



Presentation to the Participants Committee Geneva, 13 December 2013

Formal Presentation REDD+ Readiness Proposal

PAKISTAN



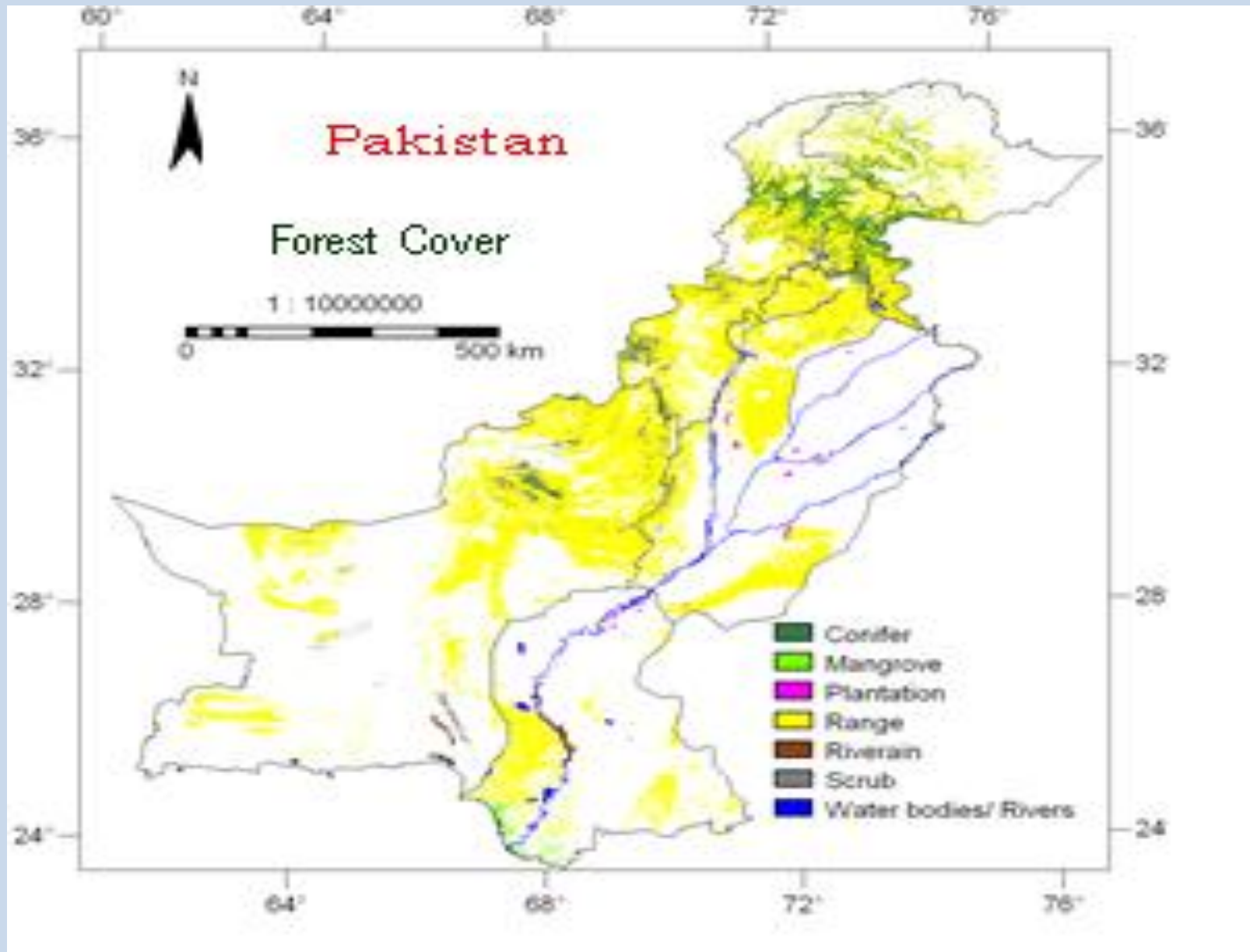


Format of Presentation

1. Status of Forests, Ownership and Rights
2. Extent of Deforestation & Forest Degradation
3. Key Drivers of Deforestation
4. REDD+ Process in Pakistan
5. Progress of REDD+ Readiness and Gaps to be filled
6. Component-wise Activities of R-PP with Annual Phasing and Budget
7. Political Commitments



