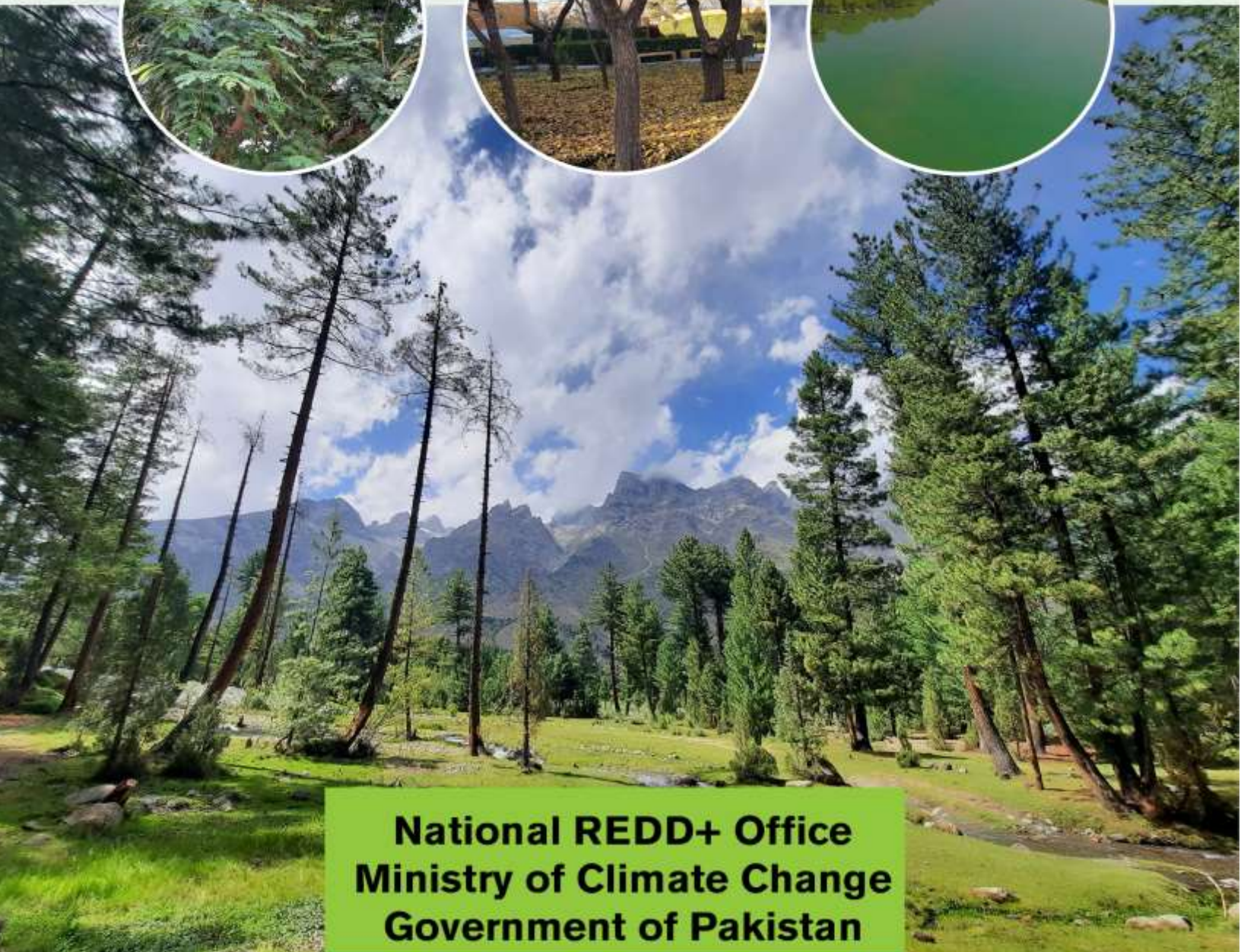




Multistakeholder Self-assessment of REDD+ Readiness in Pakistan (R-Package)



**National REDD+ Office
Ministry of Climate Change
Government of Pakistan**

CREDENTIALS

Authors:

Kamran Hussain
Syed Ghulam Qadir Shah, National REDD+ Coordinator, National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan
Arjumand Nizami
Jawad Ali
Frans Werter

Peer review

Parvez Mannan, National Forest Inventory Expert, National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan
Muhammad Afrasiyab GIS / MRV Expert, National REDD+ Office, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan

Contribution by Provincial Forest Departments:

Riaz Wagan, Chief Conservator Forests/REDD+ Focal Point, Forest Department Sindh
Irtaza Qureshi, Divisional Forest Officer/REDD+ Focal Point, Forest Department AJK
Niaz Khan Kakar, Conservator Forests/REDD+ Focal Point, Forest Department Balochistan
Gohar Ali, Divisional Forest Officer/REDD+ Focal Point, Forest Department KP
Shahid Awan, Additional Secretary (technical), Forest Department Punjab
Iftikhar ul Hassan Farooqi, Director Forest Services Academy/REDD+ Focal Point, Forest Department Punjab
Muhammad Essa, Divisional Forest Officer/REDD+ Focal Point, Forest Department GB

Data support and coordination

Abdul Munaf Qaimkhani
Syed Nadeem Bukhari
Raja Tariq Mahmood
Dr. Zahoor Bazai
Muhammad Sadiq Mughal
Khalil Ahmad
Bashir Ahmad Qureshi

Editing and designing support

Athar Ali Khan
Salman Beenish
Irshad Ali Mian

Technical Assistance: Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation (www.helvetsa.org). Switzerland / Pakistan



©2021. Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan.

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF ACRONYMS	V
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 COUNTRY CONTEXT	6
1.2 FORESTRY SECTOR IN PAKISTAN	6
1.3 PAKISTAN REDD+ PROGRAMME	7
2 UNDERSTANDING REDD+ READINESS (R-PACKAGE)	7
2.1 REDD+ READINESS SELF-ASSESSMENT	8
2.2 OBJECTIVES OF R-PACKAGE	8
3 METHODOLOGY	9
3.1 PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION	9
3.2 LITERATURE REVIEW	9
3.3 PREPARATION OF ASSESSMENT TOOL	9
3.4 MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION	10
3.4.1 <i>National and Provincial Consultations</i>	10
3.4.2 <i>Consultations with Community</i>	12
3.4.3 <i>National validation workshop</i>	12
4 FINDINGS OF REDD+ READINESS ASSESSMENT	13
4.1 COMPONENT 1: READINESS ORGANISATION AND CONSULTATION	13
4.1.1 <i>Subcomponent 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements</i>	13
4.2 COMPONENT 2: PREPARATION OF THE REDD+ STRATEGY	30
4.2.1 <i>Subcomponent 2a: Evaluating Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Laws, Policy and Governance</i>	30
4.2.2 <i>Subcomponent 2b: Strategic REDD+ options</i>	34
4.2.3 <i>Subcomponent 2c: Framework of REDD+ implementation</i>	37
4.3 COMPONENT 3: FOREST REFERENCE EMISSION LEVEL	47
4.4 COMPONENT 4: NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM AND INFORMATION ABOUT SAFEGUARDS	52
4.4.1 <i>Subcomponent 4a: National Forest Monitoring System</i>	52
5 SUMMARY RESULTS OF PARTICIPATORY SELF-ASSESSMENT	63
6 REFERENCES	65
ANNEX I: REDD+ READINESS SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOLS	67
ANNEX-II: STAKEHOLDERS / EXPERTS ENGAGED IN THE READINESS SELF-ASSESSMENT PROCESS	93
ANNEX III: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF REDD+ READINESS SELF-ASSESSMENT VALIDATION WORKSHOP	97
ANNEX IV: NOTIFICATION OF NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ON REDD+	98
ANNEX V: TOR OF NATIONAL WORKING GROUPS	99
ANNEX VI: NOTIFICATIONS OF PROVINCIAL REDD+ MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES	102
ANNEX VII: SUMMARY OF STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES OF FGPM	107
ANNEX VIII: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS (INCLUDING INDIGENOUS GROUPS)	109
ANNEX IX: LIST OF PRIORITISED DIRECT AND INDIRECT DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION	117
ANNEX – X: KEY RISKS/ CHALLENGES TO STRATEGIC OPTIONS AND ACTIONS PROPOSED TO ADDRESS RISKS	118
ANNEX – XI: TERMS OF REFERENCE: ESTABLISH SUB-NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT REPORTING & VERIFICATION SYSTEMS FOR PAKISTAN	121
ANNEX XII: SUMMARISED PROVINCIAL CONSULTATION RESULTS	123
ANNEX XIII: TERMS OF REFERENCE REDD+ GENDER ACTION PLAN (S)	136

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Summary of overall achievement of REDD+ Readiness by (sub-) component	1
Table 2: Indicators to Assess the Progress of REDD+ Readiness Activities under FCPF Grant	8
Table 3: Measurement Scale for Participatory Self-Assessment Response.....	10
Table 4: Project implemented by sub-national entities from their own public funds.....	17
Table 5: Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 1a (National REDD+ Management Arrangement).....	20
Table 6 Areas of improvement and actions proposed and/ or taken to address weaknesses in component 1a	20
Table 7 Target Groups and Modes and Channels of Communication for REDD+ Awareness and Outreach	21
Table 8 Knowledge Products developed under REDD+ Readiness Process.....	23
Table 9 Number of Participants Engaged under REDD+ Readiness Preparation Process	25
Table 10 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 1b (Consultation, Participation and Outreach.....	28
Table 11 Areas of improvements and actions proposed and/ or taken to address weaknesses in component 1b.....	28
Table 12 Participatory Self-Assessment of Component 1 against RAF Criteria	29
Table 13 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 2a (Evaluating Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Laws, Policy and Governance)	33
Table 14 Areas of improvements and actions proposed and/ or taken to address weaknesses in component 2a.....	34
Table 15 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 2b (Strategic Options).....	36
Table 16 Areas of improvements and actions proposed and/ or taken to address weaknesses in component 2b.....	37
Table 17 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 2c (Framework for REDD+ Implementation)	42
Table 18 Areas of improvements and actions proposed and/ or taken to address weaknesses in component 2c.....	43
Table 19 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 2d (Social and Environmental Impacts)	45
Table 20 Areas of improvements and actions proposed and/ or taken to address weaknesses in component 2d.....	46
Table 21 Participatory Self-Assessment of Component 2 against RAF Criteria	46
Table 22 Pakistan’s intended plan for improvements in its FREL through stepwise approach.....	49
Table 23 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 3 (Forest Reference Emission Levels)	51
Table 24 Areas of improvements and actions proposed and/ or taken to address weaknesses in component 3.....	51
Table 25 Participatory Self-Assessment of Component 3 against RAF Criteria	52
Table 26 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 4a (National Forest Monitoring System)	57
Table 27 Areas of improvements and actions proposed and/ or taken to address weaknesses in component 4a.....	58
Table 28 MBIGS monitoring indicators for Pakistan in relation to REDD+ Intervention Areas	59
Table 29 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 4b (Information on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards)	60
Table 30 Areas of improvement and actions proposed and/ or taken to address weaknesses in component 4b	61
Table 31 Participatory Self-Assessment of Component 4a against RAF Criteria	61
Table 32 Summary Results of Participatory Self-Assessment of REDD+ Readiness Activities in Pakistan	63
Table 33 Summary Results of Participatory Self-Assessment of REDD+ Readiness Activities in Pakistan	63

List of Figures

Figure 1: Organogram of the National REDD+ Institutions and Decision-Making Bodies	13
Figure 2: Current Institutional Structure of National REDD+ Office	14
Figure 3: Organogram of the Provincial REDD+ Institutions and Decision-Making Bodies	15
Figure 4: REDD+ strategic Options for Pakistan (Source: National REDD+ Strategy – Draft 2021).....	34
Figure 5: Possible functioning of proposed benefit sharing mechanism	42
Figure 6: National Institutional Arrangements for NFMS in Pakistan	56

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AD	Activity Data
ADB	Asia Development Bank
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CCI	Council of Common Interest
COP	Conference of Parties
DWP	Departmental Working Party
EF	Emission Factor
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGRM	Feedback Grievances and Redressal Mechanism
FOSS	Free Open Source Software
FREL/ FRL	Forest Reference Emission Level/ Forest Reference Level
FSMP	Forestry Sector Master Plan
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GCF	The Governors' Climate & Forest Task Force
GCISC	Global Change Impact Studies Centre
GGI	Green Growth Initiative
GHG	Green House Gases
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HDI	Human Development Index
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LULC	Land Use, Land Cover
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MBIGS	Multiple Benefits Impacts and Governance Safeguards
MoCC	Ministry of Climate Change
MRV	Measurement Reporting and Verification
MT	Metric Ton
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NC	National Communication
NCCA	National Climate Change Authority
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System

NFP	National Forest Policy
NFP	National Focal Point
NGOs	Non – Governmental Organisations
NRO	National REDD+ Office
NRS	National REDD+ Strategy
NSC	National Steering Committee
OIGF	Office of the Inspector General of Forests
OM	Organic Matter (Soil)
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PLRs	Policies, Laws and Regulations
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
PRMCC	Provincial REDD+ Management and Coordination Committees
PROFOR	The Programme on Forests
QA	Quality Control
QGIS	Quantum GIS
RAF	Readiness Assessment Framework
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
R-PP	REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal
SAGA	System for Automated Geoscientific Analysis
SAP	Simplified Approved Process
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguard Information System
SLMS	Satellite Land Monitoring System
SUPARCO	Pakistan Space & Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
TAP	Technical Advisory Panel
TBTAP	Ten Billion Tree Afforestation Project
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nation’s Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank
WGs	Working Groups
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pakistan initiated REDD+ activities in 2010 to mitigate climate change through reduced carbon emissions from the forestry sector. For the readiness phase, Pakistan received a REDD+ Readiness Grant of USD 7.814 million from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility of the World Bank for readiness preparations. This multistakeholder self-assessment report documents Pakistan’s progress on REDD+ readiness on four components: (i) Readiness Consultation and Organisation, (ii) Preparation of National REDD+ Strategy, (iii) Forest Reference Emission Level, and (iv) National Forest Monitoring System and Safeguard Information System. Apart from taking stock of readiness progress, this report also documents strengths of readiness phase and areas of further improvement to support full scale REDD+ implementation.

This assessment was guided by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility’s self-assessment framework for REDD+ readiness comprising four main components, eight sub-components, 34 criteria and 58 diagnostic questions. The progress in all the main and sub-components was ranked on a four-color ‘traffic light’ scale: **Green** for significant progress; **Yellow** for progressing well but further development required; **Orange** for further development required; and **Red** for not showing any progress yet. The qualitative tool of traffic light colours was quantitatively scaled based on indicators to measure the proportionate progress percentage. The diagnostic questions used for the assessment were tailored to the country context (national, sub-national, and community level) supported by required progress indicators and review of available information on different sub-components and assessment criteria.

The self-assessment was carried out through a participatory and inclusive process involving six provincial multi-stakeholder workshops, six provincial focused group discussions with local communities and a multi-stakeholder national validation workshop. In total, 189 participants (including 37 community members) participated in self-assessment process. Strengths, weaknesses and areas of further improvement against each sub-component were recorded based on feedback from participants during the consultation process.

Overall, out of 34 assessment criteria, 23 criteria were ranked **GREEN**, which indicates “significant progress were made” and 8 criteria were ranked **YELLOW**, meaning “progressing well but further development required” and 3 criteria were ranked **ORANGE** rating which indicate “further development required”.

The overall result of self-assessment progress on various readiness components is summarised as under:

Table 1 Summary of overall achievement of REDD+ Readiness by (sub-) component

Component	Sub-component/ Criteria	Participatory Ranking
Readiness Organisation and Consultation	Component 1a: National Management Arrangements	
	Accountability and Transparency	Green
	Operating Mandate and Budget	Green
	Multi-sector Coordination Mechanism and Cross-sector Collaboration	Green
	Technical Supervision Capacity	Green
	Funds Management Capacity	Green
	Feedback Grievance and Redressal Mechanism	Yellow
	Component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach	
	Participation and Engagement of Key Stakeholders	Green
	Consultation Processes	Green
	Information Sharing and Accessibility of Information	Green
	Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	Yellow

Preparation of National REDD+ Strategy	Sub-Component 2a: Evaluating Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Laws, Policy and Governance	
	Assessment and analysis	GREEN
	Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest enhancement	GREEN
	Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	GREEN
	Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance	GREEN
	Implications for forest law and policy	GREEN
	Sub-Component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options	
	Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options	GREEN
	Feasibility Assessment	GREEN
	Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	GREEN
	Sub-Component 2c: Framework for REDD+ Implementation	
	Adoption and Implementation of Legislation/ Regulations	YELLOW
	Guidelines for Implementation	YELLOW
	Benefit Sharing Mechanism	YELLOW
	National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	ORANGE
	Sub-Component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts	
	Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	GREEN
	REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	GREEN
Environmental and Social Management Framework	GREEN	
Forest Reference Emission Levels	Component 3: Forest Reference Emission Levels	
	Demonstration of Methodology	GREEN
	Historical use data and adjusted for national circumstances	YELLOW
	Technical Feasibility of the Methodological Approach and consistency with UNFCCC/ IPCC and guidelines	GREEN
National Forest Monitoring System and Safeguard Information System	Component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System	
	Documentation for Monitoring Focus	GREEN
	Demonstration of early system implementation	YELLOW
	Institutional arrangements and capacities	GREEN
	Sub-Component 4b: Information on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards	
	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	YELLOW
	Monitoring, reporting and information sharing.	ORANGE
Institutional arrangements and capacities – Multiple benefits and safeguards	ORANGE	

Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation: The overall national progress ranking for component 1 is rated as **GREEN** (out of 10 criteria under this component, 8 are rated Green and 2 is rated Yellow). This component shows significant progress on REDD+ institutional arrangements both at national and sub-national levels. The REDD+ institutions have been set-up at national and sub-national levels and their mandates are integrated and aligned with the existing forest management structure of the country.

At national level, the Ministry of Climate Change supported by the Office of Inspector General Forests as a national Focal Point for REDD+ and National Focal Point for UNFCCC is the focal agency for REDD+. A notified multi-stakeholder National REDD+ Steering Committee is the national forum for relevant stakeholder engagement, oversight and decision-making. Whereas, the National REDD+ Office has been established to provide technical assistance, with support of four notified National Thematic Working Groups, and for facilitating national coordination for REDD+ implementation. At sub-national level, a notified senior forest official has been designated as the provincial REDD+ Focal Point together with notified Provincial REDD+ Management Committees and Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units to facilitate multi-stakeholder coordination at sub-national levels.

All the national and provincial REDD+ institutions are operating in an accountable, inclusive and transparent manner and their current operations are largely supported by FCPF grant funding. Permanent institutionalisation of National REDD+ Office within Ministry of Climate Change through provision of regular human and financial resources is foreseen as recommended by the Establishment Division, Government of Pakistan. Similarly, the provincial REDD+ arrangements also require permanent institutionalisation within existing setup of provincial forestry departments. Though it is evident REDD+ is increasingly being acknowledged and integrated into sub-national development and planning priorities, the capacity building in participatory approaches and technical aspects of REDD+ need further enhancement. Furthermore, strengthened representation of youth, women and private sector in Provincial REDD+ Management Committees is needed together with operationalisation of feedback grievance and redressal mechanism during implementation of REDD+ pilot activities.

A Strategic Communication Plan was prepared and implemented for consultation, outreach and stakeholder engagement employed during REDD+ readiness phase followed FCPF and UN-REDD guidelines and involved a total of 2124 participants, covering wide range of stakeholders, including policymakers, technocrats and central and local administrative authorities, local communities, journalists, religious and political leaders, general public, academia, non-governmental and civil society organisations. A variety of well-known communication channels, tools and approaches have been employed for wider outreach using workshops, print, electronic, online and social media platforms, knowledge products and REDD+ internships for awareness raising, information dissemination and capacity building. Though not adequate, the consultation and outreach also involved women and marginalised groups. To strengthen gender mainstreaming, Gender Action Plans are in process of development together with additional capacity building activities.

Component 2: Preparation of National REDD+ Strategy: The overall national progress ranking for component 2 is rated as **GREEN** (out of 15 criteria under this component, 11 are rated green, 3 are rated yellow and 01 is rated orange). The National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) has been developed on the basis of multiple analytical studies and consultations on various aspects such as, land use changes and trends, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, social and environmental safeguards, and forest relevant laws, policies and governance. NRS has identified and prioritised drivers of deforestation and forest degradation at national level. The key drivers of deforestation identified are conversion of forest land for the purpose of commercial agriculture and infrastructure developments (settlement, roads and tourism) and surface mining. The key drivers of degradation include, unsustainable cutting of trees for fuelwood and construction, subsistence, un-controlled and over livestock grazing, forest fires, infectious diseases and un-sustainable tourism. A more in-depth drivers' and barriers analysis linked to geographic and socio-economic contexts is under process at the sub-national level through preparation of Provincial REDD+ Action Plans and preparation of pilot management plans for 15 forests sites to support REDD+ implementation using conceptual problems trees analysis models.

NRS has proposes six strategic priorities along with supporting policy and measures to support implementation of strategic options which include, restoration, reforestation and afforestation; sustainable forest management; payment for ecosystem services; efficient alternative energy sources; silvo-pastoral sustainable practices;

agroforestry and sustainable tourism and eco-tourism. The feasibility, potential benefits, risks of the suggested strategic option have been analysed along with mitigation measures to address potential risks. This also includes assessment of environmental and social risks associated with strategic options in line with the Safeguards requirements of UNFCCC and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. NRS also proposes an institutional, legal and governance implementation framework at the national and provincial level together with proposed framework of benefit sharing. Further development of benefit sharing mechanism is under process at the sub-national as part of preparation of Provincial REDD+ Action Plans. A private sector engagement strategy is also under process of development to encourage private sector investment in forestry and support implementation of actions identified in NRS.

Component 3: National Forest Reference Emission Level: The overall national progress ranking for component 3 is rated as **GREEN** (out of 3 criteria under this component, 2 are rated Green and 1 is rated Yellow). Significant progress on Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) has been achieved. Pakistan has developed its national FREL which serves as a benchmark for assessing the performance of REDD+ activities being implemented in the country. The national FREL has been assessed by the assigned Technical Advisory Panel of UNFCCC who have concluded in their Technical Assessment Report Summary (TAR) that “the data and information used by Pakistan in constructing its FREL are transparent, complete, and in overall accordance with the guidelines contained in the annex to decision 12/CP.17”. The national FREL of Pakistan covers only emissions from deforestation. It shows the average annual historical emissions from deforestation between 2004 and 2012 (the reference period) and corresponds to 946, 653 tCO₂ eq/ year (gross emissions 2.32 ± 2.564 million tons of CO₂-eq. The national FREL has been published on the UNFCCC web platform¹. An intended plan for improvements of submitted FREL through stepwise approach has also been prepared.

Component 4: National Forest Monitoring System and Safeguard Information System: The overall national progress ranking for component 4 is rated as **YELLOW** (out of 6 criteria under this component, 2 are rated Yellow, 2 are rated Green and 2 are rated Orange). Though, Pakistan has made good progress on development of National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), however, further development is required making its MRV and monitoring functions fully operational for assessing additional activities and pools including forest degradation and removals as well as information on non-carbon benefits and Multiple Benefits Impacts and Governance Safeguards.

National Standards and institutional arrangements have been defined as part of NFMS design which stand approved at national level. The objectives of the NFMS are set to establish a central depository for all information pertaining to the National REDD+ Programme and regular monitoring of the country’s forest resources to ensure their sustainable management. The country’s NFMS design is guided by Decisions (4/ CP.15, 1/CP 16 – Para 71C) and 11/ CP.19) of UNFCCC and consists of a combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches to support Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and Monitoring functions. The MRV function consists of Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS), National Forest Inventory (NFI) and Green House Green Inventory (GHG-I) with identified needs of information and data. The institutional arrangements and methodological and implementation frameworks are supported by guiding training manuals for SLMS, NFI and GHG-I. A NFMS web portal has also been established to act as central forestry database along with national REDD+ registry of REDD+ projects to avoid double counting of carbon emissions.

