefits.
- There is a need to promote agroforestry which is productive practices that combine trees (or other woody perennials) with agricultural crops in the same land. It is a proven system to increase benefits from the land, as they can provide equal or higher yields than traditional practices with the added environmental and economic benefits from the forests. These include carbon capture and storage in the areas where it is implemented and reduce pressure on other forested areas.
- Agroforestry systems can be an important alternative for smallholder farmers as they can improve agricultural yields and provide additional income from other forest products. Agroforestry particularly proves beneficial in agricultural lands adjoining forest lands, by producing benefits to compensate for those from the forests and reducing pressures on forest ecosystem.
- There is a need to capitalize on Pakistan's ecotourism potential by clearly identifying attractive features to advertise (specific hotspot, species, landscapes, ecosystems, cultural attraction), potential tourist locations, social and economic characteristics, time and budget available, interests, services to be provided and logistics arrangements (transportation, equipment, accommodation, meals), capacity building needs for service providers and guides, and marketing and outreach strategy.

Communications/Engagement with forestry sector stakeholders

There is a general lack of awareness and knowledge on REDD+ among different levels of officials in forest department, local communities and other stakeholders. It is important to build capacities of all stakeholders in terms of improving their knowledge, ability of taking informed decisions, participating in implementation, monitoring progress and achieve results.

The federal and provincial governments, private sector, civil society, forest owners and forest communities and the rest of the stakeholders need to be engaged to achieve the mitigation and adaptation goals through various actions. First and the foremost area of priority should be their meaningful

engagement in understand the REDD+ mechanism and their roles in forestation, reforestation and afforestation.

This communication and engagement strategy gives suggests tools and ways to engage and communicate with all stakeholders to get their buy in in terms of encouraging them to take actions on their part to understand and benefit from the REDD+ mechanism.

The Stakeholders for REDD+ Awareness

The target audience/stakeholders from grassroots to technocrats' levels to develop critical mass on REDD+ awareness and outreach will be taken on board. The policy messages described above well suit to diverse audience/stakeholders. From among the key policy messages, different sets may be tailors according to the needs and requirements of various stakeholders from the following list of power players.

- Federal government departments
- Provincial government
- Provincial Planning & Development Departments
- National Steering Committee- a multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation for the planning and implementation of REDD+ activities
- Provincial REDD+ Management Committees (PRMCs)
- Provincial REDD+ Focal Points
- Civil society organizations
- Academia and Universities
- Forest owners
- Forest communities
- Mining Sector
- Agriculture sector
- Market players, timber dealers, etc.
- Private Sector
- Parliamentarians, including women parliamentarians
- Political Parties' Leadership
- Media
- Standing Committees on Climate Change in National Assembly, Senate and Provincial Assemblies
- Religious and faith leaders

HOW TO ENGAGE ALL RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS?

There are diverse clusters/networks of stakeholders which are either part of the forest communities or the management and research side of the forest sector. There are some advocacy groups who promote the cause of forestation as friends of environment. They are playing their role but they need to bring together for a larger awareness campaign. Most of the stakeholders already engaged under a time bound awareness and outreach programme, do not know much about the REDD+ programme. There is a need to build a long-time awareness programme to engage all the stakeholders. If clubbed, the stakeholders form five broader categories, clusters and networks: 1) governments-federal and provincial, 2) Academia and University, 3) media and civil society, 4) private sector and 5) forest owners and forest communities.

Federal and Provincial governments:

The federal and provincial governments are key stakeholders of the REDD+ awareness and outreach. A sizeable number of the officials of the ministries of climate change at the federal level and the departments of forestry, mining, agriculture and other relevant officials lack capacity on technical know-how on REDD+ mechanism. Many senior levels officials who are part of the National Steering Committee and Working groups and provincial level similar institutional arrangement have been connected to the National REDD+ Strategy development process and key decision on REDD+ framework including definition of forests and drivers of deforestation and forest degradations. But still more officials need to be engaged in a capacity development programme on REDD+ mechanism. Once they are trained they may mainstream the REDD+ and related policy asks into their planning and they may take it down to the community level.