Pakistan: Location & Key Features





Distribution & Types of Forests

Forest category	1992	2004	Annual Change
Natural Forest (m.ha)	3.587	3.440	(- 0.36%)
Farmland trees (m.ha)	0.466	0.781	(+ 7.5%)
Linear , Misc (m.ha)	0.171	0.171	0
Total (m.ha)	4.224	4.392	(+ 0.4%)
Total (% of land area)	4.8 %	5.01 %	





Some key species in REDD+ Forests



Land Use Patterns

Figure 1: Land use trend & distribution in Pakistan (Area in 000 ha)

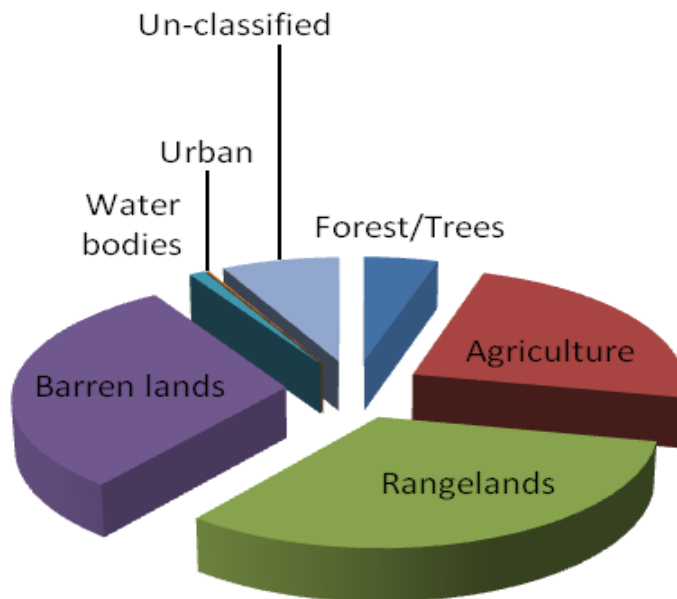
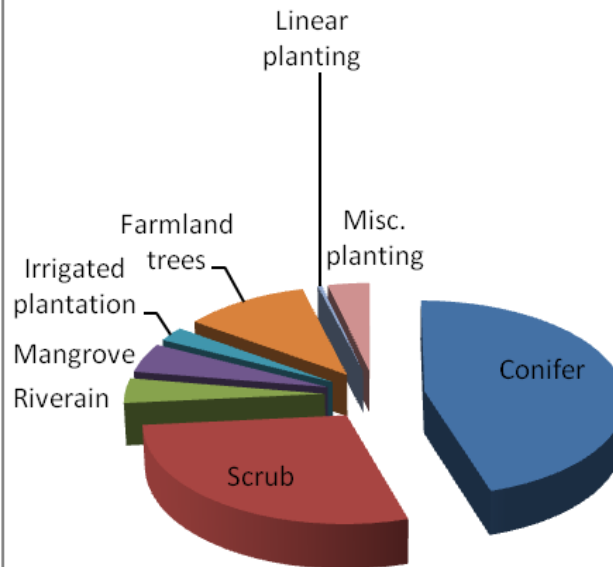


Figure 2: Land use under forest types (Area in 000 ha)