Pakistan has also developed its Safeguard Information System (SIS) along with a dedicated website (www.reddpakistan.org) to provide easy access to the information on Cancun safeguards. SIS design framework elaborate institutional procedures and responsibilities (both at the national and provincial level) for collection, compilation, analysis, and dissemination of safeguard information. Under an on-going study namely Establishment

¹ https://redd.unfccc.int/files/1_unfccc_frel_pakistan_final_with_proofread_final.pdf

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

Sub-National Forest Monitoring and Measurement Reporting & Verification Systems for Pakistan, sub-national monitoring framework/mechanism/portals are being designed for data collection including monitoring of non-carbon benefits with defined roles and responsibilities and integration of MBIGS information with provincial and central FMS databases.

Based on overall assessment, this R-Package concludes that the Government of Pakistan has made significant progress on fulfilling the key readiness requirements. Overall Pakistan stands GREEN in first three major components and Yellow in NFMS and SIS. Based on the significant progress in many areas as measured by the 34 criteria, it can be concluded that Pakistan is now ready to enter in the implementation phase of REDD+ with the further actions in various areas of improvement continued to be addressed under the on-going process, considering that readiness is an iterative process. In particular, the attentions need to be paid to permanently institutionalise REDD+ arrangements, with strengthening of technical capacities, enhancing community outreach and participation and defining participatory and inclusive benefit sharing arrangements at the national and sub-national level between relevant stakeholders including, government, local communities, indigenous peoples.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Country Context

With 207 million people, Pakistan is the 6th most populated country in the world with a 2.1% population growth rate². The human development index (HDI) of Pakistan is slightly on a rising trend (152 out of 188 countries in 2019), yet in the category of low HDI countries³. Around 38.5% population (mostly rural) reportedly lives under multi-dimensional poverty. Moreover, a large population of the country constitutes youth which is a huge challenge as well as an opportunity for the Government in terms of Pakistan's future planning.

The government of Pakistan has three tiers – the Federal Government with several ministries headed by federal ministers, the provincial governments with several departments headed by provincial ministers and the district/local governments. The country has six sub-national entities namely Balochistan, Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (hereafter referred to as sub-national entities). Since independence forestry is considered a devolved subject, i.e. it comes under direct responsibility of the Provincial government and not the Federal Government. The district offices report to the provincial authorities while there are no direct reporting lines between federal and provincial departments except for policy linkages (e.g., climate change, water, agriculture, and industry).

Pakistan is blessed with huge geographical, topographic, and environmental diversity which is an opportunity for the country as well as a management challenge. This diversity, fast increasing population and climate change resulting in increased hydro-meteorological hazards have posed several challenges for Pakistan to manage its environment and sustainability of livelihood assets. Although Pakistan contributes proportionately little to the total carbon emissions in the world (0.8% reported in 2012 with 369 million tons CO₂ equivalent total emissions⁴), it is considered one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change⁵. Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change is also compounded by a lack of resources and capacities to cope with climate related risks.

1.2 Forestry sector in Pakistan

The total forest cover of the country is 5.45% of the total land area⁶. This is low considering the large population and exposure of the country to future climatic threats. By forest type, the dry temperate forests have the largest proportional coverage (36%) followed by sub-tropical broadleaved scrub (19%), moist temperate (15%), Chir Pine (13%), riverine (4%), irrigated plantation (4%), thorn (3%), mangrove (3%) and sub-alpine forests (2%). The average annual deforestation has been estimated up to about 11,000 hectares during 2004-2012, whereas an increasing trend of more than 17,000 ha was observed from 2008-2012. Most of the areas affected by deforestation between 2004 and 2012 consisted of riverine (34%), scrub (20%) dry temperate (19%), Chir pine (13%) and, tropical thorn (19%). The mean annual emissions from deforestation are 946,653 tons CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂ eq)/year with an increasing emission trend from deforestation. The largest share of CO₂ emissions originates from dry temperate

2 <http://data.worldbank.org/country/pakistan>

3 UNDP Human Development Report 2019

4 Government of Pakistan NDCs 2016

5 German watch 2019

6 https://redd.unfccc.int/files/1_unfccc_frel_pakistan_final_with_proofread_final.pdf

(34%), riverine (27%), Chir pine (16%) and moist temperate forests (11%), followed by scrub (9%) and thorn (3%) forests in 2004-2012.

According to Pakistan's NDC 2016, the country's total Carbon emissions accounted for 405 million-ton CO₂ equivalent. Contributions of 'Land Use, Land Use Changes and Forestry' (LULUCF) sector in overall emissions profile of the country was 10.39 million tCO₂eq (2.6%). However, these emissions are consistently increasing due to a high rate of deforestation and forest degradation. It is anticipated that by 2030, Pakistan's emissions from LULUCF sector will increase to 29 million tons (MT)⁷.

1.3 Pakistan REDD+ programme

In compliance with the Cancun agreement, Pakistan has been implementing REDD+ activities since 2010 to mitigate climate change through reduced carbon emissions from the forestry sector. In December 2013, Pakistan secured US\$3.8 million through submission of REDD+ Readiness Proposal (R-PP) to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank. The grant agreement between the World Bank and the Government of Pakistan was signed in June 2015. In 2018, Pakistan secured additional funding of US\$4.016 million from FCPF to further support the country's REDD+ Readiness. The National REDD+ Office (NRO) of the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) is implementing the grant under the overall supervision of the Office of Inspector General of Forests (OIGF). As of June 2021, against the total amount of US\$7.814 million under readiness grant an amount of US\$4.0838 million has already been utilised and the balance amount of US\$3.730 million is committed to various on-going activities to be completed by June 2022.

Pakistan is now in its final stage of REDD+ Readiness and substantive progress has been made which includes several key analytical studies, consultations with stakeholders on various issues such as benefits sharing, safeguards, National Forest Reference Emission Levels (FRELs), Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) processes, and provincial level REDD+ activities. Achievements so far include preparation of National REDD+ Strategy, establishment of FREL, development of Social and Environmental Safeguard Assessment (SESA), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), establishment of Feedback Grievance and Redressal Mechanism (FGRM), National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and Safeguard Information System (SIS).

This document (Readiness Package - R-Package) reflects Pakistan's REDD+ readiness progress as well as any gaps that require further work.

2 UNDERSTANDING REDD+ READINESS (R-PACKAGE)

As agreed by the Conference of Parties (COP) Decision (Decision 1/CP-16)⁸, the implementation of REDD+ follows a phased approach to ensure the chances of success.

1. The first phase of REDD+ is called the Readiness Phase that ensures sound institutional arrangements at the country level required to comply with the COP decisions concerning (i) a national strategy or action plan; (ii) a national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level (FREL/FRL); (iii) a robust and transparent National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) to meet Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) requirements for REDD+; (iv) and a system for providing information on safeguards.

⁷ Government of Pakistan NDCs 2016

⁸ UNFCCC Decision 1/ CP.16 paragraph 71, UNFCCC Decision 09 – 15/ CP.19

2. The second phase starts when REDD+ countries begin to implement their strategies, qualifying procedures, as well as commencing legal and policy reforms and the execution of demonstration activities.
3. These two phases enable countries to enter the third phase i.e. when the countries start receiving results-based payments.

The R-Package is produced by countries at the end of the first phase (Readiness phase) and provides a common framework to measure a country’s progress on core readiness activities. The country stakeholders make a thorough self-examination to take stock of the activities implemented during the REDD+ readiness preparation phase and assess progress on REDD+ readiness. The results of the Readiness Assessment are compiled in an R-Package, which documents the country’s progress, captures lessons learned, assesses remaining gaps, and identifies activities for the way forward to transitioning to the implementation of performance-based activities. The development of the R-Package is a critical moment as countries will need to have their R-Packages reviewed by FCPF if they want to submit an emissions-reductions programme to FCPF Carbon Fund.

2.1 REDD+ Readiness Self-assessment

The progress assessment of REDD+ readiness activities under FCPF grant is guided by FCPF’s self-assessment framework. The assessment framework follows a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach and consists of four components, nine sub-components (1a through 4b), 34 related assessment criteria and 58 diagnostic questions. The assessment’s results are qualitatively expressed on a four-color ‘traffic light’ scale as given in Table 2.

Table 2: Indicators to Assess the Progress of REDD+ Readiness Activities under FCPF Grant

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

Source: FCPF’s Self-Assessment Criteria 2013⁹

2.2 Objectives of R-Package

The purpose of R-Package is to outline Pakistan’s REDD+ Readiness achievements and stakeholders’ feedback on strengths and weaknesses to enter Phase-II of REDD+ implementation. The specific ingredients of the process are as follows:

1. Assess progress achieved to date (outputs and outcomes)—description of significant achievements and areas requiring further development related to the corresponding assessment criteria (using the 34 assessment questions as per the Guide to the FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework (RAF).
2. Carry out and facilitate the multi-stakeholder readiness self-assessment and prepare a report of the multi-stakeholder self-assessment, synthesizing the outcome of the assessment.
3. Identify key strengths in the readiness process and areas requiring further work.
4. Identify additional actions that may assist Pakistan to fully achieve the objectives of the REDD+ programme.

⁹ <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/July2013/FCPC%20framework%20text%207-25-13%20ENG%20web.pdf>

5. Assess progress achieved in activities funded by the FCPF original grant and additional funding phase (second phase) and identifying any delays in the implementation of these activities. Identify causes for the delay and propose actions to address the causes of the delay.
6. Assess the overall sufficiency of available finances and plans to source resources for the readiness preparation activities, including funds pledged by other development partners.
7. Assess the degree of national ownership of and participation of stakeholders in the readiness activities.
8. Discuss synergies with REDD+ and relevant projects/programmes and policies in the country.
9. Document the lessons learnt and help dissemination of all inputs, outputs and outcomes of the readiness assessment.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Planning and Organization

A technical team consisting of national and international experts, engaged by Helvetas, developed the methodology in consultation with the relevant stakeholders including officials of the National REDD+ Office (NRO) and sub-national entities. The self-assessment at the national and sub-national levels was a facilitated process by encouraging open discussion to ensure a broad-based input from the provinces (as opposed to expert judgment or evaluation). This consultation was further supplemented by national and sub-national multi-stakeholder workshops as well as community level discussions to collect information that helped the overall assessment of the REDD+ readiness process.

3.2 Literature Review

The team reviewed following sets of information:

1. All REDD+ related documents published in NRO web portal and office.
2. Annual progress reports submitted to FCPF.
3. MTR report 2017.
4. A review of the experience and lessons learned in the implementation of REDD+ activities funded by different donors in different countries.

The team also benefited greatly from the review of the R-Package reports developed for other South Asian Countries such as Nepal, Vietnam, and Vanuatu.

3.3 Preparation of Assessment Tool

A self-assessment tool (**Annex – I**) was prepared following the guidelines provided in the "Guide to the FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework¹⁰". As a measure of facilitating the diagnosis by sub-components, the assessment tool was designed as a matrix, including guiding questions for each sub-component. The diagnostic questions were further simplified and tailored to the context (at national, sub-national, and community levels) supported by required progress indicators/ information sources to facilitate the progress review for different sub-components

10 <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/July2013/FCPC%20framework%20text%207-25-13%20ENG%20web.pdf>

and assessment criteria. The traffic light coloured qualitative tool was quantitatively scaled based on the approximate percentage share of progress indicators (Table 3).

Table 3: Measurement Scale for Participatory Self-Assessment Response

Significant progress	1. 75% and above Indicators in “Yes” Response Category
Progress well, further development required	1. 50-75% Indicators in “Yes” Response Category 2. 50% and above Indicators in “Under Process” Response Category
Further development required	1. 25-50% Indicators in “Yes” Response Category 2. 25 -50% Indicators in “Under Process” Response Category 3. 50% and Above Indicators in “Planned” Response Category
Not showing any progress yet	4. Less than 25% Indicators in “Yes” Response Category

This helped bringing transparency to the analysis and made the self-assessment results more tangible. A section for descriptive notes was also developed against each assessment criteria to record important notes during the plenary discussions. The assessment tool was pre-tested during the first sub-national multi-stakeholder consultative workshop held in Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu, and Kashmir (AJK). Based on discussions and inputs by the participants, the assessment criteria and indicators were updated for subsequent stakeholder’s consultations.

3.4 Multi-stakeholder Participation

The stakeholders’ consultation processes, guided by the UN REDD/FCPF Guidelines on stakeholder engagement for REDD+, were carried out through a participatory and inclusive multi-stakeholder self-assessment process. This helped encompassing the perspectives and experiences of a range of stakeholders to enhance ownership of relevant national and provincial stakeholders. These stakeholders were consulted through organizing provincial and national consultative workshops and focused group discussions where the participants collectively identified achievements, gaps, and further refinements in the REDD+ readiness process. With the help of the assessment tool and progress indicators, a visual summary of the overall achievements by sub-components and criteria was obtained and the assessment results were mutually agreed upon by the participants.

3.4.1 National and Provincial Consultations

The consultation with the National REDD+ Office (NRO) was held to assess the national REDD+ Readiness process based on the national assessment tool. In the sub-national consultations (**annex – II**), the assessment tool was first shared with provincial REDD+ focal points to collect progress evidence/ information on different REDD+ Readiness components. This information served as the basis for discussion to assess national as well as sub-national REDD+ readiness progress during multi-stakeholder workshops.



Picture 1: Provincial Workshop AJK



Picture 1: Provincial Workshop GB



Picture 3: Provincial Workshop KP



Picture 2: Provincial Workshop Punjab



Picture 5: Provincial Workshop Balochistan



Picture 3: Provincial Workshop Sindh

3.4.2 Consultations with Community

Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) were organised with the community to ascertain their experiences and lessons about REDD+ Readiness activities. The FGDs were held in all the sub-national entities. Community activists involved in forest development, conservation, and REDD+ activities were invited for these consultations.



Picture 7: FGD in Balochistan



Picture 8: FGD in AJK



Picture 9: FGD with CSO (SAFI), KP



Picture 10: FGD with Women Group Swat, KP

3.4.3 National validation workshop

The national validation workshop was held in Karachi, the capital of Sindh province. The objective of the workshop was to share the self-assessment results and outcomes of both national and sub-national consultations for validation of results. This included explaining the overall ranking methods, assessment of the various components and sub-components, criteria for assessments. Additional information, corrections, and recommendations for strengthening different conclusions were sought from the participants. The national workshop gathered critical inputs which helped refining the assessment and validation of results. At



Picture 11: National Validation Workshop

the end of the workshop, self-assessment results were validated by the participants. The national Validation workshop was attended by senior officials and technical staff from federal Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), members of REDD+ National Steering Committee, provincial senior forest officials, provincial REDD+ focal points, representatives of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), national and international Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), academia, community and women groups (**Annex – III**)

The National Working Group meeting was also organised after the validation workshop, with more focus on self-assessment of technical components of FREL and NFMS.

4 FINDINGS OF REDD+ READINESS ASSESSMENT

4.1 COMPONENT 1: READINESS ORGANISATION AND CONSULTATION

This component provides an assessment of national REDD+ management arrangements for implementation of REDD+, including the FCPF grant, coordination of REDD+ activities, integration of REDD+ into broader national or sector strategies, management of inquiries, complaints and potential grievances by stakeholders that may arise during the preparation and implementation of REDD+ activities, and organization of information sharing and stakeholder consultation and participation.

4.1.1 Subcomponent 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements

Sound national institutions have been set at different levels for REDD+ implementation including legislative planning, national direction and policy formulation, national coordination and international reporting, management and technical oversight as follows (Figure 1).

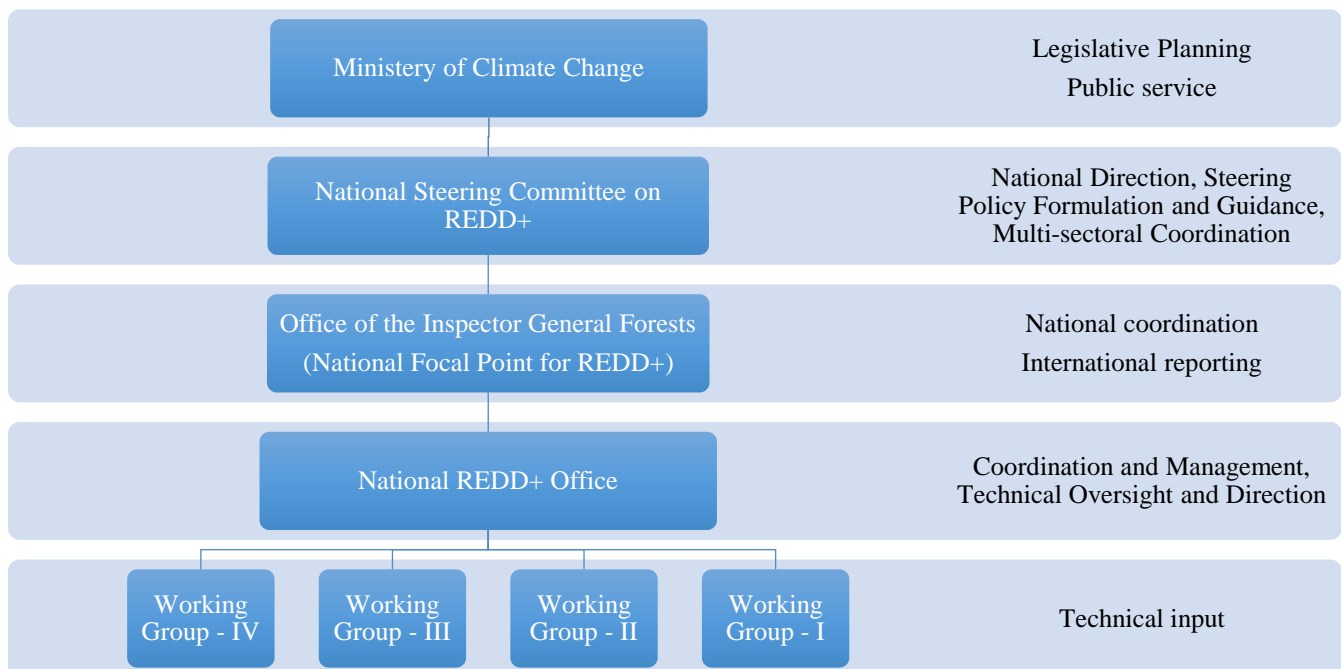


Figure 1: Organogram of the National REDD+ Institutions and Decision-Making Bodies

- i. **National Steering Committee:** A National Steering Committee (NSC) on REDD+ was constituted in 2010 under the chairmanship of the Federal Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan (GoP). The NSC, by virtue of its composition¹¹, provides a multi-sector coordination and cross-sector collaboration platform and act as a key decision-making body for national REDD+ efforts and provides guidance for policy formulation.
- ii. **National Focal Points for UNFCCC & REDD+:** The Director General Environment at MoCC is the designated national focal point for UNFCCC while the Office of the Inspector General of Forests (IGF), at MoCC, serves as the National Focal Point (NFP) for activities related to REDD+. Both the NFPs plays a vital role in designing and implementing national policy, plans, strategies and programmes regarding ecology, forestry, wildlife, biodiversity, and desertification. Besides, the IGF also has a supportive role in coordinating, monitoring, and implementing international environmental agreements.
- iii. **National Thematic Working Groups on REDD+:** In 2013, Pakistan has constituted four thematic Working Groups (WGs) on (i) National Forest Monitoring System and Forest Reference Emission Level/ Forest Reference Level; (ii) Governance & management; (iii) Drivers and causes of deforestation and forest degradation as well as strategies to address them and (iv) Stakeholders & Safeguards (**Annex – V**). The WGs serve as platforms for scientific discussions, support in planning and organisation of research and assessment studies as well as compiling, delivery and validation of information/data related to different components of REDD+.
- iv. **The National REDD+ Office:** The National REDD+ Office (NRO) was established in 2012 under the auspices of Office of the Inspector General of Forests (OIGF) and is responsible for technical supervision, coordination and implementation of REDD+ activities in the country. The institutional structure of the national REDD+ office is given in **Figure 2**.

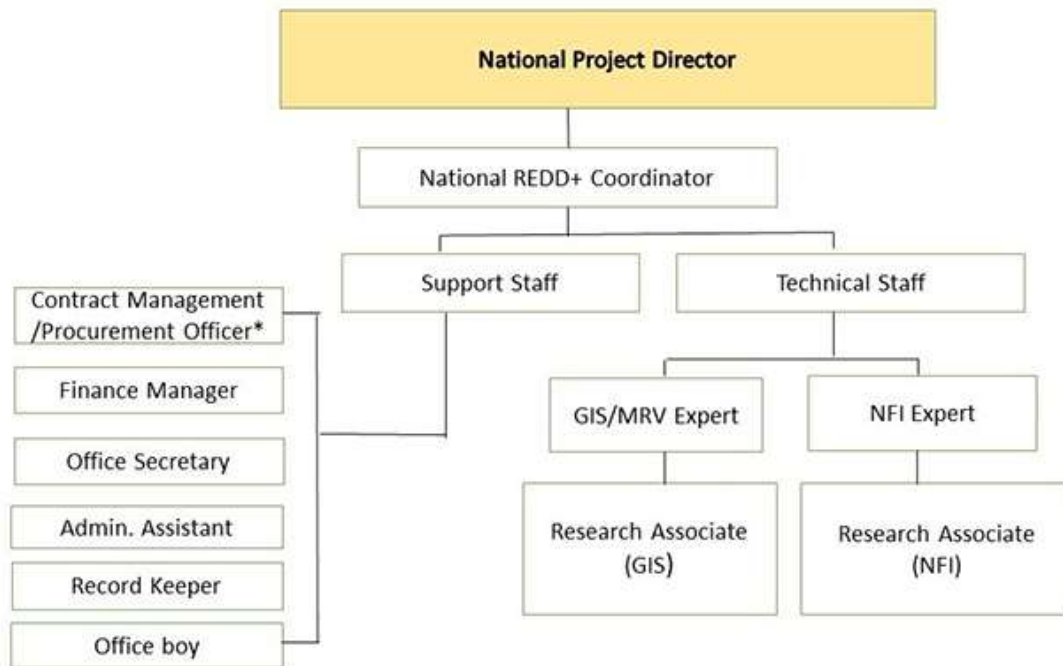


Figure 2: Current Institutional Structure of National REDD+ Office

11 Notification attached as annex - IV

The REDD+ is also integrated in development planning priorities through well-established institutional arrangements at the sub-national level (**Figure 3**), as described below:

- v. **Provincial REDD+ Management Committees:** Provincial REDD+ Management Committees (PRMCs) are established¹² in all the six sub-national entities as multi-sector coordination and cross sector collaboration platforms to oversee the REDD+ activities and deal with issues related to REDD+ grievances. Issues related to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and their links with other sectors as well as the implementation of sub-national REDD+ Readiness components are discussed during meetings of these committees.
- vi. **Provincial REDD+ Focal Points:** The provincial REDD+ focal points were notified in 2012 for effective coordination and information sharing among all concerned at provincial level. In each province, an existing senior official of the forest department has been nominated as provincial REDD+ Focal Point to coordinate and look after REDD+ related activities.
- vii. **Provincial REDD+ Grievance and Implementation Units (PGIUs):** The PGIUs have been established to support transparent, efficient, and effective implementation and monitoring of REDD+ Readiness activities, particularly REDD+ relevant grievance redressal, at provincial, district and local levels.



Figure 3: Organogram of the Provincial REDD+ Institutions and Decision-Making Bodies

Overall Assessment of Component 1a

The overall national progress ranking for component 1a is rated as **GREEN**. The five criteria and associated indicators under this sub-component show significant progress except for criteria on Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanism (FGRM), which requires further development. Apparently, the fully operational FGRM is expected during the REDD+ implementation phase. The detailed assessment of each criterion is given below:

¹² notifications are attached as annex - VI

- i. **Accountability and Transparency:** The established REDD+ institutions are operating in an accountable and transparent manner, open to inclusive decision making. The NSC is fully operational and meets every six months besides meeting on need basis. Gender participation in NSC is also ensured by giving a good representation to women (8 out of 34 members are women). Since its constitution, 10 meetings of the NSC have been held. A review of NSC meetings minutes indicates that its decisions related to REDD+ are being implemented and have impacted the overall REDD+ readiness progress in the country both at national and sub-national level. This is evident from integration of REDD+ in sub-national sectoral policies and development priorities through allocation of funds to REDD+ specific projects by provincial governments as well as the initiation of mega afforestation program such as Ten Billion Tree Afforestation Project (TBTAP) and large-scale restoration of mangroves to increase the national forest cover.

The NRO has dedicated, well qualified and trained supervisory and technical staff including the National REDD+ Coordinator, GIS/ RS expert and NFI expert. The staff of the NRO is currently working on contractual basis under the FCPF grant which is available till June 2022. The regular institutionalization and funding to sustain NRO has not yet been ascertained. However, the establishment division advised to shift the functions of NRO to mitigation wing of National Climate Change Authority (NCCA) established under National Climate Change Act 2017.