Academia and Universities:

Though a few universities and academia are involved in forestry related research, still there is a need that the subject covering REDD+ mechanism needs to be made part of the research and curriculum so that the students and would-be forest experts may benefit from the knowledge developed by academia in Pakistan's context. The departments at various universities can offer course. The National REDD+ Office through the ministry of Climate Change can initiate a structured engagement process with the universities and academia by signing Memorandum of Understanding on promoting knowledge on REDD+. They may develop semester level courses within the environment disciplines or initiative a new diploma or degree level programmes on REDD+ mechanism. The independent think tanks and researchers can also be engaged by encouraging them to undertake research on socio-economic aspects of the REDD+ mechanism.

Media and Civil Society:

Media and civil society as social watchdog can be helpful in launching and popularizing the promotion of forestation, reforestation and afforestation in the country. Civil society groups being the protectors of environment and forests have been vocal on raising issues around unsustainable logging. Similarly, media has been highlighting hazardous impacts of climate change caused by carbon emission and its linkage to forests. To reach and communicate with these two vibrant groups, the National REDD+ office and provincial REDD+ focal points need to alliance building with media and civil society to promote REDD+ awareness. The Policy messages drafted above can be shared with media and civil society so that they use these messages in their news stories and opinion pieces and campaigns. The lists of media and civil society activists provided in the annexures of the final report can be used for outreach purposes. Moreover, social media platforms developed under the REDD+ awareness and outreach programme will be used to contact to the social media groups.

Private Sector:

Private sector in terms of promoting of forestation and stopping unsustainable logging can play a key role. While the timber mafia and wood dealers in the private sector are somehow promote logging for industrial and commercial use of wood, private sector industry can also play its positive role by supporting community forestry through using Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding. The private sector companies that use wood or even if they do not consume forests, they can promote communities to grow trees and opt for agroforestry by providing them training, trees and stipend to look after the forests. The National REDD+ Office and provincial focal points will work with the private sector companies operating in their respective areas. These companies can be engaged through consultative meetings or other activities to be undertaken in future by the National REDD+ Office to convince them to divert some of their CSR funds for forestation as a national cause.

Forest communities (owners and users):

Forest communities- owners and users both need awareness about REDD+ mechanism and especially they would like to know how they can benefit from result-based payments. The forest communities would like to know how REDD+ be useful in their sustainable income. At the movement, they lack trust on the REDD+ mechanism amid fears of the results of some previously taken initiatives. The National REDD+ Office and provincial focal points can engage with these communities through community meetings and training on REDD+. The REDD+ process document needs to be translated into local languages. The local religious and faith leaders need to be trained on the subject so that they promote the REDD+ messages in their sermons to highlight the importance of planting more trees and getting benefit by doing so.

Using media as a tool for communication:

- Media will be taken on board as an integral part of the communication campaign. The policy messages (as above) will be shared with a sensitized media group. Moreover, senior media persons and anchors will be sensitized on forestry issues and how REDD+ mechanism is important for Pakistan and forest dependent communities and owners of forests.

- The journalists will be encouraged to write Op-Eds in leading newspapers highlighting the need for growing more forests.
- Social media tools will be used in the form of Tweets, WhatsApp and other digital platforms. Info-graphics will also be used for better understanding of the users.
- The forestry experts will be introduced to electronic media outlets so that they can participate in TV talk shows to give their input on sustainable development issues, focusing on climate change and how forests can help minimize the impacts of climate change and the benefits from REDD+ mechanism.
- The Video Documentaries prepared on REDD+ will be shared with media with a request to broadcast them to make the stakeholders aware on REDD+. This will be used to influence the political leadership to take note of the lacunas and proposed solutions/ recommendations to promote forestation in the country.

Materials to be produced:

Policy:

- Key Policy Asks/Lines (As above)
- Policy Briefs from the studies conducted by awardees under the National REDD+ Office

Media:

- Press releases
- Campaign slogans/messages
- Opinion pieces (Op-Ed)
- Documentary films
- Training Module

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR THIS COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

An implementation framework is being proposed for this communication plan initially for a period of two years. An assessment of the plan shall be made after two years to propose appropriate revisions. The salient features of the implementation framework are provided as under:

1. MEDIA RELATED ACTIVITIES TO Engage stakeholders

Media Products/ACTIVITY	Indicator	TIMELINE	Responsibility (who will implement)
Preparation of Key policy messages on REDD+ and	Document	Key policy messages on	Ministry of Climate Change and