Forests by Vegetation Type

'000' hectares

Vegetation Type	Status of Vegetation Cover			Annual change rate % (Base year 1992)	
	1992	1997	2004	5Yr Rate	10Yr Rate
Conifer	1913	1479	1512	4.54(-)	2.09(-)
Scrub	1191	1652	1323	7.74(+)	1.11(+)
Riverain	173	144	150	3.35(-)	1.33(-)
Mangrove	207	159	158	4.64(-)	2.37(-)
Plantation	103	165	174	12.04(+)	6.89(+)
Total Forest	3587	3599	3317	0.06(+)	0.75(-)
Rangeland	28505	22645	23546	4.11(-)	1.74(-)
Total Types	32092	26244	26863	3.64(-)	1.63(-)



Change Detection (1992-2004)



Province / Territory	Forest Cover (m ha)			Change
	1992	1997	2004	
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1.49	1.52	1.49	0.00
Punjab	0.27	0.46	0.43	+5.93 %
Sindh	0.32	0.25	0.27	-1.56 %
Balochistan	0.57	0.71	0.60	+0.53 %
Gilgit Baltistan	0.66	0.31	0.32	-5.15 %
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	0.26	0.33	0.33	+2.69 %
Total	3.57	3.58	3.44	-0.36 %



Forest Ownership and Rights



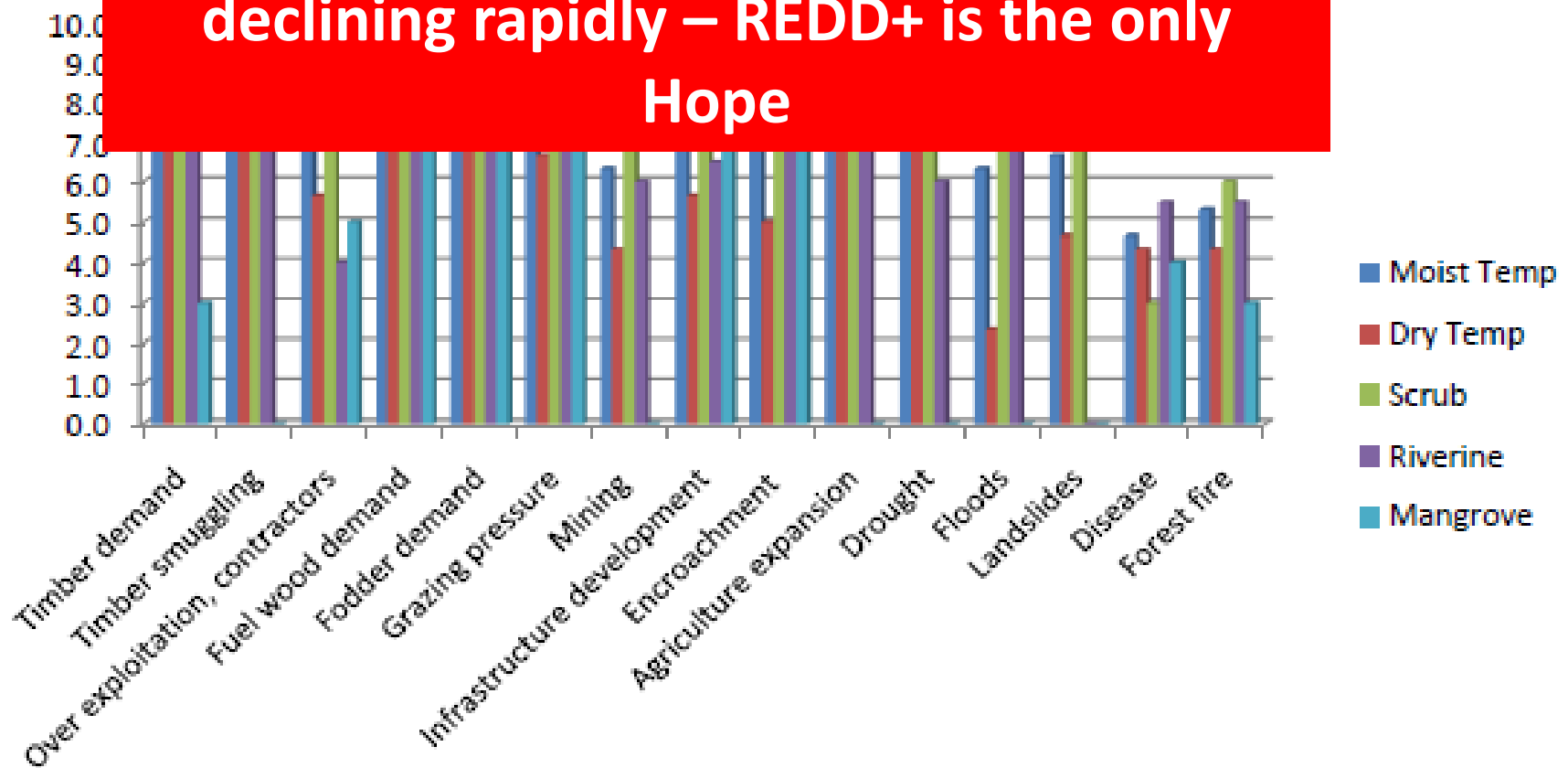
- State-owned forests:
 - Reserved Forests
 - Protected forests
- Community/ Private Forests