At the sub-national level, the PRMCs have low representation of women and are partially operational as their meetings are not held regularly. Only two meetings of PRMCs have been held. The decisions taken during previous meetings await proper implementation. The PRMCs are expected to be operational once the country enters phase-II of the REDD+ implementation. The KP province, in its provincial REDD+ strategy, has also proposed a REDD+ Management Board under the chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary of the Province.

- ii. **Operational Mandate and Budget:** Integration of national REDD+ office and its mandates into National Climate Change Authority is under process¹³. Currently, the mandated activities of the national REDD+ institutions are being supported through additional FCPF grant of 4.014 million dollars in 2018 and regularly being monitored. FCPF is also supporting provincial REDD+ readiness preparation. These include development of Provincial REDD+ Action Plans and Participatory Forest Management Plans, continued capacity building and training and strengthening of provincial forest monitoring systems.

Recently, the forestry sector has been assigned high priority by the Government of Pakistan in national planning. The federal government launched Green Pakistan Programme (GPP) in 2017 with the objective of transitioning towards environmentally resilient Pakistan, by mainstreaming notions of adaptation and mitigation through ecologically targeted initiatives covering afforestation, biodiversity conservation and enabling policy environment.” The GPP’s initial target of 100 million plants has been upscaled to Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme¹⁴ (TBTP) in 2018, with initial four-year Phase (2019-2023) project worth indigenous financial cost of 125.184 billion. The project is being implemented across Pakistan by the Ministry of Climate Change with an objective to revive forest and wildlife resources in Pakistan, to improve the overall conservation of the existing Protected Areas; encourage eco-tourism, community engagement, and job creation through the conservation.

¹³ Established under Section 5 of the Climate Change Act, 2017

¹⁴<http://www.mocc.gov.pk/ProjectDetail/M2QzOWJmMjUzTU3MCO0NmFkLWE4YmMtZDFhMmRlOGU2NGRh>

To strengthen the indigenous efforts, the World Bank provided USD 188 million under ‘Pakistan Hydromet and Ecosystem Restoration Services project (PHSCP)’ on May 25, 2018¹⁵. The project is intended to address environmental degradation, deforestation, climate change-caused disaster risks in the country through nature-based solutions such as increasing forest cover, strengthening hydro-meteorological forecasting for effective delivery of disaster risk management services.” The proposed project is to support the Green Economic Stimulus, and Clean and Green Pakistan Movement launched by the federal government for creation of green jobs, reducing and alleviating pollution of air, ground, and water. The funds are being managed by National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF). The Community Resilience and Ecosystem Restoration (ESR) sub-components of PHSCP are aimed to support the provision of grants to federal and/or provincial governments to carry out a program of activities, such as: (i) promote nature based solutions in forest conservation, promoting biodiversity, and mitigating land degradation; (ii) carry out climate adaptation and mitigation activities in preventing high intensity floods through improved flood water management, promoting clean mobility, and supporting Clean Green Pakistan Index; and (iii) promote climate smart technology. The available finances are expected to contribute to implementation of Strategic Actions identified under National REDDD+ Strategy as well as provincial REDD+ Action Plans (PRAPs).

Furthermore, efforts are being taken by National REDD+ Office/MoCC to access additional finances from NDRMF and Green Climate Fund (GCF) to support REDD+ piloting in the country.

At the sub-national level, all the six sub-entities have initiated various REDD+ related projects from their own provincial public funds to support REDD+ initiatives (Table 4).

Table 4: Project implemented by sub-national entities from their own public funds

Sub-National Entities	REDD+ Relevant Projects
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest carbon stock assessment and development of sub-national FREL for KP forests implemented by Pakistan Forest Institute ▪ Development of sub-national REDD+ strategy for KP province implemented by Forest Planning and Management Circle ▪ The KP government has also recently developed a project proposal (PC-I¹⁶) which is ready for submission to the provincial government for approval.
Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of Provincial REDD+ Cell in Rawalpindi (2017-19), at the total cost of Pakistani Rupees (PKR) 30 million¹⁷ ▪ A PC-4¹⁸ of a project has been submitted to the provincial government which has been evaluated and waiting for approval by the competent forum to be formally incorporated under regular financing.
Balochistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of Forest Management Information System in Balochistan” for the period 2017-2019 at the cost of PKR 90 million
Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+): Preparedness phase for Gilgit Baltistan” (PKR 30 million)

15 <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/812651589819194909/pdf/Dislosable-Restructuring-Paper-Pakistan-Hydromet-and-Climate-Services-Project-PHSCP-P163924.pdf>

16 PC1 is a planning document of the government which serves a proposal for financing projects.

17 \$192308 calculated on the basis of current (28th April 2021) exchange rate of 1 USD = 156 PKR

18 Project completion Form

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ REDD+ Phase II - Roadmap and Operational Plan for REDD+ Piloting in Gilgit-Baltistan for the period 2017-2021 (PKR 40 million). This project has now been revised to increase the total cost of the project to PKR 97 million for the period 2021-23.
Azad Jammu – o – Kashmir (AJK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The AJK Forest Department has prepared a PC-1 to embark on REDD+ implementation, which would be considered in the next Departmental Working Party (DWP¹⁹) meeting of the Planning and Development Department.
Sindh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Government of Sindh, through public private partnership, initiated a project titled “The Delta Blue Carbon Project – 1 (DBC – 1) over 350,000 hectares of Tidal Wetlands on the south-east coast of Sindh in Pakistan to protect, restore and sustainably manage the mangrove forests. The project is also expected to generate carbon credits through sequestering and storing vast amounts of atmospheric carbon.

- iii. **Multi-sector Coordination Mechanisms and Cross-sector Collaboration:** The multi-sector coordination and cross-sector collaboration for decision making is ensured through NSC at national level and PRMCs at provincial level. The multi- and cross-sectoral technical issues are coordinated and addressed through national technical Working Groups. All these platforms are well represented by members from diverse sectors such as Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock, Environment, Tourism, Industries, Planning and Development, and other related federal ministries. The implementation progress of REDD+ activities is shared during the meetings of NSC and PRMC meetings and the decisions recorded in minutes of meetings. The NRO coordinates REDD+ activities at implementation level and has conducted briefing sessions on several occasions for senior government officials and political representatives to disseminate the information and progress of REDD+ readiness. The provincial Focal Points are also playing a vital role in coordinating and facilitating the REDD+ readiness activities at national and sub-national levels through REDD+ related meetings and workshops. The Focal Points use existing resources including offices and staff of their respective forestry departments to support REDD+ activities. In Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), a dedicated office for REDD+ has been assigned.
- iv. **Technical Supervision Capacity:** Reasonably, sufficient technical supervision capacity exists at the national and sub-national level. The technical supervision capacity of the national and provincial REDD+ institutions has been enhanced by (i) engaging international experts in conduct of several REDD+ related technical studies; (ii) local and international trainings, and (iii) participation in REDD+ dialogues and negotiations under UNFCCC and other forums. The trainings included two international trainings on Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) and National Forest Inventory (NFI) in Finland, two national Trainings of Trainers (ToT) each on SLMS, NFI and Safeguard Information System (SIS) and eight provincial level training/consultative workshops on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES). In total, 442 participants were trained, of which, 352 were male and 90 were female participants. The Master Trainers afterward conducted further trainings and enhanced the technical supervision capacity at national and provincial level. The members of technical working groups also provide technical inputs on REDD+ relevant technical aspects based on their technical expertise and experience from the field. Additional trainings and sessions in the areas of SLMS, NFI, GHG-I, carbon accounting, nursery raising, plantation techniques and general REDD+

¹⁹ Planning and Development Department’s internal forum called Departmental Working Party for project proposal review.

concepts and have been planned for capacity building of sub-national forestry officials and policy makers under the consultancy service, “Awareness, outreach and capacity building” assigned to IUCN Pakistan.

- v. **Financial Management Capacity:** The national REDD+ institutions have well established financial management systems for both public and international funded projects. The human resource is available with the requisite capacity to manage the finances of government and donor funded projects. This is evident from the successful procurement, financial management and engagement of consulting services of international firms for various REDD+ studies. Furthermore, the REDD+ institutions at national and sub-national levels are well versed with the procurement and financial management policies/procedures of the Government as well as donors, such as the World Bank. Regular annual external financial audits are conducted to ensure transparent and efficient use of grant funds through systems that are aligned with best practices. The WB Financial Management Specialist also conducts regular financial audits of the disbursed funds through FCPF grant.
- vi. **Feedback Grievance and Redressal Mechanism:** A Feedback Grievance and Redressal Mechanism (FGRM) has been designed²⁰²¹ to enable clear and effective handling of complaints or conflicts arising from the implementation of REDD+ activities. The FGRM is designed on the principles of legitimacy, accessibility, predictability, equitability, transparency, rights compatibility and enabling continuous learning. The Standard Operating Procedures – SOPs for FGRM are defined and integrated into Safeguard Information System – SIS (www.reddpakistansis.com). The FGRM proposed is not intended to replace formal legal channels for managing grievances rather to complement them and serve as an initial ‘port of call’ for stakeholders to raise their concerns using FGRM in addition to other available mechanisms. In accordance with the FCPF guidelines and international best practices, a systematic FGRM procedure has been adopted that consists of four simple steps i.e. Receipt and registration, Investigation, Resolution and Monitoring of the resolution of complaints. The human and technical resources required for each procedural step are also identified. In total 30 working days are contemplated from the moment a complaint filed till its disposal. A summary of the SOPs of FGRM is given in **Annex-VII**.

The grievance redressal is also part of the existing provincial forest policies and programmes in which complaint procedures are already defined and platforms to lodge complaints are available. The KP province has established its provincial FGRM for REDD+ following national FGRM guidelines. However, it is not yet operational. Also, the AJK Forest Department has developed a well-conceived grievance redressal mechanism through projects financed by World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), and Islamic Development Bank (IDB). The department also has also established project-based Grievance Redressal Committees (GRCs).

Though, FGRM has been designed for REDD+, it is not yet operational, as REDD+ implementation has not yet started. Hence, it is expected that FGRM for REDD+ at Provincial level would become operational when the implementation of REDD+ activities will start at provincial level.

20 <https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Pakistan-approach-towards-meeting-UNFCC-and-WB-requirements.pdf>

21 <https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/REDD-FGRM-in-Pakistan-1.pdf>

Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 1a

The strengths and weaknesses of component 1a, during the assessment process, are given in table 5 below:

Table 5: Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 1a (National REDD+ Management Arrangement)

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Notified national and provincial REDD+ institutional set-up (NSC, National FP, National WGs, NRO, PRMC, Provincial FP, PGIUs) with defined mandates integrated into existing forest management structures ○ NSC and PRMCs offer multi-sector coordination and cross sector collaboration bodies established ○ Multi-stakeholder participation and inclusive decision making in the REDD+ process are available. ○ Additional grant of funds by FCPF to support sub-national REDD+ activities ○ Initiation of REDD+ readiness projects by sub-national entities from their own public funds ○ Technical capacities strengthened at national and provincial level and are being further enhanced ○ Effective financial management and auditing systems ○ Feedback and Complaint mechanism is developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low representation of women and Private sector representatives in PRMCs at the sub-national level ○ In-frequency of meetings of PRMCs ○ Young groups are not well represented in NSC and PRMCs (except for Balochistan) ○ The NRO is constituted by project-based staffing and not permanently institutionalized ○ Provision of budget to support regular operation of REDD+ institutional arrangements at national and provincial level not yet ascertained ○ FGRM is not fully operational as yet ○ At sub-national level, technical supervision capacity in IPCC reporting guidelines for GHGs is limited ○ Transfers may make it difficult to retain trained officials. ○ Complaint mechanism for REDD+ not yet operationalize

Recommendations for Improvement

The areas of improvements and actions proposed and/or taken to address the identified weaknesses in component 1a are given in table 6 below:

Table 6 Areas of improvement and actions proposed and/or taken to address weaknesses in component 1a

Areas of Improvements	Actions Proposed/ Taken	Expected Timeline
<p>i. Take measures to institutionalise the REDD+ management arrangements and budget in MoCC and at sub-national level. The national REDD+ strategy also recommends that the WGs should also evolve to meet independently and should have resources for their operations to be able to provide evidence-based data and information for decision-making by the NSC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integrate Strategic Actions and Provincial REDD+ Action Plans in national and provincial planning processes. ● Explore financing REDD+ demonstration and forest restoration initiatives through local or donor funding such as, NDRMF. ● Institutionalise REDD+ arrangements permanently at the national and sub-national level. 	<p>June 2022</p>

ii. Improve women representation in WGs and PRMCs to ensure gender balance. A mandatory minimum percentage of women representative in the PRMCs is recommended.	Enhance membership of women in WGs and PRMC and ensure at least 30% women representation.	By June 2022
iii. Operationalise PRMCs and by convening regular meetings for effective multi-sector coordination at provincial level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provinces to allocate budget for implementation of PRAPs to ensure regular PRMC meetings in future • Convene meetings of PRMC under on-going assignments 	By June 2022
iv. Assign a dedicated office and staff for establishment of REDD+ units led by the provincial focal points to establish a permanent mechanism of coordination among national and provincial REDD+ offices.	Provinces to develop projects (PC-Is) for permanent human resources to sustain provincial REDD+ offices.	By June 2022
v. Build human and technical (knowledge and skills) capacities of relevant national and provincial officials in Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) National Forest Inventory (NFI) and Green House Gas (GHG) inventory.	Continue trainings under awareness and outreach activities and development of sub-national forest monitoring systems.	By June 2022
vi. Create mass awareness at the community level to ensure the community has knowledge and access platforms to provide their feedback and lodge complaints.	Continue awareness activities at community level under ongoing awareness and outreach plan	By June 2022

Subcomponent 1b: Consultation, Participation, and Outreach

This sub-component provides the assessment of performance of national REDD+ consultations with key stakeholders, participation and outreach activities conducted during the REDD+ readiness phase and the communication tools used to engage different REDD+ relevant target groups. A comprehensive strategy was adopted through development and implementation of REDD+ communication and outreach plan. This plan focused on dissemination of REDD+ concept amongst a wide array of targets groups (Table 7).

Table 7 Target Groups and Modes and Channels of Communication for REDD+ Awareness and Outreach

Target Groups	Communication tool and Channels
Federal & provincial governments	Website presence, workshops, awareness sessions, technical group meetings, newsletter and policy briefs, factsheets, and video documentaries
Forest Communities and stakeholders	Radio and television, posters, community education, billboard, social media, village and community dialogues, programme leaflets, etc in local language
Private sector	Website presence, orientation sessions on awareness and benefits, reports and brochures and proposals, key policy briefs, video documentaries
Media	Consultation workshop, training, social media, REDD+ capacity development workshops and seminars, journalist briefings through press releases and conferences, exposure visits, op-eds, and stories, press kit
CSOs / NGOs	Website presence, awareness sessions and engagement, newsletters, programme leaflet and video documentaries

The activities performed as part of REDD+ communication and outreach²² are discussed below:

- i. **Trainings and Consultative Workshops:** Two International, two national level Training of Trainers and eight provincial level consultative workshops were organised for stakeholder groups on National Forest Inventory, Satellite Land Monitoring System and Safeguard Information System.
- ii. **Exposure Visits:** Exposure visits were organised for mainstream media and journalists and forestry officials to sensitize them about deforestation issues and participatory forest monitoring activities. The journalists, after exposure visits, highlighted deforestation issues through newspaper articles.
- iii. **Media Awards:** To encourage media participation to highlight REDD+ relevant issues, “REDD+ Media Award” was introduced in 2017” that resulted in 57 write-up entries on issues related to deforestation and forest degradation out of which best entries got the awards.
- iv. **Awareness and outreach Sessions/ Seminars:** Several awareness raising seminars were conducted on agroforestry systems, Payment for Environmental Services (PES), Urban Forestry and Pre-COP 23 seminar in collaboration with academic institutions (Pakistan Forest Institute – PFI, University of Arid Agriculture Rawalpindi, National University of Science and Technology – NUST, Forest Service Academy, Ghoragalli, and Punjab).
- v. **Panel Discussions:** To target political and scientific community, several side events and panel discussions were also organised during national and international conferences of relevant significance such as Conference of the Parties (COP) and Annual Sustainable Development Conference of Sustainable Development Policy Institute.
- vi. **Tree Plantation Campaigns:** Tree plantation campaigns are also being organised throughout the country to highlight the importance of trees in mitigating climate change and to encourage general public to support the intensification of country’s efforts to increase tree cover through afforestation, reforestation and restoration.
- vii. **Internship Program:** To enhance knowledge base on REDD+ among students and youth, a national internship programme was initiated in 2017 engaging undergraduate and graduate students of universities all across Pakistan. As a pre-condition to apply for the internship program, it is mandatory to complete the online certification course on REDD+. 70 interns have benefited from this program, so far. Further, under the ongoing program 30 young graduates have been selected to conduct research on forestry and REDD+ related topics.
- viii. **Information and Knowledge Products:** Various knowledge products on REDD+, both at national and provincial level, have also been developed and disseminated through aforementioned information sharing platforms (Table 8).

22 <https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Report-on-Awerness-Raising-and-Outreach.pdf>

Table 8 Knowledge Products developed under REDD+ Readiness Process

Category	Products
Community Guide Books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change and Role of Forests • REDD+ PES Monitoring: A Community Guide • What is REDD+?: A Guide to Local Communities • Risks and Benefits of REDD+ • Trees of Pakistan (In process)
Video Documentaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan’s status and commitment to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
Training Manuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green House Gas Inventory • Satellite Land Monitory System (SLMS) • National Forest Inventory • Measurement of Forest Carbon Stocks
Extension material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brochures, Pamphlets, bill boards, printed caps, Pens, notepads and bags etc
Study Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of existing forestry systems in Pakistan (In Process) • Reports on NFMS, FREL, SESA, ESMF, FGRM, SIS, NRS • At sub-national level the governments of GB and AJK have also developed study reports on forest inventory and GIS based Land use Classification, Allometric Equations, Biomass/Volume Tables, basic wood densities/ expansion factors for conifer and broadleaved tree species (i.e., Blue pine, Deodar, spruce, Fir, Pine and Oak).
Translations and digitization of Forest Policies and Laws (In process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National forest policy 2016 • Climate change policy 2012 • Forest management plans • Forest laws and regulations • National and provincial level research and other relevant reports.

Overall Assessment of Component 1b

The overall national progress ranking for component 1b is rated as **GREEN** because indicators under this sub-component are showing significant progress. All four criteria and associated indicators under this sub-component are showing significant progress. A detailed assessment of each of these criteria is given below:

- i. **Participation and Engagement of Key Stakeholders:** It is noted that the participation and engagement with key stakeholders followed approaches and methods based on best practice and guidance²³ with employed communication tools recommended under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). This ensured adherence to the UNFCCC’s REDD+ safeguards on stakeholder participation cited under 1.CP/16 of the Cancun Agreement which suggest that “the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities” be ensured.

The key stakeholders actively engaged include federal ministry of climate change, provincial government and forest departments, private sector, international and national NGOs (IUCN, AKRSP, and WWF-P etc),

23 (i) FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework, (ii) UNREDD Guidance Note of Gender Sensitive REDD+, (iii) PROFOR Forest Governance Monitoring and Assessment Tool, (iii) WWF Guide to Building REDD+ Strategies, (iv) UNREDD-FCPF Guidelines on stakeholder engagement in REDD+ Readiness with a Focus on the Participation of Indigenous Peoples and other Forest Dependent Communities.

academia, the private forest owners, right holders, Guzara owners, forest contractors/ purchasers of forest rights and local communities. The KP government also identified the Kailash community as an indigenous group and gave due representation (particularly the women) in all provincial and national consultations and district level REDD+ advisory and coordination committee²⁴. The women of Kailash community play an important role in conservation of walnut trees which have both the economic and cultural values for them (Box-II). During consultations, the local Kailash community highlighted the need for planting trees of local economic and cultural importance through their active participation and sharing of benefits associated with implementation of REDD+. The KP's draft sub-national REDD+ and under preparation PRAP for KP is also expected to provide clear and focused actions to address indigenous community concerns.



Picture 12: Consultations held with Indigenous Community of Kailash, Chitral, KP

Box-II: Kailash community of KP

People of Birir valley in Kalash have meagre sources of income. They are forced to take debts from the richer acquaintances in case of family emergencies. A similar emergency occurred in 1992 when a massive earthquake made 82 inhabitants lose their homes. The crisis was managed by taking loans from money lenders in the town. Due to no other source of sustainable income, the debt burden steadily scaled up which compelled many families to mortgage their main productive asset: the walnut trees. Traditionally in Kalash, the walnut trees are the property of women. Due to mortgage, the entire fruit benefit went to the lenders with a fear that the lender may even cut the tree to sell for a quicker recovery of money. Walnut tree for Kalasha is a matter of great honor and holds a sacred value. The poor families lost on all the three ends - No asset, no money and no fruit. A Government project financed by Swiss Government came to the valley with a Livelihoods Programme and inquired the community of Birir on their key livelihood priority. Their top priority was the release of their walnut trees as the annual value of the fruit was more than double the amount of loan taken. The request was entertained by the project through an interest free micro-finance scheme and the trees were de-mortgaged after a long negotiation with the lenders who were happier to let the debt stay so the fruits continue to ripe for them. It turned out that the emotional value of trees was far bigger than the economic returns they potentially carried. During this effort, the Kalasha expressed their love for walnut and olive trees by planting over 10,000 seedlings in the valley and conserving them to mature.

Source: Final capitalization report of the Livelihoods Programme – SDC Pakistan



24 KP's draft sub-national REDD+ Strategy

In all, from 2015 to June 2021, more than 151 consultative sessions were organised to ensure multi-stakeholder engagement. Multi-stakeholder consultation process was followed for preparation of National REDD+ Strategy (NRS), Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA), Safeguard Information System (SIS), National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL), Feedback Grievance and Redressal Mechanism (FGRM), Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and other ongoing national and sub-national analytical studies including Provincial REDD+ Action Plans (PRAPs), Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs) etc. In all, more than two thousand participants were engaged in consultations, outreach and capacity building events related to REDD+ readiness preparation. Gender representation was ensured in the consultation and outreach process with female participants representing approximately 20% of total participants (**Table 9**). The sub-national REDD+ Action Plans are under preparation under which additional consultations are being undertaken to identify community concerns and accordingly propose measures to address these.

Table 9 Number of Participants Engaged under REDD+ Readiness Preparation Process

Activities under REDD+ Awareness and Outreach ²⁵	No of Participants		
	Male	Female	Total
Coordination meetings with Provincial Forest Departments	22	4	26
Consultative meeting for parliamentarians.	24	9	33
Training of Trainers (NFI, SLMS & SIS)	154	37	191
Trainings/ consultative workshops for stakeholders, women groups & Journalists	235	76	311
Exposure visits of Forest Department Officials and journalists	70	15	85
SDPI Panel Discussion on REDD+	40	11	51
Multi-stakeholder Outreach Workshop	53	7	60
Public Awareness raising seminars (GB, PES, Urban Forestry, Pre-COP 23)	192	46	238
Awareness Raising Campaign (World Environment Day)	65	5	70
National Internship Program	31	39	40
Sub-Total	857	249	1106
Activities under REDD+ Preparatory Studies			
NSC meetings (Multistakeholder)	26	8	34
PRMC Meetings (Multi-stakeholders)	101	12	113
Technical meetings of WGs	22	3	25
Community Consultations ²⁶ (local forest communities and women groups, tourists)	769	142	911
Sub-Total	918	165	1083
GRAND TOTAL	1775	414	2189

²⁵ Details are available in the report which can be downloaded from the link i.e. <https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Report-on-Awerness-Raising-and-Outreach.pdf>

²⁶ Annex - VIII

A Gender Action Plan (Annex – XIII) for REDD+ is also under preparation process which is expected to enhance gender integration and participation of women, and to address gender issues and gaps through gender integrated planning processes (including capacity building and awareness on REDD+) in the forestry sector.

At sub-national level, the government of Balochistan has identified young women groups and actively involved them in their REDD+ awareness raising program (**Box - I**).