Drivers of Deforestation and forest Degradations		REDD+ at national level prepared. Provincial level messages shall be a continuous process Continuous	provincial REDD+ Cell
Media Talk Shows- 8 show (4 each broadcast at Radio and Television)	DVDs/Links	Every quarter	Ministry of Climate Change (Deputy Director Media) in collaboration with National and Provincial Press and Information Departments
Social Media communications through infographics using social media pages and groups on REDD+ and Friends of Forests	Pages/Links	Continuous process	National REDD+ Office (Research Associate/ Intern)
Writing of op-eds on REDD+ Implementation. 12 Op-Ed in English, Urdu and Sindhi (other languages can also be considered if newspapers appear in these languages).	Hard Copies and Links	March 2019- June 2020	Ministry of Climate Change (Deputy Director Media) through media firms selected for the ministry.

2. OTHER ACTIVITIES to engage stakeholders

Other Activities	Format	TIMELINE	Responsibility (Who will implement)
Forest community awareness meetings and training of community on REDD+ in Pakistan 30 community meetings (One day with 30-50 community members) 12 community trainings (Two days with 25-35	Meetings and Training	January 2019 to March 2020	National REDD+ Office and Provincial REDD+ Focal Points

community leaders)			
Capacity building of REDD+ and forestry sector staff at National and provincial offices of the REDD+. 2 Days training of 120 officials at federal and provincial levels	Sessions/ Training	January 2019- January 2020	National REDD+ Office and Provincial REDD+ Focal Points
Invite research proposals from academia and research institutions to gather information on local communities, Forest owners, CSOs and social institutions involved in REDD+ implementation.	Research proposals and paper(s) published	January 2019- June 2020	National REDD+ office
Sermons by religious and faith leaders at community level to highlight the significance of forests. Faith leaders from across Pakistan will be oriented in a day-long meeting in 6 capitals (four provinces+ AJK+GB).	Sermons at Mosques, Churches and other places of worship	January 2019- December 2020	National REDD+ Office in collaboration with Provincial REDD+ Focal Points
Civil society's awareness activities on forestry 18 Events in 6 capitals involving civil society organizations.	Awareness seminars, walks, mobilization on conservation and management of forests.	January 2019- June 2020	National REDD+ Office in collaboration with Provincial REDD+ Focal Points
Guide Private Sector companies to promote community forestry through using Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding (lodging) Rs 250,000/- to conduct 3 orientations	Orientation session report	January-July 2019	National REDD+ Office in collaboration with Provincial REDD+ Focal Points.

sessions.			
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HUMAN RESOURCES

Human Resources will be provided within the existing framework of the provinces and at the federal level (as explained above in the Implementation Framework).

FEEDBACK MECHANISM

There will be a pre and post assessment feedback system. At the beginning of each activity, an assessment form will be distributed among the participation of any activity to know of their existing knowledge on forests and at the end of training, orientations and awareness activities, a post activity assessment form will be given to the beneficiaries and participants so that they give their feedback on how their knowledge on forestry was improved and what they need more to know.

WHAT RISKS DO WE NEED TO BE AWARE OF? SWOT analysis

Strengths

- Vibrant media and welcoming communities to know of REDD+- expanded space
- Availability of resources- Human, financial, material
- Provision of Public Private Mix (PPM)
- Conducive environment /political will availability of National REDD+ Strategy

Weaknesses

- Politically influenced media- much media space is consumed by political coverage
- REDD+ and forestry issues have comparatively less priority as compared to other priorities of governments, private sector, academia and political parties
- Lack of media mapping and analysis of media spaces- less coverage on climate change in general and forestry sector in particular
- Lack of structured and media friendly communications material, case stories on REDD+ and forestry sector in Pakistan

Opportunities

- Expanding media space- electronic, print and digital media to raise REDD+ awareness and outreach
- Benefits of Information Communication Technology (ICT)
- Climate change and awareness on forestry is emerging as citizens' agenda

Threats

- Lack of knowledge and skills of communities and other stakeholders on REDD+
- Centralized Approaches despite the 18th Amendment- provinces still see towards centre
- Lack of training facilities at community level on REDD+
- Too much commercialized media space

SPOKESPERSON: National REDD+ Coordinator, National REDD+ Office and other focal persons at provincial levels

Sign off: Inspector General Forests (IGF), the Ministry of Climate Change

Annexure XIII: REDD+ Framework in Pakistan and Selected Countries (A Policy Brief)

1. Introduction

This paper is an attempt to briefly document the history and objectives of REDD+ initiative and tries to answer the question that what progress has been made so far in Pakistan. Moreover, it also contains brief account of activities and initiatives in some selected countries which are leading in terms of progress viz. implementation of REDD+ strategy.