Drivers of Deforestation & Forest Degradation



Natural Forests of Gilgit-Baltistan are declining rapidly – REDD+ is the only Hope





REDD+ Readiness after Cancun Agreement



- ✓ REDD+ National Focal Point / REDD+ office
- ✓ Designation of Provincial REDD+ Focal Points
- ✓ Constitution of REDD+ National Steering Committee (3 meetings held)
- ✓ Membership of **UN-REDD Programme**
- ✓ Membership of **REDD+ Partnership**
- ✓ **National Climate Change Policy 2012 ***
- ✓ Candidature for **Forest Carbon Partnership Facility**
- ✓ Project Identification Form (PIF) for GEF-REDD+/SFM
- ✓ Extensive consultations with stakeholders
- ✓ Exposure tours of Provincial Focal Points (Nepal)*
- ✓ UN-REDD capacity building activities *
- ✓ Training & capacity building trainings, workshops on REDD+



R-PP Process



- ✓ Pakistan's participation in Forest-Carbon High Level meeting (Sydney, 23-25 July 2007) on the launch of WB-FCPF
- ✓ Call for EOI from FCPF-FMT (2011)
- ✓ Pakistan submitted EOI (through EAD) in early 2012
- ✓ R-PP preparation funds were not provided by FCPF
- ✓ Pakistan R-PP process financed by alternate domestic /FAO sources
- ✓ First version R-PP submitted on 31 July 2013
- ✓ Preliminary views of FMT received and incorporated (13 September 2013)
- ✓ First TAP recommendations received on 11 October 2013
- ✓ Tele-conference of Pakistan team with TAP and FMT on 25 October 2013
- ✓ Revised version submitted on 8 November 2013
- ✓ Informal second TAP review and re-submission 18 November 2013
- ✓ Several actions undertaken in the light of TAP review i.e. REDD+ in 11th Five Year Plan and National Vision 2025, Provincial governments allocated funds for REDD+ related projects, Negotiation with potential Delivery Partners, Revision of composition and TOR of NSC-REDD+



District and Provincial Consultation on REDD+ (2012-13) : Balochistan





District and Provincial Consultation on REDD+ (2012-13): Balochistan





District and Provincial Consultation on REDD+ (2012-13): Sindh





District and Provincial Consultation on REDD+ (2012-13): Sindh





National Consultation on R-PP (5 November 2013)





PRESS COVERAGE



THE EXPRESS TRIBUNE

WITH THE *International New York Times*

Reducing carbon emissions: Increasing forest cover may lead to monetary rewards

UN's REDD+ mechanism provides countries financial incentive to save forests, increase forest area.