Box – I: Involving young women for conservation of forest in Balochistan

The REDD+ Programme in Balochistan has provided a platform to encourage students at different universities and young women from different communities in activities related to forest conservation. This was done as part of a larger awareness raising initiative on forest conservation and its benefits to the people. In total, 51 women were provided trainings on REDD+. The training included topics on how communities may benefit from a REDD+ programme in the province, and debates on socio-economic and environmental benefits from forests and forest products. It is important to note that women of forest dwelling communities are mainly responsible to collect firewood. The training, therefore, was tailored to motivate women for an active participation in forest conservation by managing firewood and twigs collection in a manner that is more resource efficient and less damaging to the forest (e.g., where to collect, how, which species, best time of harvesting). In addition, M. Phil scholars from Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University were supported in research on REDD+ and Carbon sequestration. This initiative has induced a lot of interest among students at other universities in Balochistan who have reached out to the forest department showing their interest in conducting research on topic related to forest conservation and protection. Since the students belong to forest dependent communities for livelihoods, they could help in awareness raising on forest conservation and benefits related to implementation of REDD+ activities in their respective areas.

Source: Interview with provincial REDD+ Focal Person - Balochistan

- ii. **Consultation Process:** A national communication strategy and outreach plan was initially developed and implemented in 2016 under which several awareness raising events/ campaigns and consultations on key activities were implemented. Communication materials were developed in English and Urdu, however, it was observed that the published material was not culturally appropriate for some forest dependent communities. These communities were facilitated through translations by local translators. In 2020, the Strategic Communication Plan²⁷ was updated to enhance the outreach. The updated Strategic Communication Plan targets a broad range of stakeholders and different channels and modes of communication.

It was noted that the consultation process resulted in active participation of stakeholders particularly indigenous, marginalised, women and young groups, at national and sub-national level, and improved forestry extension systems in Pakistan.

- iii. **Information Sharing, Accessibility of Information and Public Disclosure of Consultation Outcomes:** For a transparent, consistent, comprehensive and timely sharing of information, different communication tools

²⁷ <https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Updated-Strategic-Communications-Plan.pdf>

and platforms are being used as part of national REDD+ management arrangements for information dissemination and public disclosure. These include:

a. Online Platforms

- A national REDD+ website (www.redd-pakistan.org) has been developed and is functional to share REDD+ relevant information. As of 08 July 2021, the number of visitors who visited the site are recorded as 6,633,622.
- Another website (i.e. <http://reddpakistansis.com>) developed to provide information on how REDD+ safeguards are being respected and addressed in the country.
- A web-portal on National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) has been developed (www.nfmspak.org).
- At sub-national level, development of provincial forest web portals are in process under sub-national forest monitoring systems for transparent data management.

b. Social Media

- Social media accounts on WhatsApp, Facebook and Twitter are being used with title 'Friends of Forests'. The WhatsApp group comprised of 130 members from various fields. Two-way information sharing is taking place within this group i.e., both from the technical team working on REDD+, and other members including Provincial Forest Officers, representatives of forest communities, CSOs and Journalists. The 'Friends of Forest' page on Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1630906273591789/>) and Twitter account (<https://twitter.com/FOForestPK>) has membership of 315 and 200 members, respectively.

c. Dissemination of Extension Material

- Development and dissemination of extension material and knowledge products under REDD+ communication and outreach activities are being used for creating awareness and dissemination of knowledge on REDD+.
- At sub-national level, the KP Forest Department has developed its Awareness and Communication Plan for information sharing with wide range of stakeholders.

d. Print and Electronic Media

- 26 articles related to REDD+, importance of forests and NFMS have been published in national newspapers in addition to three radio and five TV programs were aired to share information with people who have limited access to internet facilities and cannot access web platforms. Updating of video documentaries are also in process to be on aired in national television.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 1b

The strengths and weaknesses of component 1a, during the assessment process, are given in table 10 below:

Table 10 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 1b (Consultation, Participation and Outreach)

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Active participation of stakeholders at national and sub-national level ○ Women and young groups identified and consulted during REDD+ process ○ Appropriate measures taken to address language barriers during consultations ○ Active women representation during consultations ○ Indigenous groups identified and given due representation at national and sub-national level consultation platforms ○ REDD+ awareness and communication plan developed and widely used ○ Information sharing tools/ channels (i.e. web platforms developed/ established social media groups, radio talks, print media, etc) effectively used ○ Information and knowledge products developed and accessible to public at national web platform ○ Forestry extension systems are being reviewed and improved ○ The role and involvement of private sector and measures to promote their engagement in REDD+ process is being explored under a new study in process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited consultations at district level and community level ○ Relatively little consultations with marginalised communities living around forest areas ○ Extension materials only available in English and Urdu and not available in local languages ○ Local communities have low awareness and limited access to extension material

Recommendations for Improvement

The areas of improvements and actions proposed and/or taken to address the identified weaknesses in component 1b are given in Table 11:

Table 11 Areas of improvements and actions proposed and/or taken to address weaknesses in component 1b

Areas of Improvements	Actions Proposed/ Taken	Timeline
i. Ensure extension and outreach at district level particularly with marginalised communities living around forest areas are recommended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implement Strategic Communication Plan ● Propose actions under PRAPs to strengthen forest extension services 	December 2021
ii. Translate information material in local languages to ensure cultural appropriateness of awareness campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implement Strategic Communication Plan ● 	December 2021
iii. Efficient use of electronic (radio) and print media is highly recommended to ensure wider access of information material and awareness raising about REDD+ at community level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implement Strategic Communication Plan ● Implement PRAPs 	December 2021 2021 - 2026

Summarised Results of Component 1

The summarised results of the participatory self-assessment and corresponding evidences of component 1 are summarised in Table 12 below:

Table 12 Participatory Self-Assessment of Component 1 against RAF Criteria

Criteria & Diagnostic Questions	Participatory Ranking	Evidence
Component 1a: National Management Arrangements		
Accountability and Transparency	Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o National Steering Committee, Provincial REDD+ Management Committees, Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units and National focal Points for UNFCCC/ REDD+ notified and operational o Multi-stakeholder participation is ensured through NSC and PRMCs and in continuing o Active participation of National WGs in technical studies. o Letter of Establishment Division advising shift NRO functions to Climate Change Authority o Initiation of REDD+ related projects funded by respective provincial governments as reflected in approved Annual Development Programmes (ADP) o REDD+ Simplified Approval Process (SAP) submitted²⁸ to GCF to support REDD+ piloting. o Capacity Based Need Assessment (CBNA) conducted and capacity gaps identified²⁹ o Technical capacities in REDD+ exist and strengthened at national and sub-national level through trainings on SLMS, NFI, GHG-I, carbon accounting and through provision of forest monitoring equipment. The technical experts from Pakistan included UNFCCC roster of Experts and participated in FREL assessments. o Efficient Human Resource (HR) and financial management systems exists at national and sub-national level o FGRM system designed³⁰ though, not operational yet o REDD+ Strategic Communication Plan exist and effectively implemented o Effective use of various communication channels o Relevant stakeholders actively engaged in wider consultations for preparation of REDD+ technical studies o Women, young and Indigenous groups (Kailash community) identified and involved in consultations
Operating Mandate and Budget	Green	
Multi-sector Coordination Mechanism and Cross-sector Collaboration	Green	
Technical Supervision Capacity	Green	
Funds Management Capacity	Green	
Feedback Grievance and Redressal Mechanism	Yellow	
Component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach		
Participation and Engagement of Key Stakeholders	Green	
Consultation Processes	Green	

28 <https://www.greencclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/22690-strengthening-pakistans-capacities-demonstrating-redd-systems-and-accessing-result-based.pdf>

29 CBNA report of 2014 (updated 2020)

30 https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Output-18_REDD-FGRM-Design-Framework.pdf

Information Sharing and Accessibility of Information		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Several awareness sessions/ events and panel discussions effectively conducted and attended by multi-stakeholders
Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ REDD+ analytical studies, extension material and knowledge products published in national web platforms (www.redd-pakistan.org, www.reddpakistansis.com, and www.nfmmpak.org) ○ Social Media Groups (Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp) are functional https://web.facebook.com/FOForestPK/?rdc=1&rd_rdr, https://twitter.com/foforestpk?lang=en,

4.2 COMPONENT 2: PREPARATION OF THE REDD+ STRATEGY

Pakistan’s has developed the National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) and its Implementation Framework³¹ based on the results of specific analytical studies and inputs received from a multi-stakeholder consultative process both at the national and sub-national levels. Detailed evaluation of subcomponents related to National REDD+ strategy is given below.

4.2.1 Subcomponent 2a: Evaluating Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Laws, Policy and Governance

Several multiple analytical studies were conducted to inform the development of national REDD+ strategy included: (i) Assessment of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (ii) Strategic options, (iii) Assessment of land tenure and natural resource rights (as part of SESA to inform NRS), (iv) Assessment of Existing Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanisms; (v) Legal Institutional and Policy Framework for REDD+ in Pakistan; (vi) Analysis of Legal, Institutional and Governance Capacity to address Safeguards in Pakistan, (vii) Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and; (viii) Environmental and Social Management Framework. Rigorous consultations with national and provincial stakeholders were held that helped to identify and prioritize and ways to address key drivers of deforestation and degradation as well as barriers to enhancement activities. All the above studies are available on national REDD+ web platform i.e. www.redd-pakistan.org

Overall Assessment of Component 2a

The overall national progress ranking for component 2a is rated as **GREEN**. The criteria and indicators under this sub-component are showing significant progress. A detailed assessment of each of the criteria under this component is given below:

- i. **Assessment and Analysis of Land Use, Land Use Changes, Policies and Governance:** For the assessment of land use and trends, several satellite-based studies that were conducted between 1992 and 2012 were reviewed. The review concluded that these studies used inconsistent methodologies, definitions, and scopes. In order to ensure consistency, national forest definition and forest inventory and measurement standards were adopted following IPCC guidelines. Using these protocols, satellite-based land use change analysis covering the period 2004 to 2012 was conducted. This study also presents a spatial analysis of the

³¹ <https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Pakistan-REDD-Strategy-Draft-Final-Report.pdf>

drivers of deforestation and degradation. The results of this study were based on comprehensive Field and satellite-based inventories, surveys, and consultations with Provincial REDD+ Management Committees and national Thematic REDD+ Working Groups. The causal relationship between the economic, legal, policy setting of the provinces and associated patterns of land-use change, deforestation and forest degradation were focused during these consultations.

For the evaluation of forest policies and laws, a historical overview of all the forest policies of Pakistan was conducted to understand the evolution of policies and laws and its possible effect on deforestation and forest degradation. The study took stock of the forest policies of Pakistan and concluded that draft forest policies drafted in 1955, 1962, 1975, 1980 and 2010 remained unapproved. These policies were more inclined at creating revenues for the government. In general, the past forest policies, laws and rules pertained to conventional forest management of forests. Emerging concepts like carbon rights, benefit distribution and provision for legal safeguards against over-exploitation of forests remained missing. The study identified that National Climate Change Policy (2012), The National Climate Change Act (2017) and National Forest Policy (2017) were the most important nationally approved documents that recognised the importance of forest conservation and local livelihoods in the wake of emerging challenges of climate change.

Another study on the analysis of legal, institutional and governance capacity to address safeguards investigated land tenure, natural resource rights, and the rights of women with regards to land use and ownership. It has recommended required reforms in existing legal, institutional and governance framework to better implement the mandate of the UNFCCC and REDD+.

- ii. **Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest enhancement:** The national level drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and barriers to enhancement of forests are identified and prioritised through a comprehensive multi-stakeholder consultation process. The process considered the key drivers, direct and indirect (underlying), rooted inside and outside the forestry sector with local, national and global aspects. This was supplemented with an analysis of their relationship to all land use activities; by taking into account the opinions and considerations of all stakeholders, review of studies and existing data from monitoring systems and other sources. The key prioritised direct drivers of deforestation identified at national level are clearing of forest land for commercial agriculture purposes, Infrastructure development (roads, habitation, tourism developments, transmission lines etc) encroachments, mining (surface mining) and unsustainable timber extraction. Whereas, unsustainable wood extraction, small scale agriculture practices, overgrazing, forest fires and reduced fresh water for riverine and mangrove forests are identified and prioritised as key direct drivers of forest degradation (**Annex – IX**).
- iii. **Links between Drivers and Barriers and REDD+ Activities:** The NRS has identified underlying causes of each direct driver of deforestation and forest degradation. The relationships between direct drivers and their underlying causes are also conceptually linked. The drivers of deforestation and forest degradation have been linked to their provincial contexts but not spatially explicated. These underlying causes are being spatially mapped with more in-depth participatory analysis of their interrelationships at sub-national level. The analysis will be based on conceptual model i.e. problem trees and solution analysis.
- iv. **Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance:** The laws in Pakistan clearly recognize the ownership of land, vegetation, minerals, wildlife and traditional and indigenous rights in most cases. Forestry laws also recognise tenure and rights of local communities over state owned forests

including right of way, water, firewood etc.³²To differentiate the ownership and use of rights in different forest types, the forests are legally categorised into state owned and private respectively. However, land tenure and ownership regarding genetic resources and carbon is unclear and need to be harmonized. In some provinces such as Balochistan, land use issues are extremely political and complicated due to *de facto* rights and non-classification of land, which require detailed formal studies to inform effective policy governance.

The national REDD+ strategy highlights need to address issues related to land tenure, resource rights and governance. NRS provides a detailed assessment of the permitted uses/ rights of the forests connected to the legal category of a particular forest type. Except for Reserved Forests (and the equivalent legal categories of State Forest and Demarcated Forest), all other forest categories at least allow for private persons, such as forest dependent communities, to make subsistence use of the forests and forest produces subject to regulation by the Government. The NRS also adopted World Bank's procedural guidelines and has proposed a dedicated resettlement framework, under ESMF, to address issues of resettlement or land acquisition, compensation, restrictions of access to natural resources and other mitigation measures. The FGRM also supports NRS and is expected to address the issues related to land tenure, resource rights and governance once operational during implementation phase of REDD+. Actions are also proposed in NRS to ensure transparent national forest governance structure. Under an on-going assignment, the preparation of provincial PRAPs will also take into account the issues of natural resource rights, land tenure, governance and propose measures to address them. PRAPs are expected to be completed by the end of 2021.

- v. **Implications for Forest Law and Policy:** The implications for forest law and policy were assessed through a detailed study "Analysis of Legal, Institutional and Governance Capacity to address Safeguards in Pakistan". In terms of safeguards, various guidelines, procedures and protocols related to benefit sharing, carbon rights and land tenure are recommended to support the NRS. The national REDD+ strategy also recommends developing an overarching Land Use Plans to address land tenure issues; review and synchronisation of sectoral legislation (e.g. Mines Act, Forest Act); review of national policies and regulations with regards to land use and tenure and strengthening of cross-sector coordination. All these policies and plans support REDD+ programme and recommend actions and measures according to the prevailing laws and needs and options available at national and sub-national level. The National Climate Change Policy 2012 and National Forest Policy 2017 also have provisions for REDD+.

³² Section 11 of the Forest Act, 1927, and Section 23 of the KPK Forest Ordinance 2002

Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 2a

The strengths and weaknesses of component 1a, during the assessment process, are given in table 13 below:

Table 13 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 2a (Evaluating Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Laws, Policy and Governance)

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The trends of land use, land use change, forest policy and governance adequately assessed ○ A detailed analysis of forestry legislation, policies and management in relation to ownership of land, rights over natural resources as well as means of subsistence (including traditional and usual means) is completed and recommendations incorporated in NRS ○ The nationally prioritized key drivers/ barriers are identified and analysed ○ Actions to address drivers and barriers identified and incorporated in NRS ○ The NRS present policies, actions and measures according to the needs and options available at sub national level. ○ National level demand and supply of forest products being assessed to analyse cross sectoral policy implications on rural livelihood and national economy ○ New data sets from satellite image analysis are being generated to improve spatial analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation ○ A study to assess carbon rights and develop benefit sharing mechanism is under process which is expected to be completed by December, 2021. ○ The REDD+ aspects are being considered and / or incorporated in sub-national policies, laws, regulations ○ The National Climate Change Policy (2012) and National Forest Policy (2017) recognized the importance of forest conservation measures (including REDD+) and local livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carbon rights are benefit sharing mechanism not determined in forest legislation ○ Assessment and analysis have not covered all customary rights of indigenous peoples and natural resource management activities implemented by them. ○ The Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are not quantified spatially ○ Carbon rights and associated benefits are not clearly defined in NRS at national and sub-national level

Recommendations for Improvement

The areas of improvements and actions proposed and/or taken to address the identified weaknesses in component 2a are given in table 14:

Table 14 Areas of improvements and actions proposed and/or taken to address weaknesses in component 2a

Areas of Improvements	Actions Proposed/ Taken	Timeline
i. Amendments in existing laws/ regulations are needed to clarify carbon rights (property, credit, benefit and management rights)	A study on carbon rights is under process and with recommendations at provincial level	December 2021
ii. Establish a clear and legally recognised REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism at national and sub-national level.	Under on-going PRAPs, benefit sharing mechanism is expected to be finalised in consultation with relevant stakeholders	December 2021
iii. Spatial analysis of drivers of deforestation linked to their geographic and socio-economic context at sub-national level	Undertake spatial analysis of drivers of deforestation using approach 3.	June 2022
iv. Promote judicial exercise of rights to clear the unsettled rights and concessions in disputed areas	Strengthen/amend provincial law and policies.	2022 - 2026
v. Internalise PES markets	Commission a study by hiring a consultant	2022-2026

4.2.2 Subcomponent 2b: Strategic REDD+ options

The NRS proposes six strategic options and supporting policy and measures to **address the drivers** of deforestation and forest degradation (Figure 4). These strategic options are intended to modify productive practices and creating appropriate incentives for encouraging the owner or user towards sustainable forest management.














Strategy Options for REDD+ implementation	Five activities of REDD +				
	Reducing emissions from deforestation	Reducing emissions from forest degradation	Sustainable management of forests	Conservation of forest carbon stocks	Enhancement of forest carbon stocks
Restoration, reforestation, and afforestation					
Sustainable Forest Management					
Payment for Ecosystem Services					
Efficient alternative energy sources					
Silvo-pastoral and agroforestry practices					
Sustainable tourism and eco-tourism					

Figure 4: REDD+ Strategic Options for Pakistan (Source: National REDD+ Strategy)

Overall Assessment of Component 2b

The overall national progress ranking for component 2b is rated as **GREEN**. The criteria and indicators under this sub-component are showing significant progress. A detailed assessment of each of the criteria under this component is given below:

- i. **Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options:** The selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options acknowledge different conditions (forest categories, land tenure, governance mechanism, traditional practices, and cultures etc.) across all six sub entities. However, recognising that all the supporting actions may not be suitable at the same level for all sub-entities. Therefore, a general program of actions under strategic frameworks for all the provinces has been suggested along with suggestion to develop specific REDD+ action plans at the sub-national level keeping in view the local institutional, legal and socio-economic context.

Feasibility Assessment: The NRS provides feasibility analysis of the six indicated strategic options. The feasibility analysis is carried out in terms of their potential social and environmental impacts, risks, and challenges along with mitigation measures and/or options to address the challenges and/or risks. The details of risks associated with strategic options and proposed actions and timeline to address these risks is attached as Annex – X. The Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) was conducted for only three strategy options (i.e., reforestation, sustainable silvo-pastoral practices, and agroforestry models) for which it was possible to obtain data. These options were reviewed based on three baseline including livestock model with goat rearing, agriculture model with wheat cultivation and abandoned land that has been previously under cultivation. The CBA creates that reforestation has larger CO₂eq benefits per hectare, whereas less known models that combine forestry with other livelihoods produce higher economic returns per CO₂eq. The opportunity costs are not well assessed for the potential actions, therefore, a study is planned for “Assessment of the opportunity cost of REDD+ in Pakistan” under additional grant funding by FCPF.

To assess the feasibility of strategic option 3, a study on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) was conducted in 2018 for two sites: Mangrove Ecosystems in Sindh and Balochistan provinces and Temperate Forest Ecosystem in Kaghan Valley of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. The study noted that the selected forest ecosystems provide substantial contribution to the economy in terms of assessed ecosystem services.

- ii. **Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies:** The national strategy options are in line with the national forest policy (2016) and national climate change policy (2012). The implications of strategic options on the cross-sectoral policies and programs have been identification in terms of potential safeguards (benefits and social and environmental risks) which are of cross-sectoral nature. NRS has highlighted inconsistencies that exist within the forest related policies, laws and regulations. As such, actions have been recommended in NRS to strengthen sectoral coordination and amend sectoral policies and regulations to address inconsistency issues. The federal govt. also envisages to declare carbon as “national asset” in consultation with provincial governments. In this regard, a draft proposal, for approval by the national cabinet of Pakistan, has been developed and shared with sub-national entities for feedback. However, this proposal is subject to national consensus and agreement of respective provinces and federating entities.

At sub-national level, revision/ updating of forestry Acts by sub-national entities would be an important step to support REDD+ implementation. The governments of GB and Balochistan have already revised and updated their forest acts to accommodate changes in resource base and socio-economic conditions. While a revision of forest Acts in Punjab, KP and Sindh are in process. AJK has conducted a thorough review and revision of the Forests Act in 2017, however, it is not yet approved.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 2b

The strengths and weaknesses of component 2b, during the assessment process, are given in table 15 below:

Table 15 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 2b (Strategic Options)

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strategic options to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation have been identified through participatory approach and incorporated in NRS ○ Strategic options are representative of multi-sectors and acknowledge the sub-national differences in forest categories, land tenure, governance mechanism, traditional practices and cultures etc. ○ Feasibility analysis (in terms of benefits, risks, challenges and mitigation measures) of strategic options completed and incorporated in NRS ○ Pilot studies on Payment for Ecosystem Services for two ecosystems i.e. Mangrove Ecosystems in Sindh and Balochistan and Temperate Forest Ecosystem in Kaghan Valley of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) are completed. ○ Strategic options analysed in relation to Cancun Safeguards through a detailed SESA study ○ National and sub-national sectoral policies, programmes, laws and regulations identified to address compatibility issues with REDD+ strategic options ○ Recommendations/ Actions proposed in NRS to address compatibility issues with other sectoral policies ○ Opportunity costs are being assessed for strategic options under a new study in process ○ Provincial REDD+ Action Plans guided by NRS are being developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existing Land use planning at provincial, district and local level is not aligned with forest categories, associated drivers and land tenure. ○ Cost-benefit analysis (CBA) was conducted for only three strategy options (i.e. reforestation, sustainable silvo-pastoral practices and agroforestry models) due to data gaps for other strategic options ○ Opportunity costs have not been assessed for strategic options ○ Weak coordination exists among sectoral departments (agriculture, mines, tourism) ○ Sectoral policies do not account for drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Recommendations for Improvement

The areas of improvements and actions proposed and/or taken to address the identified weaknesses in component 2b are given in table 16 below:

Table 16 Areas of improvements and actions proposed and/or taken to address weaknesses in component 2b

Areas of Improvements	Actions Proposed/ Taken	Timeline
i. The selection and prioritisation of REDD+ strategic options is required at sub-national level based on conceptual/ causal links between direct and indirect driver.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop PRAPs Explore funding opportunities for implementation of NRS and PRAPs, such as NDRMF, GCF, WB. 	December 2021 2022 and on-going
ii. In-depth analysis of opportunity costs of REDD+ in Pakistan.	Engage consultants under available readiness grant	June 2022
iii. The cross-sectoral policies and programs of agriculture, tourism, mineral and mines need to be harmonised to address inconsistencies.	Recommend concrete actions to integrate the most pertinent actions from readiness studies into existing laws and policies	June 2022
iv. Improve sectoral coordination at federal and provincial level.	Regular meetings of NSC	On-going
v. Revise sectoral policies and regulations to support implementation of REDD+ strategic options	Recommend concrete actions to integrate the most pertinent actions from readiness studies into existing laws and policies	June 2022

4.2.3 Subcomponent 2c: Framework of REDD+ implementation

The national REDD+ strategy provides detailed framework for implementation of REDD+ activities in the country and takes into account the institutional mandates, policies and regulations at national and sub-national level. The framework defines legal, policy, institutional, economic and governance arrangements necessary to implement REDD+ strategy options as summarised below:

- i. **Legal Framework:** The legal framework gives due regard to existing set of regulations regarding land tenure, natural resources and institutional arrangements that are relevant to REDD+. Under this framework, the legal categories of forest land are determined based on Forest Act 1927 as adopted with certain amendments at the provincial level. Two broad categories are recognized as Government owned forests and private forests with further legal sub-categorization to acknowledge varying degrees of private and community rights, legally permitted activities within each such class of forests as defined under regulation and management of each forest category.
- ii. **Policy Framework:** The policy framework recognizes cross-sectoral approach and national and sub-national policies which directly or indirectly influence forest resources and REDD+ implementation in the country.
- iii. **Institutional Framework:** The institutional framework for REDD+ include both policy oversight and monitoring and implementation support. For policy guidance and monitoring oversight the institutional framework includes the National Steering Committee (NSC). For coordination of REDD+ activities at

national international level by MoCC, the support of Office of Inspector General of Forests - OIGF (National Focal Point for REDD+) and the National Focal Point for UNFCCC is envisaged. For national implementation and coordination, NRO is to be institutionalised to coordinate with PRMCs. At sub-national level, Provincial Focal Point for REDD+ and PGIUs will support implementation of REDD+ activities. Technical implementation support is to be provided by national technical Working Groups (WGs).