Climate change is being manifested in the form of extreme weather events all across Pakistan affecting every aspect of our lives. This has made tackling the source of climate change i.e. GHG emissions all the more significant. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change offers one such mechanism called Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) for reducing the GHG emissions.

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+) is mechanism adopted by United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the 16th Conference of Parties (2010), as part of The Cancun Agreements. Decision 1/CP.16 of Cancun Agreement, called for *Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to REDD+*.

The same decision recognizes different national circumstances and capabilities and thus decides that the REDD+ activities “should be implemented in phases, beginning with the development of national strategies or action plans, policies and measures, and capacity-building, followed by the implementation of national policies and measures and national strategies or action plans that could involve further capacity-building, technology development and transfer and results-based demonstration activities, and evolving into results-based actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified”. In this regard, the preparation for REDD+ (first phase) should include:

1. A national strategy or action plan;
2. A national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level;
3. A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system;
4. A system for providing information on how the safeguards are being addressed and respected.

2. REDD+ Frameworks in other countries

REDD+ mechanism has had widespread receptivity all across the world. Currently 64 developing countries are getting support under the programme. Here progress of Congo, Tanzania and Nepal is being discussed. The REDD programme has operationally closed in Congo and Tanzania in 2015 owing to the completion of phases required before it is mainly anchored by their own institutions. Nepal as an Asian country has to be discussed for developing synergies to implement REDD+ in Pakistan.

2.1. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development (MENCDD) initiated the REDD+ process in Congo in 2009. In November 2012, the Council of Ministers adopted the REDD+ National Strategy Framework, which aims to have stabilized forest cover over 63.5% of the national territory by 2030. It includes seven strategic pillars for implementation of REDD+ implementation in DRC, which are:

- i- Agriculture (reduce the impact of agriculture on forest)
- ii- Energy (sustainable production of fuelwood and energy production that substitutes forest biomass usage)
- iii- Forest (sustainable management, conservation and growth of forest carbon stocks)
- iv- Governance (efficient implementation and monitoring of REDD+ in close coordination with relevant stakeholders).
- v- Demography (control high population growth rate)
- vi- Land use planning (optimal allocation of land for infrastructure and means of communication)
- vii- Land tenure (land tenure harmonization)

The country has also developed an Investment Plan (2015-2020) and set up a REDD+ National Fund, a financial vehicle designed to drive the implementation of the REDD+ National Strategy Framework through which the required international funding is raised and financial allocations will be coordinated.

2.2. United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzania developed its National Strategy back in 2009 which covered following elements:

- i. Baseline Establishment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
- ii. Financial Mechanisms and Incentive
- iii. Stakeholders engagement and involvement of local communities
- iv. Coordination of REDD activities
- v. Market Access/negotiations
- vi. Governance for REDD+
- vii. Capacity Building (Training and Infrastructure)

Leading REDD+ coordinator in Tanzania is National Climate Change Steering Committee. It comprises of all the relevant ministries including the prime minister's office. Further down the hierarchy is National Climate Change Technical Committee with horizontal offices in the form of National REDD Trust Fund and National REDD Taskforce. These are assisted by Forestry and Beekeeping Division as the implementing agency for REDD+. National Forest Reserve office and District Forest Offices report to the Forestry and Beekeeping Division.

2.3. Nepal

Nepal started engaging with Forest Carbon Partnership Fund in 2008 and with UN REDD in 2009 as observer. Following the readiness phase, it came up with Implementation Framework in 2015.

The REDD+ architecture in Nepal has four tiers at central, regional, district and local level. At central level Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and its Departments are the major policy level actors for REDD+ implementation. It has a REDD Working Group (RWG) from within the National REDD+ Stakeholder Forum chaired by Forest Secretary. RWG is supported by REDD Implementation Centre (RIC) which has different sections like Admin and Finance Section, Remote Sensing and Land Information Section, Climate Change Management Section and Programme & Budget Section. RIC is also technically supported by REDD Technical Experts Committee. It further interacts with 12 ministries. Ministry also deals with bilateral/multilateral institutions and CSOs. At regional, district and local level, the Natural Resource Management offices are involved in the implementation of REDD+.