By Our Correspondent

Published: November 15, 2013

ISLAMABAD: Forests in Balochistan, Murree and Gilgit-Baltistan (G-B) might benefit from an international mechanism that would financially reward countries for using forests to reduce global warming.

A national consultative meeting to discuss the mechanism — the United Nations Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+) — was held in Islamabad this week.

Secretaries from all the provinces, federal government officials and representatives of nongovernment environmental organisations such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and International Union for the Conservation of Nature attended the meeting.

Participants prioritised the Ziarat and Harboi Juniper forests, Chilgoza forests of Balochistan, Guzara forests in Murree and Kahuta and the community-owned forests of Darel-Tangir in G-B as potential sites for REDD+ pilot projects.



PRESS COVERAGE



THE EXPRESS TRIBUNE

WITH THE *International New York Times*

Planting trees

Pakistan must work on the environmental policymaking that has never quite had a place before in Pakistani politics.

By Editorial

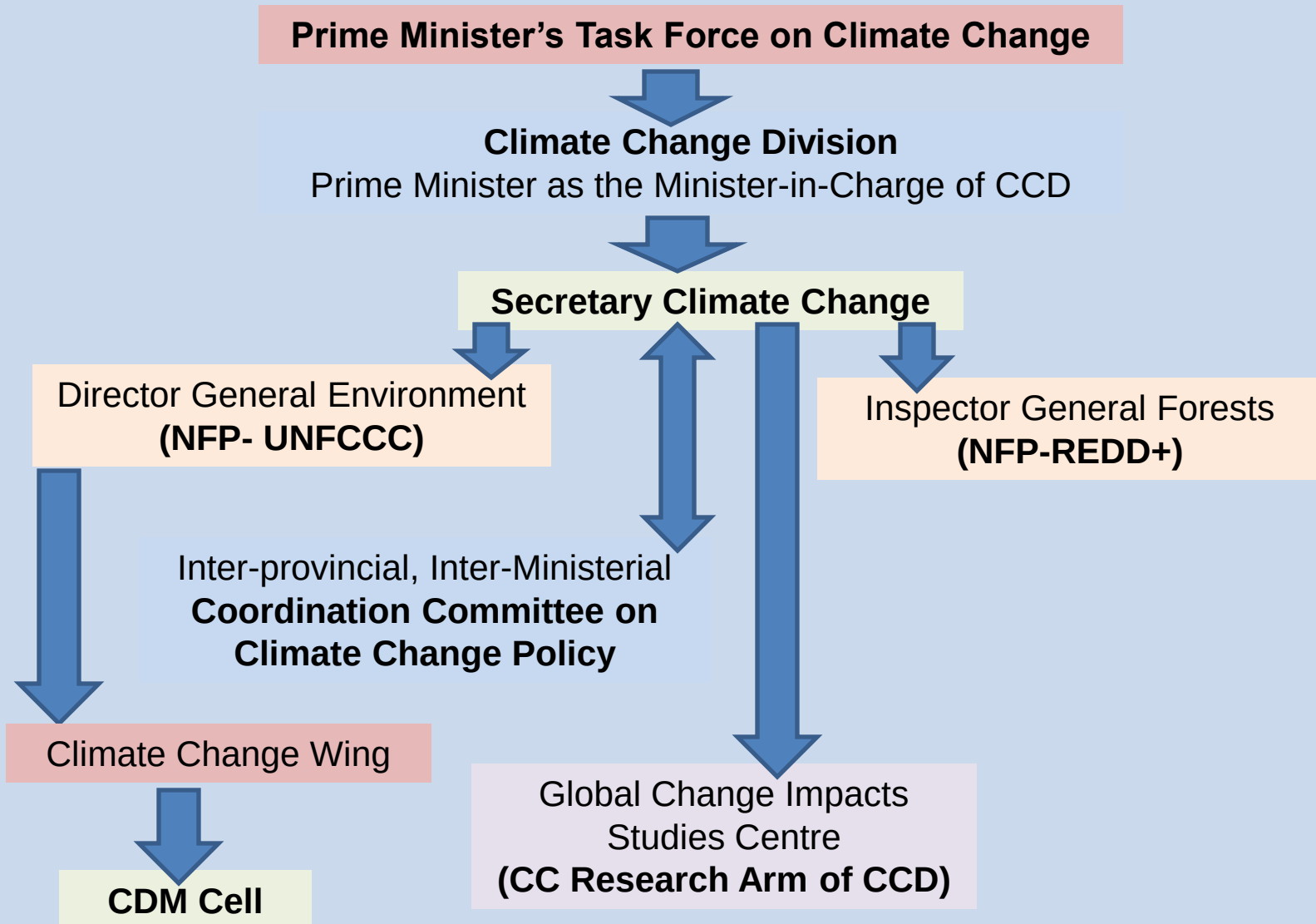
Published: November 20, 2013

Hearing that Pakistan is taking some initiative in being part of the United Nations Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+) project is invigorating. We must welcome the efforts on the part of non-governmental and governmental entities but it must be ensured that Pakistan continues to carry this momentum forward to once again build the country and the people's collective morale by being in the limelight for something positive. By