Overall Assessment of Component 2c

The overall national progress ranking for component 2c is rated as **YELLOW**. It was noted that the criteria and indicators for adoption and implementation of legislations, framework for implementation and system for monitoring REDD+ activities are progressing well and needs further development. Further development is required in criterion of benefit sharing mechanism. A detailed assessment of each of the criteria is given below:

i. Adoption and Implementation of Legislation/Regulations

Pakistan has taken several steps to mainstream climate change in policies and planning to ensure sustainable growth while meeting international commitments. These include developing policy frameworks and programmes in priority sectors, including forestry, in line with the country's national development priorities. The Implementation framework for REDD+ is well aligned with national and sub-national policies, laws and regulations including four national policies (Climate Change, Environment, Forest and Agriculture), four national acts/ regulations/ ordinances, 6 provincial policies (Climate Change, Forest, Agriculture) and 14 provincial laws/ acts/ regulations/ ordinances. The most important of these include:

- The approved National Climate Change Policy – NCCP (2012) outlines the need to restore and enhance Pakistan's forest cover under sustainable forest management to "withstand present and possible future impacts of climate change." The NCCP identifies the importance of accessing international climate finance to reduce emissions and build resilience in the forestry sector. It outlines the need to 'secure financial assistance' from the World Bank's FCPF and UN-REDD Programme, as well as from other international sources, to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.
- The National Forest Policy (2016), approved by the Council of Common Interest³³, aims to restore ecological functions and maximise economic benefits from forests by increasing the country's forest, protected areas, natural habitats and green areas. The policy also suggests mainstreaming REDD+ as a tool to curb deforestation, enhance forest cover and preserve forest carbon stocks.
- Pakistan Climate Change Act in 2017 envisages an over-arching Pakistan Climate Change Council headed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, with a representation of the sub-national governments at the Chief Ministerial level. It envisages the establishment of a high-powered Pakistan Climate Change Authority and Pakistan Climate Change Fund. The fund will mobilize resources from both domestic and international sources to support mitigation and adaptation actions.
- Massive afforestation/ reforestation programme has been launched in 2018 i.e., the "Ten Billion Tree Afforestation Programme" (10BTTP) with a wider scope both at national and sub-national levels. This

³³ The CCI is chaired by Prime Minister of Pakistan and is responsible to formulate and regulate policies in relation to matters enumerated in Part-II of Federal Legislative List and exercise supervision and control over related institutions.

program is aimed to revive Forest and Wildlife resources in Pakistan improve management of existing Protected Areas; encourage eco-tourism and creation of jobs through community engagement.

At sub-national level, several measures have been taken for implementation and mainstreaming of REDD+ in their policies and programs, as follows:

- The province of KP launched the “Green Growth Initiative (GGI)” as a flag bearer of the clean and green revolution in Pakistan. As part of the GGI, the Government of KP launched the “Billion Tree Afforestation” campaign to involve local communities. Through GGI, additional forest land was brought under forest, Tree density of 7% degraded forests was increased by establishing forest closures. The KP province has also drafted its provincial REDD+ strategy and implementation framework considering provincial land use patterns, legal and social considerations. KP has also completed review of its existing laws to make necessary amendments. During the formulation of the provincial REDD+ strategy, KP has identified compatibility issues of provincial REDD+ strategic options with the policies of the mining sector and has made rules that no forest category should fall in the mining concessions.
- The AJK government has notified its Climate Change Policy and revised its forest regulation 2017. The forest policy and 14 new forest management plans are in preparation process (**Box-III**). Neelum valley of AJK has also been declared as “State Biosphere Reserve³⁴”.

Box – III: AJK Forestry Resource

The area under the management of the AJK Forest Department is 5,670 square kilometres which is 42.6 % of the total land mass of AJK. The growing stock of the commercial forests is 34.440 million cubic meters with an annual sustainable yield of about 0.20 million cubic meters. Compared to Pakistan’s average of 0.03 ha per capita forestland, AJK has 0.18 ha per capita. In the past, the main management objective of forest in AJK has been for commercial harvesting. To hold deforestation, the Government has imposed a ban on commercial logging effective from 2001. The importance of Forests and allied biodiversity becomes even more pronounced considering its role in the sustenance of ecological balance, protection of slopes from erosion, recreation/ ecotourism, regulating watersheds, and research. Therefore, the AJK Forest department has revised all management plans and timber production for commercial purposes is no more focus of Forests Management, most of the forest is now management for its protection function. The department has implemented sizable reforestation and afforestation programmes using local resources from the Annual Development Programme. This includes multi-phased reforestation of blank areas. The department is also using resources from the Federal initiative of the 10 Billion Tree Tsunami Programme. The role of communities has been recognized in the protection function of the forests. Since forests play a crucial role in the livelihoods of the local communities, they are keen to contribute to the protection of the forests. Once the forest is fully rehabilitated, the communities will also have an incentive to share from benefits of any commercial harvesting in the future.



The importance of Forests and allied biodiversity becomes even more pronounced considering its role in the sustenance of ecological balance, protection of slopes from erosion, recreation/ ecotourism, regulating watersheds, and research. Therefore, the AJK Forest department has revised all management plans and timber production for commercial purposes is no more focus of Forests Management, most of the forest is now management for its protection function. The department has implemented sizable reforestation and afforestation programmes using local resources from the Annual Development Programme. This includes multi-phased reforestation of blank areas. The department is also using resources from the Federal initiative of the 10 Billion Tree Tsunami Programme. The role of communities has been recognized in the protection function of the forests. Since forests play a crucial role in the livelihoods of the local communities, they are keen to contribute to the protection of the forests. Once the forest is fully rehabilitated, the communities will also have an incentive to share from benefits of any commercial harvesting in the future.

Source: Interview with REDD+ Focal Person AJK Forest department

34 Government Notification No. S/ Wildlife & fisheries/ 2747-53/2020 dated 31 August, 2020

- The Government of Sindh has prepared its Provincial Forest Policy (2019) and Management Plans for Mangroves Forests (**Box – IV**).

Box – IV: Indus Delta Mangroves in Sindh

Mangrove forests of the Indus delta, covering an area of 607,660 hectares, constitute an important ecosystem in the coastal deltaic region formed by the River Indus. Indus delta mangroves are perhaps unique in being the largest arid climate mangroves in the world. Mangrove forest ecosystem of Indus delta is an essential life supporting ecosystem and provide subsistence to approx. 200,000 people. Mangroves’ ecosystem



has been adversely affected in recent years due to over-exploitation of coastal resources, pollution, and acute scarcity of freshwater from river Indus due to diversion of water for inland agriculture, coastal urbanization, and industrialization exacerbated by a general lack of education and awareness of sustainable use. The situation, however, changed in recent years with heavy investment by Forest department Sindh and other stakeholders. Local participation entailed recruitment and training of local labour force for propagule collection from delta and storage, transporting propagules to the nursery and planting sites, nursery raising near planting sites, planting, and manage watch & ward system to prevent grazing and browsing. In addition, several incentives for communities (e.g. ambulance boat, health camps, education) led to further enhanced motivation and cooperation. A record increase of actual cover of 94,987 ha³⁵ has been recorded over the last 22 Years (138%) (Gilani et. al, 2020).

Source: Updated factsheet (March, 2021) by REDD+ Focal Person, Sindh Forest Department

- The Government of Balochistan has developed Wildlife Act (2014) and the draft Forest Act (2019). Juniper forest has been declared as Biosphere Reserve (**Box – V**).

Box-V: The Juniper Forests of Balochistan

The Ziarat area of Balochistan is known for the largest juniper forest in Pakistan and is believed to be the second largest of its kind in the world (dominant species *Juniperus excelsa*). The junipers of Ziarat are considered among the oldest living trees in the world and are often referred to as “living fossils”. The forest was declared a Biosphere Reserve in 2013. Balochistan Forest & Wildlife department under its REDD+ programme conducted forest cover assessment



and inventory of juniper forest in the province. This entailed using GIS mapping of the study area using available geo-spatial datasets over 264,925 hectares (including analysis of land use types and forest strata). This was followed by field truthing from the sample plots by navigating through GPS and measurements (crown, diameters). Above-ground tree biomass was calculated through the available allometric equations, whereas the below ground biomass was estimated using default value from IPCC guidelines (2006) at plot level. Regeneration

³⁵ Evaluating mangrove conservation and sustainability through spatiotemporal (1990-2020) mangrove cover change analysis in Pakistan. Gilani et al. (2021)

was counted separately in each plot. In total 82% forest turned out to be pure juniper followed by pure olive (11%). There are data on the age classification of trees (over 700 years of age), tree counts by stands, diameter classification, biomass and eventually carbon stocks. The status of regeneration is a matter of concern with only 22% of inventory plots with regeneration. This is the first detailed inventory of juniper forests founding a strong basis for the next steps in the implementation phase. The communities interviewed during the preparation of this report seemed aware of this effort and tied high hopes for the next steps.

Source: Draft Inventory of Juniper Forests of Ziarat, Forest and Wildlife Department Balochistan

- The Punjab Government has notified ‘Punjab Forest Policy 2019’ with provisions to ensure ‘access of carbon markets by introducing REDD+ mechanism in line with national REDD+ programme’. Punjab has also revised Forest Acts of 2010 and 2016 as well as developed Draft Urban and Peri Urban Forest Policy 2019.
 - The GB government has completed various legal framework reforms to incorporate REDD+ aspects. These include Forest Act 2018 revised in 2019, Draft Range Land Policy (2018), Rules for Extraction, Sale and Marketing of Medicinal Plants, Wildlife Act 2018, Working Plan Code, Rules for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and Forest Manuals. District wise forest management plans for 9 districts have been prepared. Two new parks have been established bringing the total number of parks to seven. In addition, 56 community protected areas are also established.
- ii. **Guidelines for Implementation:** The implementation framework of NRS takes into consideration the guiding recommendations of the studies on FGRM, SESA, ESMF, FREL, NFMS and SIS. User friendly training manuals have been developed to support the implementation of REDD+ activities. The PRAPs and PFMPs are expected to further strengthen REDD+ implementation framework in the country.
- iii. **Benefit Sharing Mechanism:** Benefit sharing arrangements are stipulated broadly in the Constitution of Pakistan.³⁶ The policies, laws and regulations do not provide detailed guidelines or clarify equitable distribution of benefits arising from the use of forest resources, particularly related to carbon rights. The process or conditions for determining what is considered ‘equitable’ is also not clearly stipulated within the national and sub-national Policies Laws and Regulations (PLRs). The NRS, however, proposed possible functioning of REDD+ benefit sharing at national level which allows the province or projects to exercise the option of receiving compensation either directly from the donor or from national climate change fund. In both the cases, the provinces will be required to report the emission reductions achieved and allocated to national REDD+ registry for accountability and to avoid double counting. The NRS also allows sub-national entities to design its own benefit sharing mechanism and/ or create or use its own specific fund on the pattern of National Climate Change Fund. To further distribute benefits, provinces may develop community level benefit sharing mechanisms (**Figure 5**).

³⁶ Article 38 of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973

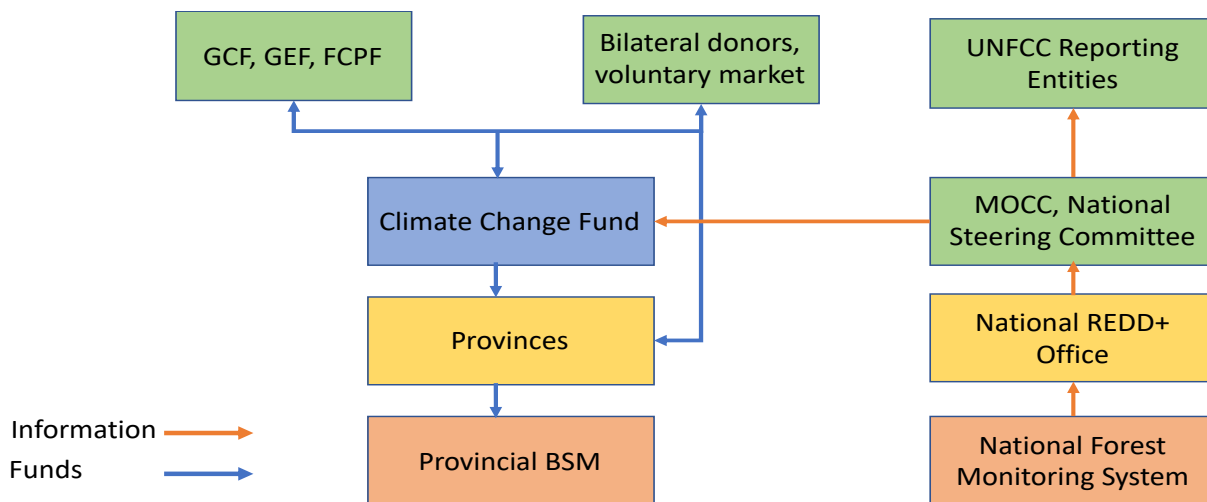


Figure 5: Possible functioning of proposed benefit sharing mechanism

As part of ongoing PRAP study, options are being explored at sub-national level to design clear and transparent benefit sharing mechanism for REDD+ at provincial level. At sub-national level, two completed pilot studies related to Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) for the country’s Moist Temperate and Mangrove ecosystems provide a guiding mechanism for distribution of benefits arising out of PES activities in KP, Sindh and Balochistan.

- iv. **National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities:** A national REDD+ registry has been designed to be used as a tool to register REDD+ projects and avoid double counting of carbon emissions by tracking of claimed, attributed, registered and certified emission reduction units or carbon credits. The national REDD+ registry is envisaged to be linked to the National Forest Monitoring System to allow monitoring of REDD+ registered projects and/ or interventions (**Figure 6**). In the medium and long term, the registry is aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of REDD+ projects and/ or intervention strategies in terms of specific environmental conditions once data from implementation of REDD+ projects is available. The proposed design³⁷ of a national REDD+ registry will entail a database of carbon projects and carbon transactions.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 2c

The strengths and weaknesses of component 2c, during the assessment process, are given in table 17 below:

Table 17 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 2c (Framework for REDD+ Implementation)

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The National REDD+ Strategy is drafted and in final stages of endorsement ○ The REDD+ implementation framework is aligned with guiding frameworks and experiences of existing forestry related policies and programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ REDD+ financing modalities are not finalised yet ○ Carbon rights and Benefit sharing mechanism is not finalised yet

³⁷ <https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/National-REDD-Registry-Design.pdf>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The REDD+ implementation framework defines institutional, economic, legal and governance arrangements necessary to implement REDD+ strategy options. ○ Integration of NRS guidance at sub-national development priorities ○ Revisions/ amendments related to REDD+ made to existing policies, legislations/regulations both at national and sub-national level ○ Environmental and Social Management Framework in place ○ REDD+ pilots are being designed through development of 15 model Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs) ○ The methodology for development of PFMPs is endorsed at national level ○ Beneficiaries associated with REDD+ strategic options identified ○ National REDD+ Registry design is proposed and its contents of information is defined ○ Provincial/ territorial REDD+ Action Plans (PRAPs) being developed ○ REDD+ Implementation Framework provides a guiding framework for design of a REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism at national and sub-national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National REDD+ Registry is not yet operational
--	--

Recommendations for Improvement

The areas of improvements and actions proposed and/ or taken to address the identified weaknesses in component 2c are given in table 18 below:

Table 18 Areas of improvements and actions proposed and/ or taken to address weaknesses in component 2c

Areas of Improvement	Actions Proposed/ Taken	Timeline
i. The adopted, developed, and/ or amended policies, laws and regulations need further improvements in terms of legal provisions related to (i) carbon rights (ii) equitable distribution of carbon related benefits from forest ecosystem services and (iii) protection and internalisation of carbon related markets.	Revise policies, laws and regulations to ensure legal provisions related to carbon rights, benefit distribution and carbon markets based on recommendation of on-going studies on carbon rights and REDD+ benefit distribution mechanism	2022 - 2026
ii. Establish an instrument (protocol or guideline) derived from the NRS for equal distribution of benefits considering relevant exiting legislation.	Activity in process under on-going PRAPs	December 2021
iii. Define and strengthen institutional and operational procedures/ guidelines for registration process of REDD+ related projects and operationalise national REDD+ registry	Upgrade and operationalise national REDD+ registry	2022-2026
iv. Institutional strengthening is required in terms of coordination, private sector involvement, community participation and technical capacity enhancement on development of carbon projects	Organise specialised trainings at provincial level on development of carbon projects and registration process	2022-2026

and registration process at both national and provincial level.		
v. Finalise REDD+ financial modalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PRAPs are under process and expected to reflect financial requirements for REDD+ implementation at sub-national level Explore funding opportunities for implementation of NRS and PRAPs, such as NDRMF, GCF, WB. 	December 2021 2022 and on-going

4.2.4 Subcomponent 2d: Social and environmental Impacts

The social and environmental impacts of REDD+ strategic options were analysed through a detailed Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) study³⁸. The purpose of this study was to help meet international safeguard requirements under UNFCCC and FCPF and ensure the social and ecological sustainability of REDD+ in Pakistan. The existing policies, regulations, procedures, and institutional structures that support implementation of environmental and social safeguards were identified through complementary assessments³⁹ involving multi-sector consultations at national and provincial levels for prioritization of risks and the loopholes in laws, policies and existing regulations.

Overall assessment of Component 2d

The overall national progress ranking for component 2d is rated as **GREEN**. The criteria and indicators under this sub-component are showing significant progress. A detailed assessment of each of the criteria under this component is given below:

- i. **Analysis of Social and Environmental Safeguard Issues:** The social and environmental risks were identified against strategic options presented in NRS. The most social risks are found to be limitations/ exclusion of right holders (mostly poor communities), elite capture due to insecure land tenure, gender inequality due to low women participation in decision making process, social conflicts due to poor law enforcement and governance structure, loss of livelihoods, forced displacements, loss of traditional knowledge and cultures. The environmental risks identified include loss of biodiversity due to introduction of monoculture, risks of emission displacement, introduction of exotic/ alien species, low hybrid seeds due to increased use pesticides, and conversion of natural forests. The analysis also reveals that Pakistan’s Policies Laws and Regulations (PLRs) are largely consistent with the UNFCCC REDD+ safeguards⁴⁰. Furthermore, inconsistency issues in existing national and sub-national policies laws and regulations particularly related to Cancun Safeguards and World Bank’s Operational Policies (environmental assessment, natural habitats, forests, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people) have also been identified. These inconsistency issues relate to (i) rights and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, (ii) land tenure and rights related to self-determinations, (iii) collective tenure, (iv) non-discrimination and benefit sharing,

38 <https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Strategic-Social-and-Environmental-Assessment-PAkistan.pdf>

39 MoCC (2017), Assessment of Historic Environmental and Social Issues in the Forest and Land Use Sector’ and ‘Analyses of Legal and Institutional and governance capacity to address safeguards in Pakistan

40 MoCC (2018), Analyses of legal and institutional capacity to address safeguards in Pakistan

(v) full and effective participation and (vi) access to information and justice. A study is planned (January 2022) under additional funding to formulate recommendations for proposed amendments in existing policies, laws and regulations based on findings of the on-going studies under REDD+ readiness activities.

- ii. **REDD+ Strategy Design with Respect to Impacts:** Based on findings of SESA study, NRS has identified positive and negative impacts in terms of associated co-benefits and potential grievances against each strategic option. To address the potential impacts and grievances, ESMF and FGRM are in place. Further studies are also in process which include (i) a robust, national level assessment of demand and supply of forest products and services and quantification of the contribution of forests to rural livelihood and national economy; and (ii) a study on carbon rights and benefit sharing mechanism. The findings of these studies will support strategic actions proposed in NRS related to land tenure and resource (carbon) rights.
- iii. **Environmental and Social Management Framework:** The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed with defined measures to manage the social and environmental impacts of REDD+ strategy implementation. The ESMF establishes general principles and criteria for policy and programme design and investment selection, while leaving more specific measures to be finalised once the investments are clearly identified at the provincial level (through the development of Provincial REDD+ Action Plans.

The ESMF noted that the legal framework of the country generally protects and regulates many of the objectives enshrined in the UNFCCC REDD+ Safeguards. In accordance with FCPF guidelines⁴¹, the ESMF also recommended measures to address the applicable World Bank’s environmental and social safeguard policies particularly related to environmental assessment, natural habitats, forests, indigenous people, and involuntary resettlements. It also provides an institutional framework to be incorporated in NRS to address environmental and social issues as NRS is implemented.

Strengths and weaknesses of Component 2d

The strengths and weaknesses of component 2d, during the assessment process, are given in table 19 below:

Table 19 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 2d (Social and Environmental Impacts)

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The SESA study is completed through participatory and inclusive process ○ Existing policies, regulations, procedures and institutional structures that are supporting the implementation of environmental and social safeguards are identified ○ Environmental and Social Management Framework defined ○ Pakistan’s Policies, Laws and Regulations are largely consistent with the UNFCCC REDD+ safeguards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SESA is conducted only for strategy options that are specific to common drivers at national level and does not take into account specific sub-national actions ○ Gaps identified in existing policies laws and regulations in terms of social impacts related to rights and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, land tenure, non-discrimination and benefit sharing and access to information and justice

41 Common Approach, p. 8, para. 23

(https://forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/FCPF%20Readiness%20Fund%20Common%20Approach%208-9-12_0.pdf)

Recommendations for Improvement

The areas of improvements and actions proposed and/or taken to address the identified weaknesses in component 2d are given in table 20 below:

Table 20 Areas of improvements and actions proposed and/or taken to address weaknesses in component 2d

Areas of Improvements	Actions Taken/ Proposed	Timeline
i. Strategic measures related to REDD+ safeguards need to strengthened and ensured during the implementation of the REDD+ strategy.	Propose actions under on-going PRAPs to address safeguards at each intervention level	December 2021
ii. Amend/ revise existing policies, laws and regulations and develop detailed procedures and mechanisms at sub-national level guided by ESMF to ensure that safeguards are implemented and enforced in practice during REDD+ implementation	Make recommendations for necessary revisions in existing policies, laws and regulations based on findings of ESMF and recommendations of on-going studies	June 2022

Participatory Self-Assessment of Component 2 (Preparation of National REDD+ Strategy)

The results of the participatory self-assessment and corresponding evidences of component 2 are summarised in Table 21 below:

Table 21 Participatory Self-Assessment of Component 2 against RAF Criteria

RAF Criteria	Participatory Ranking	Evidence
Sub-Component 2a: Evaluating Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Laws, Policy and Governance		
Assessment and analysis		o Pakistan's REDD+ Readiness Proposal https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/Pakistan%27s%20Revised%20R-PP%20-%20September%2010%202014.pdf
Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest enhancement		o Pakistan's National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Pakistan-REDD-Strategy-Draft-Final-Report.pdf
Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities		o Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment Study https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Strategic-Social-and-Environmental-Assessment-PAkistan.pdf
Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance		o NFMS web-portal with available data on land use and land use changes https://www.nfmsspak.org/
Implications for forest law and policy		o Pakistan's FLEL report published and available on UNFCCC REDD+ web platform
Sub-Component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options		

Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options		<p>https://redd.unfccc.int/files/1._unfccc_frel_pakistan__final_with_proofread_-final.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NRS utilised National Climate Change Policy 2012, National Forest Policy 2016, Provincial Forest Acts/ Laws/ regulations ○ Study on Pakistan’s approach towards meeting UNFCCC and WB requirements https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Pakistan-approach-towards-meeting-UNFCCC-and-WB-requirements.pdf ○ Study reports on “Legal Institutional and Policy Framework for REDD+ in Pakistan” and “Analysis of Legal, Institutional and Governance Capacity to address Safeguards in Pakistan”, ○ National climate Change Policy 2012 http://www.mocc.gov.pk/SiteImage/Policy/National%20Climate%20Change%20Policy%20of%20Pakistan%20(2).pdf ○ National Forest Policy 2016 http://www.mocc.gov.pk/SiteImage/Policy/National%20Forest%20Policy%202015%20(9-1-17).pdf ○ List of identified policies, laws and programmes to support REDD+ activities available ○ National Climate Change Act 2017 http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1491459994_555.pdf ○ Pakistan’s First NDC document https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Pakistan%20First/Pak-INDC.pdf ○ ToR & signed contract agreement of ongoing study on carbon rights/ benefit sharing mechanism/ PFMPs/ PRAPs ○ Reports of PES Design for Mangroves and Moist Temperate Forests https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Final-PES-Design-Document-Mangroves.pdf and https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Final-PES-Design-Document-Kaghan-13-11-2018.pdf ○ Social and Environmental Management Framework https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Environmental-and-Social-Management-Framework.pdf
Feasibility Assessment		
Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies		
Sub-Component 2c: Framework for REDD+ Implementation		
Adoption and Implementation of Legislation/ Regulations		
Guidelines for Implementation		
Benefit Sharing Mechanism		
National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities		
Sub-Component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts		
Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues		
REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts		
Environmental and Social Management Framework		

4.3 COMPONENT 3: FOREST REFERENCE EMISSION LEVEL

Pakistan has developed its national Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) which stands approved at national level and also published at UNFCCC’s REDD+ web platform⁴². Assessed by UNFCCC, the national FREL of Pakistan is the average annual historical emissions from deforestation between 2004 and 2012 (the reference period) and corresponds to 946, 653 t CO₂ eq/ year. The gross emissions from deforestation were 2.32 ± 2.564 million CO₂ eq. tons over the period of 2004-2008 and 5.25 ± 4.375 Million CO₂ eq. tons over the period of 2008-2012.