Following issues are addressed by the implementation framework:

- I. Forest tenure
- II. Carbon ownership rights
- III. Revenue and benefit sharing mechanisms
- IV. Governance
- V. Partnerships
- VI. Legal issues

3. REDD+ in Pakistan

Pakistan began its Readiness Phase in 2009. As part of the REDD+ Readiness process, a National Steering Committee was established to ensure multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation for the planning and implementation of REDD+ activities. The Provinces and Territories also established Provincial REDD+ Management Committees (PRMCs) and appointed Provincial Focal Points.

The readiness preparation process included actions to ensure organization and consultation about REDD+ consolidation in the country, preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy, development of the national forest reference emission level and the design of the national forest monitoring and Safeguards Information System. These components had several mechanisms for consultation with pertinent stakeholders in order to ensure that their opinions and needs are fully incorporated in the design of the products.

The development of the National REDD+ Strategy considered the characteristics and needs established by the UNFCCC and incorporated the best practices, technical standards and guidance available at international level to consider and incorporate the current institutional and legal framework as well new information and decisions made during consultation and preparation process.

During the preparation of this Strategy, a comprehensive consultation process was designed which included communities, government departments at the federal and provincial level, civil society organizations, academia, forest owners, mining, agriculture sector and market players among others. Apart from these stakeholders, consultation meetings were also held with the PRMCs in the provinces, as these are responsible for REDD+ affairs in their respective provinces, and also the Working Groups of the National Steering Committee. This process used several techniques to acquire information using focus group

discussions, key informant interviews, questionnaires and consultative workshops.

There have been also meetings and discussions around the way the country is addressing and respecting the Cancun safeguards, the Safeguards Information System, the National Forest Reference Emission Levels and the National Forest Monitoring System. Decisions and endorsement included a wide variety of topics including the national forest definition, national interpretation of safeguards, REDD+ activities and strategy options, characteristics of the safeguards information system and the national forest monitoring system, among others.

3.1. Current Institutional Structure for REDD+ Implementation

Currently REDD+ issues are coordinated in the MoCC under the Office of the Inspector General of Forests, who is also the national focal point for the UNFCCC on REDD+. The IGF office has in place a team organized in the National REDD+ Office, leading the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) project, financed by the FCPF. However, this is not a permanent structure. As part of the project, additional arrangements had been created, as a National Steering Committee, Technical Working Groups, and equivalent structures at the provincial levels.

During the Readiness Phase, drivers of deforestation were identified and a National Strategy for REDD+ implementation has been developed accordingly. In the Strategic framework a well-coordinated institutional framework has been proposed which gives leading role to National Steering Committee having secretariat in Ministry of Climate Change and executing role to provincial management units primarily governed by forest departments.

3.2. Strategy Options

Keeping in view the diversity and complexity of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the country, and that there is no *one size fits all* solution, a combination of strategy options has been proposed in order to effectively and sustainably achieve REDD+ objectives, including:

- Restoration, Reforestation and Afforestation
- Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)
- Payment for Ecosystem Services
- Efficient Alternative Energy Sources
- Silvo-Pastoral Sustainable Practices
- Agroforestry
- Sustainable Tourism and Eco-tourism

Way Forward

From the progress made so far viz. REDD+, it can be inferred that slowly but steadily Pakistan is moving towards a systematic approach of forest conservation and indirectly towards countering climate change.

Despite the government initiatives regarding REDD+, the question will remain in place until its effective implementation. REDD+ is a tool that is still to be tested. Its success lies in actualization of the strategic options and

implementation framework developed through a lengthy and inclusive consultative process.

**Annexure XIV: Mainstreaming REDD+ in National and Sub-National (Project Level) Forest Management System
(A Policy Brief)**

1. Introduction:

REDD+ in Pakistan is progressing in readiness and preparation phase and developing National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework. The next step forward is to mainstream REDD+ in the national and sub-national forest management system. This policy brief chalks out pathways to achieve this mainstreaming objective.

The Government of Pakistan (GoP) began its preparation for REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) in 2009. Pakistan became member of UN-REDD in 2011 to tap funds from its Targeted Support Program (TSP). Pakistan was selected as a REDD+ Country Participant under Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank in 2013, which allocated grant funding to enable Pakistan to move forward with preparations for readiness. In 2017, additional funding was allocated to consolidate the preparation process.