becoming one of the three countries to lead the REDD+ project, Pakistan will be helping itself in multiple ways. And, the nation could certainly use the \$400 million to \$4 billion potential earnings from participating to invest in environmental projects, all the while helping the global atmosphere.

The country has vast forest area, including a world heritage site. However, there is still no consensus as to what that amount of forest area is, nor is it known how much carbon is contained in these forests. After basic



Institutional Arrangements for Climate Change (UNFCCC)





Institutional Arrangements for REDD+

Prime Minister's Task Force on Climate Change



Climate Change Division

Prime Minister as the Minister-in-Charge of CCD



**Secretary CCD
(Chair of NSC-REDD+)**



**Inspector General Forests
(NFP-REDD+)**



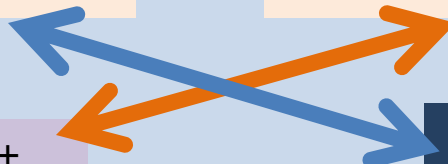
**National Steering
Committee on REDD+**



**UN-REDD
PROGRAMME**



**6 Provincial REDD+
Cells
(PFPs-REDD+)**



Implementation Partners

- FAO
- ICIMOD
- WWF
- SDPI
- National NGOs
- Forest Associations



REDD+ Readiness Gaps to be filled under R-PP



- Awareness and Capacity Building of Grassroots Communities with special focus on gender
- Refining Drivers of Deforestation and preparation of National REDD+ Strategy
- Institutionalization of REDD+ Implementation Framework,
- Establishment of National Forest Emission Reference Level
- Establishment of National MRV System in consonance with Provincial and Local level forest monitoring
- Learning by doing; establishment of REDD+ Demonstration sites
- Grievances Redressal Systems
- Establishment of System for Reporting Safeguards