⁴² https://redd.unfccc.int/files/1._unfccc_frel_pakistan__final_with_proofread_-final.pdf.

Overall Assessment of Component 3

The overall national progress ranking for component 3 is rated as **GREEN**. Two criteria and indicators under this sub-component are showing significant progress while one criterion is progressing well and requires further development. Pakistan provided complete information for three reference points (2004, 2008 and 2012) on which FREL is based and preliminary estimates of national FREL have been defined. A detailed explanation of all assumptions, data sources, equations, land cover/forest cover change analysis methodological approach and tools, default equations, derivations of emission factors and step-wise improvement plan are discussed in FREL report which is accessible from the link https://redd.unfccc.int/files/1._unfccc_frel_pakistan__final_with_proofread_-final.pdf. A detailed assessment of each of the criteria under this component is given below:

i. Demonstration of Methodology

Pakistan adopted a methodological approach for the construction of FREL consistent with the UNFCCC/ IPCC guidelines and is well demonstrated, clearly documented, and based on a focus on gradual improvement. Pakistan also fulfilled the FCPF's Carbon Fund Methodological Framework, Criterion 5⁴³, which requires that "the emissions reduction Programme uses the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines⁴⁴, as adopted or encouraged by the Conference of the Parties as a basis for estimating forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks". The summary of stepwise methodological approach for construction of country's national FREL is given below:

- The national forest definition⁴⁵ was notified and the scope of REDD+ activities were finalised through a participatory approach.
- The forest stratification has been adapted from the classification scheme published and revised by Champion et al. (1965) which classifies country's forests as Littoral and Swamp (Mangroves), Tropical Thorn, Dry Deciduous, Scrub, Sub Tropical Pine, Moist Temperate, Dry Temperate and Sub Alpine.
- Out of five carbon pools identified by IPCC, the most significant pools i.e., above ground and below ground are considered in national FREL. Only CO₂ is considered for emissions in national FREL. The proposed FREL excludes the assessment of emissions with irrigated plantations.
- The estimation of Activity Data (AD)⁴⁶ on land cover and land use change was done using IPCC Approach 1 through historical time series analysis of 2004, 2008 and 2012 based on Land Use/ Land Use Cover (LULC) classification using Landsat imagery (5/7/8). A minimum mapping unit of 0.5 hectares has been applied for deforestation mapping. The deforested areas from temporarily un-stocked forest areas were analysed for permanence by using visual interpretation of more than 12000 sample plots using very high-resolution images in Open Forest Collect Earth for period 2004 to 2016. Pakistan has adopted stepwise approach for improvement of FREL. In this regard, under an on-going readiness assignment,

43 https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/FCPF%20Carbon%20Fund%20Methodological%20Framework%20revised_%202020_Final_Posted.pdf

44 <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/2006-ipcc-guidelines-for-national-greenhouse-gas-inventories/>

45 "A minimum area of land of 0.5 ha with a tree crown cover of more than 10 % comprising trees with the potential to reach a minimum height of 2 meters. This will also include existing irrigated plantations as well as areas that have already been defined as forests in respective legal documents and expected to meet the required thresholds as defined in the national definition for Pakistan." (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/1._unfccc_frel_pakistan__final_with_proofread_-final.pdf. Pp20)

46 Data on the magnitude of a human activity resulting in emissions or removals taking place during a given period of time (https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2019/06/19R_V0_02_Glossary_advance.pdf)

Pakistan has started collecting information on deforestation using Approach 3 as part of its FREL improvement plan (Annex – XI), which is expected to be completed by June 2022. This will also help Pakistan meet the FCPF’s MF criteria 14 requirements for accessing carbon fund.

- The Emission Factors (EF) were developed by using carbon stocks from Pilot National Forest Inventory (NFI) complemented by provincial carbon stock inventory results for the regions of KP and GB.
- The accuracy assessment of Pakistan’s FRL was carried out both qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitatively, very high-resolution satellite imagery from Google Earth was used as reference data for producing land use and land use change maps. The accuracy of data was verified through visual interpretation and multi-temporal systematic plots using Open Foris Collect Earth tool and using field knowledge of local forestry experts.
- For ensuring transparency and robustness of estimates of carbon stocks, Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) procedures were defined, documented and implemented during field measurements, sample preparation and laboratory measurements, data entry and data archiving.
- A stepwise approach is proposed to gradually improve the country’s national FRL/FREL by incorporating better data, improved methodologies, expanding the scope of REDD+ activities, improving forest reference data and monitoring and assessing additional carbon pools of gases (Table 22).
- The Satellite Land Monitory System (SLMS) manual has been also developed which provides the detailed process of how the one-time maps have been produced for each point of time under interest.

Pakistan intends to update the estimate of emissions from deforestation in its biennial update report to be consistent with FREL submission and address inconsistencies between the FREL submission and the national communication.

Table 22 Pakistan’s intended plan for improvements in its FREL through stepwise approach⁴⁷

	Current Status – Phase 1	Short Term Objective – Phase 2	Long Term Objective – Phase 3
Identification and assessment of key categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot NFI data available for the key category analysis over major forest types. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key category assessment for carbon pools completed for major forest types. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key category assessment for all carbon pools completed for all forest types.
Emission Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unified National emission factors (Tier 2) have been developed for the major forest types 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Province/territory wise Emission factors developed by major forest types 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Province/territory wise Emission factors developed for all land types (e.g., Crop land, farm plantations etc
Carbon stock estimation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon stock inventory data is available for Tier-2 for the main forest types over all the provinces and territories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon stock estimation using Tier-2 and 3 where data supports it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon stock estimation using Tier-3 in all forests and assessment against applicable FREL or FRL to establish performance

⁴⁷ Source: Pakistan’s modified FREL submission to UNFCCC

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon stock estimation has been conducted at the national level 		
Activity data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data derived for deforestation only. The estimated activity statistics by the forest types are available. Activity data reported based on approach 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity data derived for deforestation (based on Approach 3), forest degradation and enhancement. The estimated activity statistics by forest types are available. Activity data reported based on land use categorization using approach 2 with Land use Transition matrix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity Data derived for all activities. Activity data reported based on land use categorization using approach 3 (spatially explicit data)
Scope of FREL/FRL (REDD+ activities, carbon pools)	FREL based on deforestation, above and below ground biomass and CO2 gas is available	FRL based on deforestation, forest degradation and enhancement are available using above, below ground biomass and Soil OM in Mangroves	FRL based on all potential activities, pools and gases is available

- ii. **Use of Historical Data and adjusted for National Circumstances:** A study on national circumstances has been conducted as part of the national FREL development process. The study includes a description of the historical land use and land use changes, socio-economic context, and policies for reducing emissions, including information on the consumption of fuelwood per capita and associated emissions. Overall, the study illustrates that the pressure from a growing population and economy could lead to a significant increase in emissions from the forestry sector. However, no upward or downward adjustments⁴⁸ applied in Pakistan’s national FREL. Currently, the studies estimating the degradation, removals and enhancement activities⁴⁹ (from 2016 to 2020) and developing sub-national forest monitoring systems are under process and expected to be completed by June 2022.
- iii. **Technical Feasibility of the Methodological Approach and consistency with UNFCCC/ IPCC and guidelines:** Pakistan’s FREL has been technically assessed by the Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) of the UNFCCC through a facilitative and technical information sharing process⁵⁰. The data and information used by Pakistan in constructing its FREL are transparent, complete and in overall accordance with the guidelines contained in the annex to decision 12/CP.17. The national FREL of Pakistan is now published on the UNFCCC REDD+ web platform i.e. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2020_PAK.pdf.

48 Continuation of existing trends in drivers (which includes drivers remaining approximately unchanged) is unlikely to give rise to the need for an adjustment because these trends are what has driven past emissions and removals from REDD+ activities (deforestation) and unless there is a discontinuity of some sort this will probably continue. If discontinuities from past trends can be identified, an adjustment may be justified - for example there may be known step changes in land use change plans due to large infrastructure projects or agricultural expansion in forest areas which are likely to affect human impacts on forests.

49 <http://www.mocc.gov.pk/ProjectDetail/M2OzOWJmMjUzZTU3MC00NmFkLWE4YmMtZDFhMmRlOGU2NGRh>, http://few.kp.gov.pk/page/about_billion_tree_tsunami_afforestation_project, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/346913988_Evaluating_mangrove_conservation_and_sustainability_through_spatiotemporal_1990-2020_mangrove_cover_change_analysis_in_Pakistan

50 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2020_PAK.pdf

Strengths and Weaknesses

The strengths and weaknesses of component 3, during the assessment process, are given in table 23 below:

Table 23 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 3 (Forest Reference Emission Levels)

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical review of Pakistan’s FREL carried out by UNFCCC experts notes that country’s FREL is transparent, accurate and complete and meets the UNFCCC/ IPCC guidance ○ Pakistan’s national FREL is developed and endorsed by GoP ○ Initial emission estimates from deforestation are identified based on complete information for the three reference points 2004, 2008 and 2012 ○ Pakistan’s FREL is uploaded at UNFCCC’s REDD+ web platform ○ Allometric equations and Emission Factors developed for all forest types ○ Data limitations and gaps are identified for future improvements ○ Development of sub-national FREL’s in process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The national FREL does not account for emissions from degradation and removals from enhancement activities ○ Deadwood, litter and soil carbon not taken into consideration due to lack of data ○ Only CO₂ gas considered and other gases are not included ○ FREL does not maintain consistency, in terms of sources of AD and EFs, with the GHG inventory included in Pakistan’s national communication ○ For land use representation, IPCC guiding approach 2 and 3 not followed to present correctly the proportion of the different land uses post deforestation ○ Stratification is not consistent with the sampling approach throughout the error correction procedure for estimating AD ○ Carbon stock inventory data is not available at Tier 3 level

Recommendations for Improvement

It is recommended that the country should follow the intended stepwise approach and bring more clarity in its approach following important guiding recommendations in Technical Advisory Report by the UNFCCC on Pakistan’s FREL submission as given in table 24 below:

Table 24 Areas of improvements and actions proposed and/ or taken to address weaknesses in component 3

Areas of Improvements	Actions	Expected Timeline
i. Enhance the scope of REDD+ activities in national FREL to account for emissions from forest degradation and removals from forest enhancement activities	The study on development of sub-national forest monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) is being implemented. The areas of improvements suggested by TA are included in the ToR of the study awarded to consulting firm (Annex - XI). This study will also assess carbon	June 2022
ii. Include all significant carbon pools and gases under REDD+ activities to improve national GHG accounting and reporting		
iii. Ensure consistency with GHG inventory, in terms of sources of AD and EFs, included in Pakistan’s national communication		

<p>iv. Use approach 2 or 3 to land representation from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to present correctly the proportion of the different land uses (including temporarily unstocked areas) post deforestation and to facilitate the use of more accurate EFs to estimate emissions from deforestation,</p>	<p>stock enhancement from 2016 to 2020.</p>	
<p>v. Estimate carbon stocks using IPCC guidance at the sub-national level by forest type with updated emission factors.</p>		

Participatory Self-Assessment of Component 3 (FREL)

The results of the participatory self-assessment and corresponding evidences of component 3 are summarised in Table 25 below:

Table 25 Participatory Self-Assessment of Component 3 against RAF Criteria

RAF Criteria	Participatory Ranking	Evidence
<p>Demonstration of Methodology</p>	<p>Green</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Technical Assessment Report (TAR) by UNFCCC Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2020_PAK.pdf
<p>Historical use data and adjusted for national circumstances</p>	<p>Yellow</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Pakistan’s FLEL report published and available on UNFCCC REDD+ web platform https://redd.unfccc.int/files/1._unfccc_frel_pakistan__final_with_proofread_-final.pdf o Endorsement letters from national and provincial governments available
<p>Technical Feasibility of the Methodological Approach and consistency with UNFCCC/ IPCC and guidelines</p>	<p>Green</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o SLMS Manual https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Satellite-Land-Monitoring-System-Manual-for-Pakistan.pdf o NFI Manual https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/NationalForestInventoryManual-for-pakistan.pdf

4.4 COMPONENT 4: NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM AND INFORMATION ABOUT SAFEGUARDS

4.4.1 Subcomponent 4a: National Forest Monitoring System

The NFMS development process started was in 2014 with the preparation of action plan for NFMS. The action plan provided basis for further development of NFMS under FCPF readiness grant with support from international consulting firm and the structure and operational procedures were finalised in September 2020. The NFMS is being

operationalised by conducting sub-national level assessments (Annex – XI) for continuous surveillance of forest management activities. A NFMS web-portal has also been designed and being populated with data (auxiliary data, maps, charts, etc). Under additional funding support, similar forest monitoring web-portals are planned to be replicated at sub-national level and integrated with national portal for transparent data management and reporting. The objectives of the NFMS are set to (i) provide a central repository for all information pertaining to the National REDD+ Programme, including dimensions of economy and society, biophysical data on forest and forest land resources, emission, and removal of greenhouse gases (GHG) as well as operational aspects. The NFMS design is guided by Decisions (4/ CP.15, 1/CP 16 – Para 71C) and 11/ CP.19) of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and consists of a combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches. The NFMS of Pakistan has two functions of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and Monitoring as described below:

- i. **MRV function:** It includes three components of Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS), National Forest Inventory (NFI) and Green House Green Inventory (GHG-I). Institutional arrangements and methodological and implementation frameworks are supported by guiding manuals for SLMS⁵¹ and NFI⁵². The three components of NFMS are summarised below:
 - a. **Satellite Land Monitoring System:** The Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) is aimed to collect and assess Activity Data (AD), i.e. continuous data on land use and forest area change resulting from human activities. A national forest definition has been notified. Decided upon definitions of “deforestation” and “forest degradation” with in the country’s context, the national forest types are stratified and harmonized with other IPCC land use categories of crop lands, grass lands, wetlands, settlements and other lands. The SLMS data requirements are identified and a design and process of desktop based workflow for assessment of forest land and activity (deforestation, forest degradation, enhancement in forest area/ biomass) is defined. The design and process of desktop workflow provides methodological information on satellite imagery acquisition and processing, systematic sampling design and Land Use and Land Classification (LULC) interpretation, designing sample set for image training, image classification, post processing, accuracy assessment and area estimation, land use and land use chance cover activity data.
 - b. **National Forest Inventory:** National Forest Inventory (NFI) aims to collect, through field surveys, reliable data to estimate the Emission/Removal Factors (EF/RF) for various forest strata. The methodological framework for NFI is based on country’s existing capacities and forest inventory approaches being implemented at provincial level. Guided by national forest stratification, permanent and temporary sample plots have been established. The NFI has been integrated with SLMS by designing the sampling scheme using stratified two-phased approach (samples selected through LULC visual interpretation followed by final selection based on accessibility criteria). The workflow of NFI process has been defined and integrated with NFMS which includes methodological information on sample design, inventory protocol, quality assurance, data storage and processing. Following this framework, diameter-height models, country specific allometric equations and root-shoot ratios for different forest types have also been developed.

51 <https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Satellite-Land-Monitoring-System-Manual-for-Pakistan.pdf>

52 <https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/NationalForestInventoryManual-for-pakistan.pdf>

- c. **Green House Gas Inventory:** The objective of Green House Gas (GHG) inventory is to assess annual GHG emissions and removals resulting directly from human activities by sources from forestry sector. At national level, individual sources and sinks have been defined for six different sectors of energy; industrial processes and products, Agriculture Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU); and waste and other. The 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use are used as methodological reference to ensure consistency with developed national FREL. The GHG-I is integrated with NFMS to provide all the relevant information in relation to forestland remaining forest land, forestland converted to other land use or other land use converted to forestland. The activity data is sourced from SLMS and the emission/removal factors from NFI. The GHG-I manual has been developed that complements IPCC's inventory software (version 2.54.6396.19217) and user manual version 2.17.
- ii. **Monitoring Function:** The "monitoring" function of the NFMS is a domestic tool to allow Pakistan to assess a broad range of forest information, including the REDD+ activities and is aligned to the objectives of National Forest Policy (2016). The key goal of the monitoring function is to generate reliable information to (i) support formulating, monitoring and adjusting policies related to forest and forest landscapes, (ii) inform interested stakeholders about the status of forests and (iii) report to international conventions and processes on a regular basis. Monitoring sustainability of forest management and forest policies is a core objective of the monitoring function. In that sense, the criteria of SFM define a set of indicators to be monitored under the monitoring function which include forest carbon stocks, forest uses, Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), forest health, biological diversity, productive, protective, and socio-economic functions of forests, implementation of legal and policy frameworks and forest governance, among others. The monitoring function also establishes link with SIS to collect information on safeguards. The indicators are likely to evolve over time according to the changing monitoring needs.

Overall Assessment of Component 4a

The overall national progress ranking for component 4a is rated as **GREEN**. Two criteria and indicators under this sub-component are showing significant progress while one criteria is progressing well and requires further development. The work on NFMS design has been completed and stand approved at national level. A detailed assessment of each of the criteria under this component is given below:

- i. **Documentation for Monitoring Focus and Demonstration of Early System Implementation:** The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) with defined functions (i.e., monitoring and MRV functions) is a well-documented together with manuals of SLMS, NFI and GHG-I. A standard harmonized methodology has been developed and agreed upon through a multi-stakeholder and technical consultation process for national forest inventory and satellite-based forest monitoring.

A NFMS web-portal has been developed with the purpose of: (i) providing an integrated platform for transparent sharing and access of data (SLMS, NFI, GHG-I, MBIGS and SIS) to all the participating REDD+ stakeholders and general public; and (ii) establishing a national database for ensuring quality, transparency and accessibility of information related to forestry sector. The web-portal contains categorised information on SLMS, NFI, GHG-I and Forest Management. NFMS web-portal is based on open-source software and the retrieval of NFMS data models are linked to methodological frameworks for SLMS, NFI, GHG-I, MBIGS and SIS. Operational procedures in terms of user interface, user management (such as permissions and roles

of supervisor, expert, normal user, and guests), uploading and updating interface (vector and raster layers, CSV and XLS and other items) have also been defined.

An online request data form has been developed and placed on the web-portal for various users including communities, commercial entities, research organizations & academicians, NGOs and INGOs. In all cases, generic data agreement will be signed between the host (MoCC) and data requesting user through a standard template. Where needed, registration of the requesting user/ client with Survey of Pakistan may also be verified. The NFMS data is further classified into public and restricted access. Accordingly, there will be a data protocol which will be shared and signed between the requestor and the data owner (MOCC through GCISC in this case).

As a next step, a new study for the establishment of sub-national Forest Monitoring and Measurement Reporting & Verification Systems for Pakistan is in the process of commissioning. The purpose of this study is to (i) strengthen a forest monitoring mechanism at the provincial level; (ii) update satellite-based forest information and field inventory for assessment of carbon stock, developing District wise LULC and change detection maps (Atlas); (iii) update/develop new allometric equations (species wise), develop monitoring indicators and mechanism for the data collection on non-carbon benefits. The study will support in measuring impact of mega forestry interventions (such as BTAP and 10-BTAP) using the national standards and operational procedures set under the NFMS

- ii. **Institutional Arrangements and Capacities:** For the long-term functioning of the NFMS, the monitoring and MRV functions are well integrated with required institutional arrangements. The coordination mechanisms, institutional mandates for planning and execution are well defined and developed (**Figure 5**). Working relationships are defined and developed among key institutions through comprehensive dialogues based on existing institutional capacities and requirements. Primary NFMS data ownership will be retained by the sub-national entities.

The MoCC through National Steering Committee is responsible for preparation, approval and national level monitoring of REDD+ interventions as well as NFMS coordination. The Ministry of Climate Change through National REDD+ Office⁵³ is responsible to compile and generate data statistics on MBIGS and to ensure Quality Control (QC)/ Quality Assurance (QA) protocols are properly followed and make necessary arrangements for independent verification of REDD+ results. Provincial Forest Departments are responsible for NFI and SLMS data production with technical support extended by Pakistan Forest Institute and SUPARCO and are mandated to collect, manage, and disseminate data of their respective provincial territories. The Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC) is proposed as overall data custodian and for host of NFMS database and web-portal and preparing GHG inventory for forestry sector in coordination with NRO as partner institution. The GCISC is a dedicated research institution on climate change issues and has the physical infrastructure to host NFMS. GCISC is also recommended to establish a data division with a dedicated officer who will be the first point of contact in case of any data related queries with support from provincial REDD+ cells. The GCISC will have a technical role to ensure that deployed NFMS will have properly authorized data access. Furthermore, MoCC will coordinate to ensure data quality and updating in coordination with the sub entities' REDD+ units. SUPARCO and PFI are recognized as the responsible institutions for capacity building and training on SLMS and NFI in partnership with other relevant academic

53 The functions of the NRO will be taken over by the Pakistan Climate Change Authority established under Section of the Climate Change Act, 2017.

institutions (Institute of Space Technology) and national and international organisations (WWF-Pakistan, IUCN, ICIMOD etc).