The hallmark of readiness process is that Pakistan has prepared the National REDD+ Strategy and Its Implementation Framework. It is one of the four elements of readiness. Other three include National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or Forest Reference Level; National Forest Monitoring System and Information System regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards. These three are part of the overall strategic framework having seven major strategy options.

For smooth implementation of that Strategy, mainstreaming of REDD+ framework is needed at the national level (Ministry of Climate Change) and sub-national levels (provincial/territorial Forest Departments). That mainstreaming has to be carried out by institutional and legal adjustments in the existing forest management system.

2. Learning from other countries' experiences in Mainstream REDD+ in overall Planning?

Other countries which have actively implemented the REDD+ strategy options have adopted various pathways to mainstream REDD+ in overall planning. They have a central policy making and coordinating forum which has a secretariat in a federal level ministry. For example, in Nepal, the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation is the lead agency having National REDD+ Authority; in Tanzania, it is National Climate Change Steering Committee that looks after the REDD+ issues; and in Congo, it is the Ministry of Environment,

Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development that deals with issues around REDD+.

The national level institutions provide overall policy support assisted by technical working groups or expert groups. At sub-national level, the relevant forest or natural resource management offices deal with the subject of REDD+. In addition to institutional measures, the requisite legal and financial steps have also been taken.

3. Pathways for Mainstreaming

The process of mainstreaming REDD+ requires institutional measures at national and sub-national with supportive legal or policy environment and sustainable financial resources.

3.1. Institutional Measures at National Level

A central platform is essential for planning, coordinating, supervising and communicating REDD+ Strategy and its implementation under the overall supervision of Office of Inspector General of Forests within Ministry of Climate Change.

National Steering Committee (NSC): Considering the complex nature of forest management and rising challenge of climate change, a multi-sectoral National Steering Committee should spearhead the REDD+ implementation through its policy support. NSC should incorporate high-level representatives from sectors and ministries such as Communication, Energy, Housing and Works, Food Security and Research, Law and Justice, and Water Resources, among others. Ideally, NSC should have representation from Climate Change Council and Climate Change Authority promulgated under the Climate Change Act, 2017.

Working Groups (NWG): NSC should have technical backing of thematic working groups that may aid it in decision making. They should have expertise in conducting evidence based socio-economic and scientific research because REDD+ can't succeed if society/community is not engaged for initiatives under strategy options.

Inspector General of Forest (IGF): To design and implement REDD+ national policy and strategy the office of IGF should serve as the national focal point. IGF works under Ministry of Climate Change. Thus, it is pragmatic to coordinate REDD+ activities at national level from the office of IGF.

National REDD+ Office: Under the Office of the IGF, the National REDD+ Office, can take forward the REDD+ agenda in Pakistan, for which, it is indispensable to ensure its permanence in the long run as an integrated institution. In this regard, it is important that it is a financially sustainable institution and it is desirable to integrate it as a permanent office inside the MoCC under the office of IGF. The National REDD+ Office⁴ should also be responsible for engaging with other sectors at the highest possible level.

⁴ The role of National REDD+ office will be taken over by Climate Change Authority established under Pakistan Climate Change Act. 2017.

National Participation Platform (NPP): It becomes practically difficult to include every relevant stakeholder in the decision-making body such as NSC. However, their inputs are very important. To solicit them, NPP should serve as a cohesive platform where relevant opinions are recorded and further communicated to NSC.

3.2. Institutional Measures at Sub-National Level (Intervention/Project Level)

Even though each province and territory should decide the exact composition and arrangement for the decision-making and implementation of REDD+, it is strongly recommended to use the following structure to mainstream REDD+ at the sub national project/intervention level:

Provincial REDD+ Management Committee: This committee is the highest decision-making platform for the province or territory, should be led by the Additional Chief Secretary -Development so the group has enough influence in other sectors and provincial departments to ensure fruitful discussion and coordination for action. The committee should include participation from different sectors such as livestock, fisheries, agriculture and education.