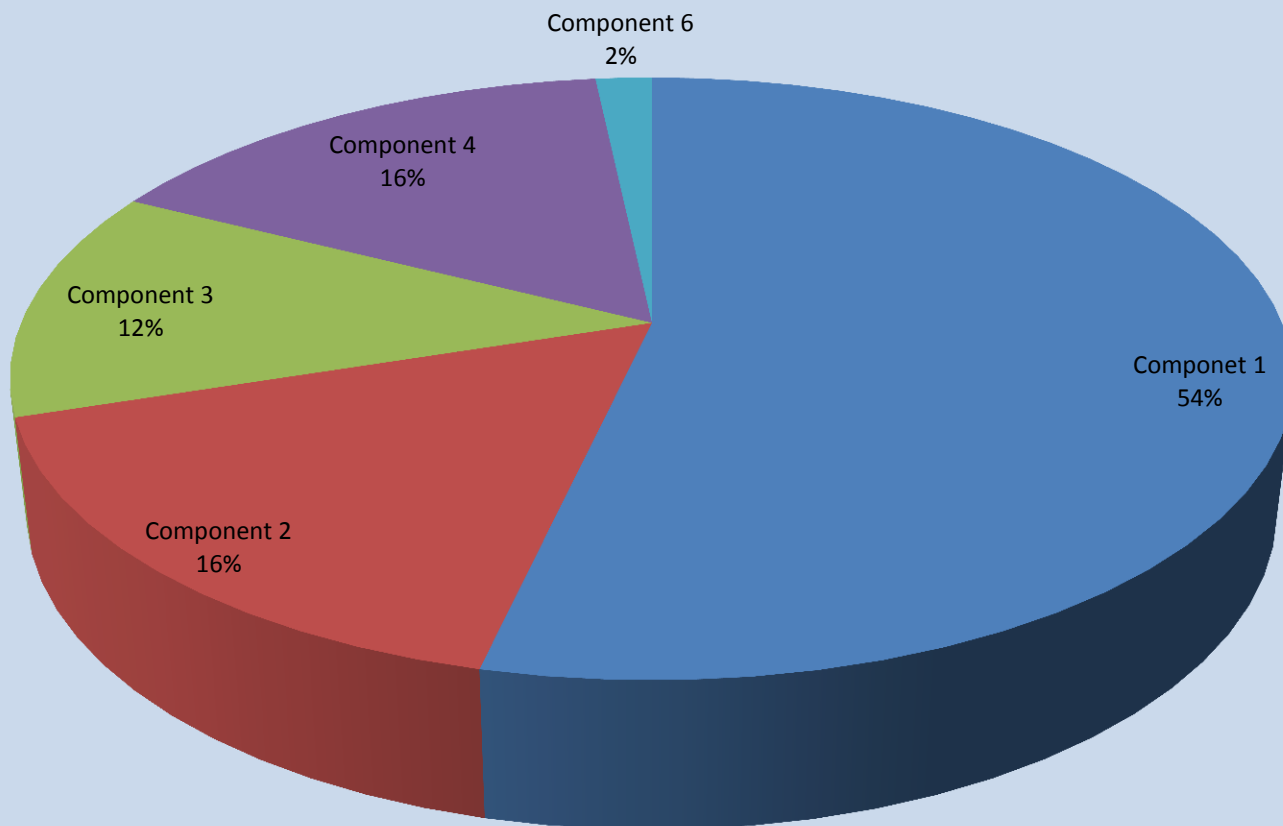
R-PP Component-wise activities and budget



Component	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Component 1					
1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements	455	735	593	462	2245
1b: Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups					
1c: Consultation and Participation Activities					
Component 2					
2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance					
2b: REDD-plus Strategy Activities	120	419	115	35	689
2c: REDD-plus Implementation Framework Activities					
2d: Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD-plus Implementation					
Component 3 National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a forest Reference level	100	360	54	7	521
Component 4					
4a: National Forest Monitoring System	389	190	45	39	663
4b: Designing Information System for multiple benefits other impacts, governance, safeguards					
Component 6 Program M&E Activities	13	16	24	18	71
TOTAL	1077	1720	831	561	4,189
Government of Pakistan	178	229	201	72	680
FCPF	790	1491	630	489	3,400
UN-REDD programme	109				109
Other Dev. partners					



R-PP Component-wise activities and budget





Political Commitments to implement REDD+



Millennium Development Goals

Forest Biodiversity Vision 2025

National Climate Change Policy (2012), REDD+ as mitigation measure

REDD+ NSC under revision by the PM as Minister-in-charge CCD

National Development Vision 2025

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2014-2019)

National Forest Policy (Draft) under consideration of CCI