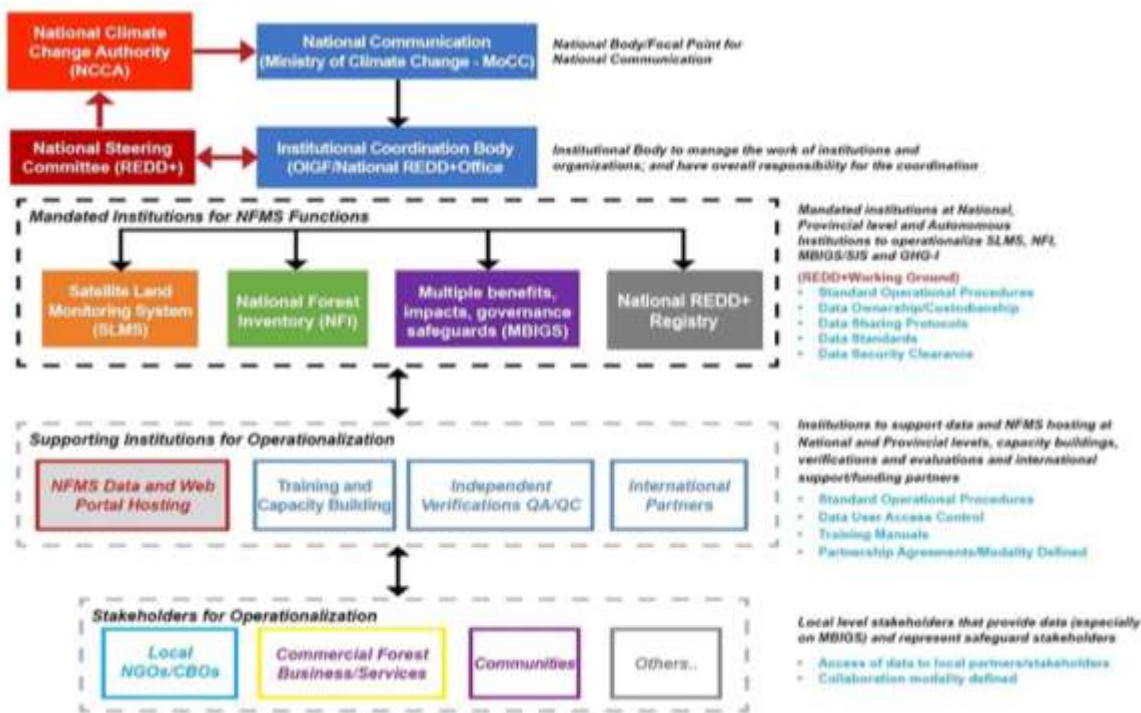


Figure 6: National Institutional Arrangements for NFMS in Pakistan

Data sharing agreements/ mechanisms are under process of development. Through a consultative process, NFMS needs (human, financial and technical) were identified⁵⁴ in line with international guidance (UNFCCC and IPCC), national context and considering existing and future institutional, legal, and procedural arrangements for NFMS. For capacity building, several trainings, workshops and international exposure visits have been organised and are continuing in line with developed action plan to address the capacity gaps. Training manuals on NFI, SLMS and GHG-I have been developed. Various forest monitoring equipment has been distributed among the provinces to strengthen forest monitoring capacity at national and sub-national level. The equipment includes remote sensing drones, GIS plotter, handheld GPS, Laser Vertex with transponder, increment borers, laptops, DSLR camera, video conferencing equipment, crown densitometer, soil auger and tapes.

At the sub-national level, the provinces of KP, GB and Punjab have well established institutional capacities and resources (GIS labs, forest monitoring equipment, and HR etc) to undertake independent SLMS and NFI. Academic and research institutions, such as Pakistan Forest Institute, also possess institutional setup and infrastructure to undertake activities related to SLMS and NFI.

54 Capacity Needs Assessment and Technical Capacity Enhancement for NFMS-MRV Institutionalization in Pakistan, MoCC 2020. Accessible from www.redd-pakistan.org

Strengths and Weaknesses

The strengths and weaknesses of component 4a, during the assessment process, are given in Table 26:

Table 26 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 4a (National Forest Monitoring System)

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) including the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system has been developed and being operationalised at sub-national level ○ NFMS functions are defined i.e. monitoring and MRV functions ○ A well-documented monitoring protocol adopted including remote sensing and ground-based inventory. ○ A harmonized methodology is developed and agreed through a multi-stakeholder and technical consultation process for national forest inventory and satellite-based forest monitoring ○ The Information products and data categories for NFMS are defined ○ A national web portal is developed for NFMS ○ Official FMS web portals in each sub-national unit are being established to be linked with NFMS web-portal ○ Roles and relationships are defined and developed among key institutions based on existing institutional capacities and requirements ○ Capacity needs for NFMS are assessed and gaps are identified ○ Action plan developed and implemented to address NFMS capacity gaps related to NFMS ○ Training manuals on NFI, SLMS and GHG-I developed ○ Forest monitoring capacity strengthened at national and sub-national level through trainings and provision of forest monitoring equipment ○ Quality control and quality assurance procedures are defined at national level ○ Sub-national forest monitoring system being developed that will be linked to NFMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The NFMS operationalisation is project based. ○ Leakages are not yet identified ○ Monitoring indicators at policy level are not yet developed ○ Limited number of staff trained at sub-national level ○ Data generation and sharing protocols not yet formalised

Recommendations for Improvement

Improvements are suggested to ensure the effectiveness and transparency in the monitoring process. The areas of improvement in component 4a are identified in Table 27:

Table 27 Areas of improvements and actions proposed and/ or taken to address weaknesses in component 4a

Areas of Improvements	Actions Proposed/ Taken	Expected timeline
i. The Sub-national forest monitoring system and web portals which are under development process need to be linked with NFMS Web portal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study on development of sub-national forest monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) is on-going. The suggested areas of improvement are included in the ToR of the study awarded to consulting firm (Annex - XI). Continued capacity building of provincial field staff in NFI, SLMS and SIS 	June 2022
ii. The monitoring indicators for non-carbon benefits developed through the national consultative process need to be linked with NFMS.		
ii. Human capacities to use geospatial tools and equipment need to be enhanced		
v. The provision of monitoring information of safeguards, risk of displacements and non-permanence need to be strengthened		
v. The data access (satellite-based data) and human technical capacity of sub-national GIS labs need to be enhanced to perform SLMS related activities		
vi. REDD+ registry to allow registering the projects and monitoring interventions using NFMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade and operationalise national REDD+ registry Organise specialised trainings at provincial level on development of carbon projects and registration process 	2022-2026 (Additional funding may be required)

Subcomponent 4b: Information on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards

The overall ranking for component 4b is rated Orange. One criterion under this sub-component is progressing well and required further development while two criteria required further development. Pakistan has completed the procedural safeguard requirements i.e. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the FCPF Readiness Fund. This also ensures compliance to the FCPF Readiness Fund’s common approach to environmental and social safeguards guided by World Bank’s environmental and social safeguard policies and procedures.

The Multiple Benefits (including both carbon and non-carbon benefits) Impacts and Governance Safeguards (MBIGS) design has been harmonized with the NFMS data model and safeguards information system (SIS) with support from the REDD+ Thematic Working Groups. The NFMS now a repository for MBIGS linked to SIS. A core feature of MBIGS monitoring function is to enable the incorporation of local knowledge into national monitoring and provide inputs to validate the information in a participatory way.

Overall assessment of Component 4b

The overall national progress ranking for component 4b is rated **Orange**. Two criteria and indicators under this sub-component requires further development while one criterion is progressing well and requires further development. A detailed assessment of each of the criteria under this component is given below:

- i. **Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues:** Pakistan has developed its Safeguard Information System (SIS) based on the key activity of clarification and interpretation of the language of the Cancun safeguards. The types of safeguard information to be gathered/provided along with information systems and sources are also identified to demonstrate and monitor how the Cancun safeguards are being respected during REDD+ implementation in the country.

The non-carbon benefits such as (NTFPs, biodiversity, environmental services, improved quality and quantity of streams, eco-tourism, watershed protection and improved governance) are given high importance in the design of Safeguard Information System linked to National Forest Monitoring System. The non-carbon benefits are aligned with National Forest Policy (2016). National REDD Strategy, SESA and ESMF considered both the Cancun Safeguards and the World Bank Social and Environmental Safeguards and recommended measures for addressing the social and environmental risks, including indicators for monitoring the performance of non-carbon benefits associated with implementation of REDD+ strategic options.

- ii. **Monitoring, reporting and information sharing:** The reporting templates containing MBIGS monitoring indicators (**Table 28**) have been defined. The information sources (forest maps, biodiversity survey reports, FREL report, demographic and social/ household surveys, direct interviews/ discussions with local communities etc) for retrieval of information on these indicators have also been defined.

Table 28 MBIGS monitoring indicators for Pakistan in relation to REDD+ Intervention Areas

Multiple Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainable extraction of NTFPs by local communities for subsistence use and small-scale local enterprises ● Increased production of timber in natural forests, potential for lifting or easing of timber ban. ● Increased production of timber from plantations ● Changes in natural values, biodiversity, wildlife, potential for eco-tourism ● Desertification control, erosion control, watershed protection, quantity, and quality of streams
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Socio-economic impacts from participation in forest management, changing forest resource utilization patterns, availability of raw materials for processing. ● Resource impacts, including forest development, desertification control, erosion control, watershed protection. ● Impact of distribution of benefits on local socio-economic conditions
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forest policies, including land tenure, rights to forest resources, carbon rights and policy reform. ● Effective law enforcement ● Transparency in the use of resources ● Management of the National REDD+ Programme, inclusion of stakeholders in consultation and review ● Benefit distribution policies ● Conflict resolution and mediation mechanisms

A dedicated website (www.reddpakistansis.com) in Urdu and English languages is operational to provide access to the information on Pakistan’s REDD+ related safeguards. Other communication channels and tools (reports, social media groups, radio, newspapers, websites, trainings and workshops) under REDD+ communication and outreach plan are also being used to share the information on non-carbon benefits. The operational national REDD+ web platform (www.redd-pakistan.org) organized links to share information on non-carbon benefits and social and environmental issues.

- iii. **Institutional arrangements and capacities:** The SIS design framework elaborate institutional procedures and responsibilities (both at the national and provincial level) for collection, compilation, analysis, and dissemination of safeguard information. The framework suggests that the collection of data on non-carbon benefits is to be carried out by the Provincial REDD+ Management Units. These units are expected to provide periodical evaluation reports on MBIGS at the provincial levels. Under another study namely Establishment Sub-National Forest Monitoring and Measurement Reporting & Verification Systems for Pakistan, which is in process, institutional monitoring framework/mechanism is expected to be designed for the data collection on non-carbon benefits with clear roles and responsibilities of provincial units⁵⁵. The mechanism for integration of MBIGS information with national and provincial monitoring system is being designed to improve the monitoring of non-carbon benefits and safeguards.

Strengths and Weaknesses

The strengths and weaknesses of component 4b, during the assessment process, are given in table 29 below:

Table 29 Strengths and Weaknesses of Component 4b (Information on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards)

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Safeguard information system developed and endorsed at national level ○ A separate website (http://reddpakistansis.com/?lang=ur) for SIS is developed in Urdu and English and operational ○ The MBIGS design has been harmonized with the NFMS data model and SIS. ○ MBIGS indicators identified for REDD+ interventions ○ Multiple non-timber benefits (such as NTFP, Eco-tourism, watershed) identified in institutional policies / plans ○ A monitoring framework / mechanism for collection of data on non-carbon benefits with clear roles and responsibilities is under process ○ The mechanism for integration of MBIGS information with provincial and central data base is in process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of SMART indicators for non-carbon benefits ○ Weak human resource capacity in monitoring the non-carbon benefits of the REDD+ activities is not available

Recommendations for Improvement

The areas of improvements and actions proposed and/or taken to address the identified weaknesses in component 4b are given in table 30:

⁵⁵ As reflected in the ToR of the study

Table 30 Areas of improvement and actions proposed and/ or taken to address weaknesses in component 4b

Areas of Improvement	Actions Proposed/ Taken	Timeline
i. Develop monitoring framework for collection of data on non-carbon benefits with clearly defined roles and responsibilities at provincial level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study is on-going for development of sub-national information system on MBIGS (Annex-XI). Capacity building is also part of this assignment 	June 2022
ii. Enhance human and technical capacity on collection of MBIGS information and its integration with the provincial and central database of NFM		

Participatory Self-Assessment of Component 4 (National Forest Monitoring System and Information about Safeguards)

The results of the participatory self-assessment and corresponding evidences of component 4 are summarised in Table 31 below:

Table 31 Participatory Self-Assessment of Component 4a against RAF Criteria

RAF Criteria	Participatory Ranking	Evidence
Component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System		
Documentation for Monitoring Focus		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Forest Monitoring System established and being operationalized NFMS web-portal designed and being operationalised (www.nfmispak.org)
Demonstration of early system implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFMS institutions exist and functional Signed contract and terms of reference awarded to consulting firm for studies (under process) on development of sub-national Forest Monitoring System. Once completed leakages will be identified NFMS Capacity Based Need Assessment Report 2020 https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Capacity-Needs-Assessment-and-Technical-Capacity-Enhancement-for-NFMS-MRV-Institutionalisation-in-Pakistan.pdf
Institutional arrangements and capacities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract Award Notice of procurement of six forest monitoring drones for provinces https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Contract-Award-Notice-Procurement-of-Six-Remote-Sensing-Drones-UAVs.pdf
Sub-Component 4b: Information on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards		
Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for Design of a Safeguard information System for Pakistan https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Framework-for-Design-of-a-Safeguard-Information-System-for-Pakistan.pdf
Monitoring, reporting and information sharing.		

Institutional arrangements and capacities – Multiple benefits and safeguards		<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Website on SIS is operational (www.reddpakistansis.com)○ MBIGS monitoring indicators identified at national level
---	--	---

5 SUMMARY RESULTS OF PARTICIPATORY SELF-ASSESSMENT

Overall, it is observed that out of 34 assessment criteria, 23 criteria are assigned GREEN, rating which indicates “significant progress were made” and 8 criteria are assigned YELLOW rating meaning “progressing well but further development required” and 3 criteria are assessed ORANGE rating which indicate “further development required” (Table 32 and 33).

Table 32 Summary Results of Participatory Self-Assessment of REDD+ Readiness Activities in Pakistan

Component	Green	Yellow	Orange	Total
1. Readiness Organisation and Consultation	8	2	0	10
2. Preparation of National REDD+ Strategy	11	3	1	15
3. Forest Reference Emission Levels	2	1	0	3
4. National Forest Monitoring System and Safeguard Information System	2	2	2	6
Overall	23	8	3	34

As reflected in the assessment R-Package summary, the Government of Pakistan has made significant progress on fulfilling the key readiness requirements. Overall Pakistan stands **GREEN** in first three major components and **Yellow** in NFMS and SIS. Based on the significant progress in many areas as measured by the 34 criteria, it can be concluded that Pakistan is now ready to enter in the implementation phase of REDD+ with the further actions in various areas of improvement continued to be addressed under the on-going process, considering that readiness is an iterative process. In particular, the attentions need to be paid to permanently institutionalise REDD+ arrangements, with strengthening of technical capacities, enhancing community outreach and participation and defining participatory and inclusive benefit sharing arrangements at the national and sub-national level between relevant stakeholders including, government, local communities, indigenous peoples.

Table 33 Summary Results of Participatory Self-Assessment of REDD+ Readiness Activities in Pakistan

Component	Sub-component/ Criteria	Participatory Ranking
Readiness Organisation and Consultation	Component 1a: National Management Arrangements	
	Accountability and Transparency	Green
	Operating Mandate and Budget	Green
	Multi-sector Coordination Mechanism and Cross-sector Collaboration	Green
	Technical Supervision Capacity	Green
	Funds Management Capacity	Green
	Feedback Grievance and Redressal Mechanism	Yellow
	Component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach	
	Participation and Engagement of Key Stakeholders	Green
	Consultation Processes	Green
	Information Sharing and Accessibility of Information	Green
	Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	Yellow
National REDD+ Strategy	Sub-Component 2a: Evaluating Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Laws, Policy and Governance	
	Assessment and analysis	Green

	Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest enhancement	
	Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	
	Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance	
	Implications for forest law and policy	
	Sub-Component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options	
	Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options	
	Feasibility Assessment	
	Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	
	Sub-Component 2c: Framework for REDD+ Implementation	
	Adoption and Implementation of Legislation/ Regulations	
	Guidelines for Implementation	
	Benefit Sharing Mechanism	
	National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	
	Sub-Component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts	
	Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	
	REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	
	Environmental and Social Management Framework	
Forest Reference Emission Levels	Component 3: Forest Reference Emission Levels	
	Demonstration of Methodology	
	Historical use data and adjusted for national circumstances	
	Technical Feasibility of the Methodological Approach and consistency with UNFCCC/ IPCC and guidelines	
National Forest Monitoring System and Safeguard Information System	Component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System	
	Documentation for Monitoring Focus	
	Demonstration of early system implementation	
	Institutional arrangements and capacities	
	Sub-Component 4b: Information on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards	
	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	
	Monitoring, reporting and information sharing.	
	Institutional arrangements and capacities – Multiple benefits and safeguards	

6 REFERENCES

1. FAO & SUPARCO (2016). *Land Cover Atlas of Pakistan 2014-2016 for the provinces of Punjab, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)*. Food and Agriculture organization (FAO) of United Nations and Space and Upper Atmospheric Research Corporation (SUPARCO), Islamabad.
2. FCPF. (2013). *Pakistan's REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal*. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank.
(<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/Pakistan%27s%20Revised%20R-PP%20-%20September%2010%202014.pdf>)
3. FCPF (2016). *A Guide to FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework*. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). (<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/june2013/FCPF%20R- Package%20User%20Guide%20ENG%206-18-13%20web.pdf>)
4. Government of Pakistan (1992). *Forestry Sector Master Plan (FSMP)*. Ried, Collins & Associates, Canada and Silvi consultant Ltd. Sweden.
5. Government of Pakistan (2004). *National Forest and Range land Resource Assessment Study (NFRRAS)*, Pakistan Forest Institute (PFI), Peshawar.
6. Government of Pakistan (2012) *Land Cover Atlas of Pakistan*. Syed Said Badshah Bukhari, Ali Hider, Mohd. Tahir Laeeq, Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar.
7. GoP (2016). *Nationally Determined Contribution to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*. Government of Pakistan (GoP). (<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Pakistan%20First/Pak-INDC.pdf>)
8. MoCC (2017). *Assessment of Historic Environmental and Social Issues in the Forest and Land Use Sector of Pakistan*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad
9. MoCC (2017). *Capacity Needs Assessment and Technical Capacity Enhancement for NFMS-MRV Institutionalization in Pakistan*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. (<https://www.redd-pakistan.org/>)
10. MoCC (2017). *Community Consultation Report for development of National REDD+ Strategy*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad
11. MoCC (2017). *Mid Term Review (MTR) of Pakistan's REDD+ Readiness Grant of FCPF of the World Bank*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. (https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/MTR_Pakistan%20FCPF_GRANT_REVISIED_2017.pdf)
12. MoCC (2017). *Legal, Institutional, and Policy Framework for REDD+ in Pakistan*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad
13. MoCC (2018). *REDD+ Awareness and Communication Plan*. Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan. Islamabad. (<https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/REDD-Final-Report.pdf>)
14. MoCC (2018). *Analyses of Legal and Institutional and governance capacity to address safeguards in Pakistan*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. (<https://www.redd-pakistan.org/>)
15. MoCC (2018). *Final Report on Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanisms*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. (<https://www.redd-pakistan.org/>)
16. MoCC (2018). *Final Report on Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA) in Pakistan*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. (<https://www.redd-pakistan.org/>)
17. MoCC (2018). *Framework for Design of a Safeguard Information System in Pakistan*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. (<https://www.redd-pakistan.org/>)
18. MoCC (2018). *Identification of SIS Information Needs for Pakistan*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. (<https://www.redd-pakistan.org/>)

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

19. MoCC (2018). *Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. (<https://www.redd-pakistan.org/>)
20. MoCC (2021). *National REDD+ Strategy and its Implementation Framework - Draft*. MOCC/National REDD+ Office. Unpublished (<https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Pakistan-REDD-Strategy-Draft-Final-Report.pdf>)
21. MoCC (2018). *Pakistan's approach towards meeting UNFCCC and World Bank's Safeguard Policies*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. (<https://www.redd-pakistan.org/>)
22. MoCC (2019). *Final Report, REDD+ PES Design Document for Mangrove Forest Ecosystem*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. (<https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Final-PES-Design-Document-Mangroves.pdf>)
23. MoCC (2019). *Final Report, REDD+ PES Design Document for Temperate Forest Ecosystem Kaghan Valley*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. (<https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Final-PES-Design-Document-Kaghan-13-11-2018.pdf>)
24. MoCC (2020). *National Forest Monitoring System – Measuring, Reporting and Verification, Final Report*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. (<https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/National-ForestMonitoringSystem-final-report-for-Pakistan.pdf>)
25. MoCC (2020). *Pakistan's modified submission report to UNFCCC on Forest Reference Emission Level*. Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/1._unfccc_frel_pakistan_final_with_proofread_-final.pdf)
26. MoCC (2020). *REDD+ Strategic Communication Plan (updated)*. Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan. Islamabad (<https://www.redd-pakistan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Updated-Strategic-Communications-Plan.pdf>)
27. MoCC (2015). *Action Plan for the implementation of the National Forest Monitoring System of Pakistan*. Jehangir, S.; Khan, M.I.; Afrasiyab, M.; Hussain, K.; Ali, A. Office of the Inspector General of Forests, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan. ([http://climateinfo.pk/frontend/web/attachments/data-type/GOP%20\(2015\)%20Action%20Plan%20for%20the%20Implementation%20of%20the%20National%20Forest%20Monitoring%20System%20of%20Pakistan%20\(Draft\).pdf](http://climateinfo.pk/frontend/web/attachments/data-type/GOP%20(2015)%20Action%20Plan%20for%20the%20Implementation%20of%20the%20National%20Forest%20Monitoring%20System%20of%20Pakistan%20(Draft).pdf))
28. Progress Reports Pakistan's R-PP Grant. Submissions of to FCPF (2016-17; 2017-18; 2018-19; 2019-20) National REDD+ Office, MOCC. (<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents>)
29. Qamer et.al. (2010). *Land Cover Change Analysis of Selected HKH Regions of Pakistan*. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Research (ICIMOD), Nepal and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Pakistan, 2010.
30. Qamer, F., Shehzad, K., Abbas, S., Murthy, M., Xi, C., Gilani, H.; Bajracharya, B. (2016). *Mapping Deforestation and Forest Degradation Patterns in Western Himalaya, Pakistan*. Remote Sensing, 8, 385. (<https://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/8/5/385>)
31. UNFCCC (2010). Decision 1-CP/16. *Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010*. FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1. (<https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf>)
32. UNFCCC (2020). Decision 1-CP/19. *Report of the Conference of the Parties on its nineteenth session, held in Warsaw from 11 to 23 November 2013*. FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1 (<https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a01.pdf>)
33. UNFCCC (2020). *Report on the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference emission level of Pakistan*. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2020_PAK.pdf)
34. WWF – P. (2013). *Draft Report, District Wise Forest Cover Assessment of Pakistan*. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Research (ICIMOD), Nepal and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Pakistan, 2010.