Provincial REDD+ Management Unit: This is the body responsible for the implementation and monitoring of REDD+ activities at the provincial, district and local levels. It should also serve as the main contact for operational coordination between the province and the federation (National REDD+ Office) and should draft provincial standards for REDD+ in conformity with the national standards, as well as developing the NFMS (with all its components) for the respective province in conformity with the national system. The Unit is also responsible to resolve grievances on flexible problem-solving approaches to dispute resolution through options such as fact finding, dialogue, facilitation or mediation, conducting rapid assessment of existing formal and informal feedback and grievance redress mechanisms

Provincial Participation Platform: As with the national participation platform, this should serve as a forum to incorporate concerns, opinions, aspirations and needs from all the relevant stakeholders, in order to facilitate discussion and feed the decision-making process. This forum should have representation from forest communities including women, civil society organizations and academia.

3.3. Expedient Implementation of Climate Change Act, 2017

The proposed strategic options themselves are not impeded by the existing legal and policy framework in the case of Government forests. In fact, the current legal framework facilitates the necessary actions required for the implementation of REDD+ in Pakistan in that, the Climate Change Act, 2017 was specifically passed with the purpose of meeting Pakistan's obligations under the international conventions relating to climate change, including the UNFCCC, and addressing the effects of climate change.

Climate Change Council and Climate Change Authority have to be formed under Pakistan Climate Change Act of 2017. These two bodies could play a critical role in the implementation of the REDD+ in Pakistan given their specific mandates. The Act promulgates that Climate Change Council has to comprise of Federal Ministers for climate change, finance, agriculture, food security, research, planning development and reforms, petroleum and natural resources, science and technology, water and power and foreign affair. From provinces

chief ministers have to be on board. The Council is responsible for monitoring implementation of international agreements related to climate change and mainstreaming of climate change concerns in into decision making at Federal and Provincial level.

The Climate Change Authority has to comprise of Chairperson, Member Adaptation, Member Mitigation, Member Climate Finance, Member Coordination and one member from each Province to be nominated by the respective Provincial Ministers-in-Charge. Chairperson and Members of Authority have to be scientists, academicians, professionals, serving or retired government servants, industrialists, agriculturists or other technocrats with at least fifteen years' experience in fields related to climate change.

Given the composition and role of Council and Authority, they can play an effective role in steering legislative or policy changes as and when required for smooth implementation for REDD+.

In addition to implementation of Climate Change Act, there should be strict implementation of other environment related laws especially Environmental Protection Acts of Pakistan and provinces or territories/region. Under those Acts, the parties commencing new projects are required to submit Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and/or an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) to the concerned environmental agency. The enforcement of environmental regulations under the Acts become difficult for the departments because of lack of resources and capacity for environmental inspectors.

3.4. Financing Arrangements

REDD+ primarily functions on results-based payment system and this is a critical challenge for Pakistan in mainstreaming it along forestry and climate change management architecture. This is because some actions have to be taken first to demonstrate the intended results. Financing those actions puts pressure on the already restricted resource base of Pakistan.

In order to meet this challenge not only new funding resources should be tapped but there should also be an attempt to rationalize the existing spending so that synergies are developed with the REDD+ objectives.

New funding resources can be tapped from bilateral/multilateral institutions like JICA, GIZ, USAID, Australian Aid, etc. Similarly, multilateral support is also available through World Bank, GEF, FAO, UNDP, ADB, and others.

Mobilization of domestic public and private resources can complement the foreign funding. Provinces have already started financing REDD+ activities and such actions can pave way for more funds from the provinces for diverse REDD+ actions. The share for the forestry sector in the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) and provincial Annual Development Plans (ADPs) may therefore be substantially increased. The government and semi-government organizations supporting research and development projects from endowment funds may also be urged to assign some amounts for REDD+ related activities. Quite a few national and provincial organizations are operating such funds.

REDD+ Office can also be strengthened and sustained through the establishment of a pooled fund to support core functions and pilot activities,

such as the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund. The function of the fund could later be diversified to serve as the entity to receive results-based payments.

4. Conclusion

It can be argued that success of REDD+ in Pakistan is only a matter of time. The implementation framework here has been developed keeping in view the developments in other countries. The other countries have faced challenges, especially with regard to benefit sharing mechanisms and land/forest tenure management. These challenges are equally relevant to Pakistan. Our implementation framework takes these challenges into account adequately. Actual implementation of the framework can ensure successful mainstreaming and achievement of REDD+ objectives, despite the challenges ahead.



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