Annex I: REDD+ Readiness Self-Assessment Tools

National/Provincial

COMPONENT – I: CONSULTATION AND ORGANISATION

Assessment of component 1a and 1b against Readiness Assessment Framework (RAF) Criteria

Required Information						Assessment Scale				
Sub-component 1a. National REDD+ Readiness Management Arrangements										
1: Accountability and transparency						Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress	
						75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES	
1. What is the current national/ Provincial REDD+ institutional structure and legal framework (Either notified by competent authority)? 2. What are the mandates and operational Status of national/ Provincial REDD+ institutions?						Description				
Indicators		Yes	Under Process	Planned	No					MoV
REDD+ Institutions are Notified										
Mandate is defined through Specific ToR										
REDD+ Institutions are Operational with clear goals and objectives										
Has the rules and regulations for REDD+ institutions developed and notified?										
Appropriate Staff is hired, and tasks are assigned as per the objectives										
Open to the inclusive decision-making process										

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

Are there any provisions for making these institutions transparent and accountable in the TORs?																																														
2: Operating Mandate and Budget							Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress																																				
							75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES																																				
<p>1. Are the national/ sub-national institutions working under a regular government set up? 2. What has been the progress? 3. Are there sustainable-finances available to keep these institutional mechanisms operational? 4. How far FCPF has supported in developing and operationalisation of these institutional mechanisms? 5. Is there any government plan/ commitment to ensure financial sustainability of the established institutional mechanisms public or donor funds?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="159 759 1151 1150"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicators</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Under Process</th> <th>Planned</th> <th>No</th> <th>MoV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>REDD+ institutions are regularized</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual Progress Reports available</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allocation of the regular budget</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FCPF Grants available</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adequate public finances available (Projects/ PC-Is)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV	REDD+ institutions are regularized						Annual Progress Reports available						Allocation of the regular budget						FCPF Grants available						Adequate public finances available (Projects/ PC-Is)						Description:			
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV																																									
REDD+ institutions are regularized																																														
Annual Progress Reports available																																														
Allocation of the regular budget																																														
FCPF Grants available																																														
Adequate public finances available (Projects/ PC-Is)																																														
3. Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration							Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress																																				
							75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES																																				

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

<p>1. Which REDD+ institutions provide multi-sector/ multi-stakeholders coordination at national/ sub-national level? 2. How far these multi-sectoral mechanisms have been successful in influencing national/ sub-national or sectoral policies? 3. Has there been any progress in current national/ sub-national policies/ laws/ regulations related to REDD+? OR any new policies/ laws formed?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="159 341 1151 774"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicators</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Under Process</th> <th>Planned</th> <th>No</th> <th>MoV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Coordination committee established</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minutes/ Summary of decisions of multi-sector coronation committees implemented</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Multi-sectoral mechanism available and operational</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Updated/ newly formulated policies/ laws/ regulations</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV	Coordination committee established						Minutes/ Summary of decisions of multi-sector coronation committees implemented						Multi-sectoral mechanism available and operational						Updated/ newly formulated policies/ laws/ regulations						<p>Description:</p>
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV																										
Coordination committee established																															
Minutes/ Summary of decisions of multi-sector coronation committees implemented																															
Multi-sectoral mechanism available and operational																															
Updated/ newly formulated policies/ laws/ regulations																															
<p>4. Technical supervision capacity</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1346 778 1520 895">Significant progress</td> <td data-bbox="1520 778 1722 895">Progressing well, further development required</td> <td data-bbox="1722 778 1901 895">Further development required</td> <td data-bbox="1901 778 2094 895">Not yet demonstrating progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1346 895 1520 981">75% or above indicators in YES</td> <td data-bbox="1520 895 1722 981">50 – 75% indicators in YES</td> <td data-bbox="1722 895 1901 981">25 – 50% indicators in YES</td> <td data-bbox="1901 895 2094 981">Below 25% indicators in YES</td> </tr> </table>	Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress	75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES																						
Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress																												
75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES																												
<p>1. What level of technical capacities in REDD+ exist at national/ sub-national level. 2. How are these technical capacities being used for multi-sector readiness activities, e.g., FREL establishment, NDC preparation, REDD+ projects/ studies design at national levels etc? 3. What are the potential additional technical needs that may be required at national/ sub-national levels to support REDD+ readiness activities implementation? Or there are adequate technical capacity of the National REDD+ Office (NRO) 4. Is a collaborative approach being followed in technical matters related to REDD+?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="159 1190 1151 1382"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicators</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Under Process</th> <th>Planned</th> <th>No</th> <th>MoV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Availability of Technical capacity</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technical Working groups established</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV	Availability of Technical capacity						Technical Working groups established						<p>Description:</p>												
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV																										
Availability of Technical capacity																															
Technical Working groups established																															

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

Technical capacity needs to be assessed, gaps identified, and actions recommended to address the gaps																																								
Technical capacity gaps addressed																																								
Institutional arrangements and mandates defined and operational																																								
5. Funds management capacity							Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress																														
							75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES																														
<p>1. What is the existing financial/ fund management mechanisms and capacity available?</p> <p>2. Which financial management guidelines are being followed for FCPF, government or other donor funds?</p> <p>3. Are the existing financial mechanisms adequate to ensure effective, efficient, and transparent financial management of REDD+ funds?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicators</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Under Process</th> <th>Planned</th> <th>No</th> <th>MoV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fund management mechanism available</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technical human resource/ staff for fund management available</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government financial management guidelines being followed</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>International financial management guidelines being followed</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV	Fund management mechanism available						Technical human resource/ staff for fund management available						Government financial management guidelines being followed						International financial management guidelines being followed						Description:			
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV																																			
Fund management mechanism available																																								
Technical human resource/ staff for fund management available																																								
Government financial management guidelines being followed																																								
International financial management guidelines being followed																																								
6. Feedback and grievance redress mechanism/ mechanism for information exchange and claim compensation							Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress																														
							75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES																														

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

<p>1. Are there any institutional setups, processes or mechanisms defined for information exchange and grievance redressal/claim compensation? If yes, what is the operational status?</p> <p>2. Are the communities aware of these mechanisms?</p> <p>3. Have there been any grievances reported through the established institutional mechanism or any other mechanisms for addressing these grievances? If yes, how they were addressed?</p>						<p>Description:</p>			
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV				
Grievance Redressal Mechanism Established									
Grievance Redressal Mechanism is Operational									
Number of community awareness sessions conducted									
Communities are aware of and understand the grievance mechanism									
Communities have easy access to lodge their complaints									
Communities built their confidence in grievance mechanism and prefer this mechanism over other such mechanisms									
Number of grievances reported and addressed									
<p>Sub-component 1b. Consultation, Participation and Outreach</p>									
<p>7. Participation and engagement of key stakeholders</p> <p>8. Consultation Process</p>						<p>Significant progress</p>	<p>Progressing well, further development required</p>	<p>Further development required</p>	<p>Not yet demonstrating progress</p>
						<p>75% or above indicators in YES</p>	<p>50 – 75% indicators in YES</p>	<p>25 – 50% indicators in YES</p>	<p>Below 25% indicators in YES</p>
<p>1. What mechanisms exist for the participation and engagement of stakeholders including marginal groups, such as women, young people, indigenous peoples, and local communities living off the forest</p>						<p>Description:</p>			

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

<p>2. How were the REDD+ stakeholders identified?</p> <p>3. How frequently the stakeholders participate or are consulted in REDD+ decision making at national levels?</p> <p>4. Is there any specific representation of women groups, indigenous people and/ or young people in REDD+ related decision making?</p> <p>5. How are the language barriers being addressed during the consultations?</p> <p>6. How are women groups represented in REDD+ related consultations?</p> <p>7. What efforts are being done to remove gender disparities in consultation and participation in REDD+/forestry?</p>									
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV				
Communication strategy established and available									
A consultative process adopted – reports available									
Stakeholders meet frequently									
Indigenous groups identified									
Language barriers effectively addressed through appropriate measures during consultations									
Young groups well represented during the consultative process									
Women and young groups identified and consulted during REDD+ consultations									
Gender mainstreaming plan available									
<p>9. Information sharing and accessibility of information</p> <p>10. Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes</p>						Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress
						75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there any awareness/ communication strategy designed for information sharing? 2. How the information is being shared with REDD+ stakeholders? 3. Are there any communication channels for the dissemination of information in local languages for ease of information access by various stakeholders? 4. How far the input from the consulted REDD+ stakeholders (including local communities and marginalised groups) has been integrated into the preparation of REDD+ Strategy and other REDD+ activities. 						<p>Description:</p>
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV	
Awareness/ communication strategy available						
Awareness sessions conducted						
communication tools/ channels available both in international and local languages						
Are the communities aware of the tools/channels for REDD+ information						
Stakeholder inputs are addressed satisfactorily in preparation of REDD+ strategy and other related activities						
Inclusive decisions taken at multi-stakeholders' platforms implemented						

COMPONENT – 2: REDD+ STRATEGY:

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

Required Information	Assessment Scale			
Sub-component 2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance				
11. Assessment and analysis	Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress

						75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES
1. Has there been any assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance undertaken as part of Readiness -Preparation Proposal for Pakistan (R-PP) and REDD+ Strategy preparation?						Description:			
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV				
Issues related to land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance assessed									
Availability of R-PP Document									
Consultative analysis of aforementioned issues conducted									
Actions proposed in NRS to address land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy, and governance									
12. Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest enhancement						Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress
						75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES
1. Are the drivers of deforestation and degradation prioritised under REDD+ Strategy preparation?						Description:			
2. What are the prioritised direct and indirect drivers of DD?									
3. Have barriers to plus activities been identified during REDD+ Strategy preparation? What are the key barriers?									
4. Are the action plans/programmes/ policies formulated to address prioritised drivers/ barriers?									
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV				
List of prioritised drivers (direct and indirect) available									

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

Key drivers identified and prioritised																																								
Barriers to enhancement activities identified																																								
National action plan to address drivers/ barriers available																																								
13. Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities							Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress																														
							75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES																														
<p>1. How the causal factors related to main drivers/ barriers and REDD+ activities were identified during REDD+ Strategy preparation?</p> <p>2. Do the identified REDD+ activities show link between DD and main casual factors and/or barriers?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicators</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Under Process</th> <th>Planned</th> <th>No</th> <th>MoV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The appropriate strategy adopted to identify causal factors/ barriers in relation to REDD+ activities</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>List of causal factors available</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Causal links with drivers/ barriers identified</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Realistic links established between causal factors and drivers/ barriers</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV	The appropriate strategy adopted to identify causal factors/ barriers in relation to REDD+ activities						List of causal factors available						Causal links with drivers/ barriers identified						Realistic links established between causal factors and drivers/ barriers						<p>Description:</p>			
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV																																			
The appropriate strategy adopted to identify causal factors/ barriers in relation to REDD+ activities																																								
List of causal factors available																																								
Causal links with drivers/ barriers identified																																								
Realistic links established between causal factors and drivers/ barriers																																								
14. Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance							Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress																														
							75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES																														

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

<p>1. Are there any specific studies completed or being conducted and/ or recommendations formulated related to land use, land rights and governance issues?</p> <p>2. Has the Action Plan been prepared under REDD+ Strategy developed to address issues related to resource rights, land tenure and governance?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="159 311 1151 783"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicators</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Under Process</th> <th>Planned</th> <th>No</th> <th>MoV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Studies related to land use, land rights and governance conducted (reports available)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Studies related to land use, land rights and governance are recommended and/ or being conducted (ToR and progress report available)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National strategy/ action plan available and/ or recommended to address resource rights, land tenure and governance issues</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV	Studies related to land use, land rights and governance conducted (reports available)						Studies related to land use, land rights and governance are recommended and/ or being conducted (ToR and progress report available)						National strategy/ action plan available and/ or recommended to address resource rights, land tenure and governance issues						<p>Description:</p>
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV																				
Studies related to land use, land rights and governance conducted (reports available)																									
Studies related to land use, land rights and governance are recommended and/ or being conducted (ToR and progress report available)																									
National strategy/ action plan available and/ or recommended to address resource rights, land tenure and governance issues																									
<p>15. Implications for forest law and policy</p>	<p>Significant progress</p>	<p>Progressing well, further development required</p>	<p>Further development required</p>	<p>Not yet demonstrating progress</p>																					
	<p>75% or above indicators in YES</p>	<p>50 – 75% indicators in YES</p>	<p>25 – 50% indicators in YES</p>	<p>Below 25% indicators in YES</p>																					
<p>1. Are there any legal review studies on forest law and policy?</p> <p>2. Have there been any modifications in policies, laws, regulations, with respect to addressing the factors causing changes in land use, land tenure and forest management?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="159 1082 1151 1321"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicators</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Under Process</th> <th>Planned</th> <th>No</th> <th>MoV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Legal studies related to forest law and policy conducted (reports available)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Legal studies related to forest law and policy are recommended and/ or being</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV	Legal studies related to forest law and policy conducted (reports available)						Legal studies related to forest law and policy are recommended and/ or being						<p>Description:</p>						
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV																				
Legal studies related to forest law and policy conducted (reports available)																									
Legal studies related to forest law and policy are recommended and/ or being																									

conducted and under process (ToR and progress report available)									
Modified/ newly formulated policies/ laws & regulations									
Sub-component 2b. REDD+ Strategy Options									
16. Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options						Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress
						75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES
1. Which stakeholders participated and how many consultations were carried out during formulation of national/ sub-national REDD+ strategy? 2. Was the process of identification of priority strategy options been inclusive and transparent?						Description:			
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV				
List of stakeholders available									
Number of consultative sessions conducted (list of sessions available)									
Multi-stakeholder participatory process ensured									
Strategic options ensure integration of multi-sectors									
17. Feasibility assessment						Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress
						75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES
1. Were the strategic REDD+ options assessed in terms of their feasibility, risks and opportunities and cost-benefit analysis?						Description:			
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV				

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

Feasibility assessment of strategic options carried out										
Cost-benefit analysis of strategic options carried out										
Opportunity costs analysed										
Significant risks (social and environmental) associated with strategic options identified										
Risks Management Framework defined										
18. Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies							Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress
							75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES
<p>1. Are there any compatibility issues of National REDD+ Strategy with another relevant national/sub-national policies, Laws and Regulations (e.g., National Climate Change Policy, National Biodiversity Action Plan, National Forest Policy, National Agriculture Policy etc)</p> <p>2. Have the significant incompatibilities between REDD+ strategy option and other sectoral policies or programmes been identified?</p> <p>3. Do the envisaged strategy options have broader community development objectives and have community support?</p>							Description:			
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV					
Strategic options analysed in relation to Cancun safeguards										
Sectoral policies/ programmes/ laws and regulations identified										
Compatibility issues emerged										
Strategic actions proposed to address compatibility issues										
Sub-component 2c. Implementation Framework										

19. Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations						Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress
						75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES
1. Are there any relevant laws/regulations to support REDD+ programmes and activities or any such laws/regulations have been amended to this effect?						Description:			
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV				
Existing relevant Policies, programmes, laws, regulations to support REDD+ activities identified									
Relevant Policies, laws, regulations modified to support REDD+ activities									
New Policies, laws, regulations formulated to support REDD+ activities									
20. Guidelines for implementation						Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress
						75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES
1. Is there any legal/policy framework that defines carbon rights and benefit distribution mechanism to support REDD+ pilots or projects?						Description:			
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV				
Studies on legal/ policy reviews related to carbon rights and benefit sharing conducted (report available)									
Studies on legal/ policy reviews related to carbon rights and benefit sharing are									

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

recommended and/or being conducted and under process (ToR & Progress report available)													
Legal/ Policy Framework to define carbon rights and benefit distribution exists													
REDD+ pilots being implemented and/or in process													
21. Benefit sharing mechanism;							Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress			
							75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES			
1. Is there any transparent benefit sharing mechanism available at the national level for the distribution of REDD+ benefits?							Description:						
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV								
Benefits associated with strategic options identified													
Beneficiaries associated with REDD+ benefits identified													
Criteria for benefit sharing defined													
Benefit distribution mechanism developed at national level													
22. National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities							Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress			
							75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES			

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

1. Is there a national registry or system to maintain a record of georeferenced information on REDD+ programmes in operation with open access? Is it operational?						Description:			
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV				
National REDD+ Registry developed and / or recommended									
Projects registered in national REDD+ registry									
National REDD+ web portal established for georeferenced information									
The web portal is operational and accessible to open public									
Sub-component 2d. Social and Environmental Impacts									
23. <i>Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues</i> 24. <i>REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts</i> 25. <i>Environmental and Social Management Framework</i>						Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress
						75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES
1. Has the social and environmental safeguards information system and ESMF been developed? 2. Has the process of development of the environmental safeguards information system been inclusive? 3. Is there any evidence of operationalisation of developed environmental safeguards information system?						Description:			
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV				
Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment Study conducted (report available)									
Environmental and Social Management Framework developed (report available)									

Safeguard Information System developed and operational							
Safeguard Information system is accessible to open public							

COMPONENT – 3: FOREST REFERENCE EMISSION LEVELS

Assessment of Component 3 against RAF Criteria

Required Information	Assessment Scale																																	
Component 3: Reference Emission Levels																																		
26. Demonstration of Methodology	Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress																														
	75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES																														
1. Has the country established its national/ sub-national FREL? 2. What are the preliminary emission estimates of established FREL? 3. Are the provincial FRELs considered for developing national FREL? 4. What are the data limitations of current national/ sub-national FRELs? 5. Have the future data needs identified? Is there any plan of future improvements?	Description:																																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Indicators</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Yes</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Under Process</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Planned</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">No</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">MoV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IPCC/ UNFCCC guidance followed in the establishment of FREL</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Forest Reference Emission Level established</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preliminary estimates of emissions defined</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub-national data supported the establishment of national FREL</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV	IPCC/ UNFCCC guidance followed in the establishment of FREL						National Forest Reference Emission Level established						Preliminary estimates of emissions defined						Sub-national data supported the establishment of national FREL					
Indicators					Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV																									
IPCC/ UNFCCC guidance followed in the establishment of FREL																																		
National Forest Reference Emission Level established																																		
Preliminary estimates of emissions defined																																		
Sub-national data supported the establishment of national FREL																																		

National data limitations/ gaps identified														
Plan of improvement recommended														
27. Use of historical data and adjusted for national circumstances											Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress
											75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES
1. Has the FREL been established through historical assessment and adjusted to national/ sub-national circumstances?											Description:			
Indicators						Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV				
Study on national circumstances conducted (report available)														
The assessed national circumstances are realistic														
Adjustments to national FREL adopted														
28. Technical Feasibility of the Methodological Approach and consistency with UNFCCC/ IPCC and guidelines											Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress
29. Documentation for Monitoring Focus											75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES
1. Has there been any technical review of established FREL? If yes, is the report available?											Description:			
2. Does the review report addressed issues related to compliance with UNFCCC/ IPCC guidance and gaps in data, methods, capacity etc.?														
3. Has the FREL been nationally (sub-nationally) approved?														
Indicators						Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV				
Technical review of FREL carried out														

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

Issues identified by Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) - TAP review Report available							
Technical issues identified by TAP addressed							
National FREL endorsed by national Government							

COMPONENT – 4: NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM AND SAFEGUARD INFORMATION SYSTEM
Assessment of Sub-component 4a against RAF Criteria

Required Information	Assessment Scale																																	
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System																																		
30. Demonstration of early system implementation	Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress																														
	75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES																														
1. Has the REDD+ monitoring indicators been identified? If yes, which methods/ tools are being used? 2. Is there a system for monitoring of REDD Strategy and Action Plan? 3. Is there a system for assessing, coordination and reporting results including any leakages? 4. Has the development of the monitoring system been participatory involving relevant REDD+ stakeholders?	Description:																																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Indicators</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Yes</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Under Process</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Planned</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">No</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">MoV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Monitoring indicators/ tools identified</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Need for monitoring tools/ methods assessed and gaps identified</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Actions proposed/ recommended to address monitoring gaps</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monitoring plan available</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV	Monitoring indicators/ tools identified						Need for monitoring tools/ methods assessed and gaps identified						Actions proposed/ recommended to address monitoring gaps						Monitoring plan available									
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV																													
Monitoring indicators/ tools identified																																		
Need for monitoring tools/ methods assessed and gaps identified																																		
Actions proposed/ recommended to address monitoring gaps																																		
Monitoring plan available																																		

Leakages identified										
Participatory process adopted										
31. Institutional arrangements and capacities							Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress
							75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Has the institutional setup with mandates been defined for NFMS and GHG Inventory? Are there any institutional arrangements and legal frameworks defined for inter-institutional data sharing for NFMS? How the monitoring results are being shared? Are the results accessible to stakeholders? Is the current NFMS integrated and synchronised with sub-national monitoring arrangements? Have the capacity needs for strengthening and operationalisation of NFMS been identified and implemented? Are the current capacity and resources adequate to make the system operational? 							Description:			
Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV					
Institutional arrangements for NFMS and GHG inventory defined										
Data sharing agreements/ mechanism developed										
Sharing of monitoring results mechanism exists										
Results accessibility ensured										
Sub-national monitoring arrangements are integrated with NFMS										
NFMS capacity needs assessed and addressed										
The NFMS is operational										
Sub-component 4b: Information system for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards										

32. <i>Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues</i> 33. <i>Monitoring, reporting and information sharing</i> 34. <i>Institutional arrangements and capacities – Multiple benefits and safeguards</i>	Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress																																																
	75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES																																																
1. Is the system for assessment and monitoring of multiple (non-carbon) benefits and associated social and environmental issues been developed? 2. Have the institutional arrangements and capacity development for identification and assessment of multiple benefits and safeguards been identified and strengthened? 3. Are the multiple non carbon benefits being monitored? Is there any evidence of assessment and monitoring of these benefits? 3. Is the monitoring of non-carbon benefits is linked to NFMS? 4. Are there any capacity gaps identified related to the governance of non-carbon benefits?	Description:																																																			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="159 675 636 751">Indicators</th> <th data-bbox="647 675 745 751">Yes</th> <th data-bbox="757 675 875 751">Under Process</th> <th data-bbox="887 675 994 751">Planned</th> <th data-bbox="1005 675 1070 751">No</th> <th data-bbox="1081 675 1200 751">MoV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="159 759 636 805">Multiple benefits identified</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="159 813 636 890">Institutional arrangements for monitoring of multiple benefits exists</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="159 898 636 995">Capacity needs for monitoring and governance of multiple- benefits assessed and gaps identified</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="159 1003 636 1080">Actions proposed/ recommended to address the identified gaps</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="159 1088 636 1185">Study on multiple benefits impacts governance and safeguards conducted (report available)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="159 1193 636 1326">Study on multiple benefits impacts governance and safeguards is recommended and/ or being conducted and under process (ToR and progress report available)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="159 1334 636 1378">The multiple benefits are linked to NFMS</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Indicators	Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV	Multiple benefits identified						Institutional arrangements for monitoring of multiple benefits exists						Capacity needs for monitoring and governance of multiple- benefits assessed and gaps identified						Actions proposed/ recommended to address the identified gaps						Study on multiple benefits impacts governance and safeguards conducted (report available)						Study on multiple benefits impacts governance and safeguards is recommended and/ or being conducted and under process (ToR and progress report available)						The multiple benefits are linked to NFMS					
Indicators					Yes	Under Process	Planned	No	MoV																																											
Multiple benefits identified																																																				
Institutional arrangements for monitoring of multiple benefits exists																																																				
Capacity needs for monitoring and governance of multiple- benefits assessed and gaps identified																																																				
Actions proposed/ recommended to address the identified gaps																																																				
Study on multiple benefits impacts governance and safeguards conducted (report available)																																																				
Study on multiple benefits impacts governance and safeguards is recommended and/ or being conducted and under process (ToR and progress report available)																																																				
The multiple benefits are linked to NFMS																																																				

Community Consultations through Focused Group Discussions

COMPONENT – I: CONSULTATION AND ORGANISATION

Assessment of component 1a and 1b against Readiness Assessment Framework (RAF) Criteria

Required Information ⁵⁶	Assessment Scale															
Sub-component 1a. National REDD+ Readiness Management Arrangements																
<i>Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration</i>	Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress												
	75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES												
4. Are you aware of REDD+ institutions at the provincial and national level? 5. Are there any community groups formulated under the REDD+ mechanism? If yes, has there been any participation in REDD+ related consultations? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Indicators</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Yes</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Communities are aware of REDD+ institutions</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community groups established</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communities participated in REDD+ related consultations</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicators	Yes	No	Communities are aware of REDD+ institutions			Community groups established			Communities participated in REDD+ related consultations						
Indicators	Yes	No														
Communities are aware of REDD+ institutions																
Community groups established																
Communities participated in REDD+ related consultations																
<i>Feedback and grievance redress mechanism/ mechanism for information exchange and claim compensation</i>	Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress												
	75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES												
4. Are the communities aware of the mechanisms to lodge their complaints/ grievances? 5. Do the communities have easy access to platforms to lodge their complaint? 6. Were the communities consulted during the development of Grievances redressal mechanism? 7. Has the community reported any grievances through the established institutional mechanism or any other mechanisms for addressing their grievances? If yes, were they addressed?																

⁵⁶ Documentary evidence (where required) will be noted/ collected during discussions

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

8. Are the communities satisfied with grievance redressal mechanisms?				
Indicators	Yes	No		
Communities are aware of mechanisms to report their grievances				
Communities have easy access to lodge their complains				
Communities were consulted and their participation was ensured during consultations				
Communities reported grievances				
Community grievances were addressed				
Communities show satisfactory response on grievance redressal mechanism and prefer this mechanism over other such mechanisms				
Sub-component 1b. Consultation, Participation and Outreach				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Participation and engagement of key stakeholders</i> <i>Consultation Process</i> 	Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress
	75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES
8. Do the stakeholders participate in REDD+ related decision making at the provincial or national level?				
9. How women and young groups are represented in REDD+ related consultations?				
10. Are there any women groups who participated in REDD+ related consultations?				
11. Did the community face any language barrier during consultations?				
Indicators	Yes	No		
Stakeholders participated in REDD+ decision making process				
Stakeholders meet frequently				

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

Women and young groups exist and were consulted during REDD+ related consultations																						
Indigenous groups exist																						
Language barriers were addressed in a culturally appropriate way (translations/ facilitation in local languages)																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Information sharing and accessibility of information</i> • <i>Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes</i> 				Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress															
				75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES															
<p>5. How the REDD+ related information is being shared with communities/ stakeholders? 6. Have the communities raised their concerns during consultations for REDD+ strategy preparation?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicators</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Information is being shared with communities through appropriate communication channels/ methods</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communities have easy access to information</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communities are aware of the tools / channels for REDD+ information</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communities/ stakeholders are satisfied that their concerns are addressed.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Indicators	Yes	No	Information is being shared with communities through appropriate communication channels/ methods			Communities have easy access to information			Communities are aware of the tools / channels for REDD+ information			Communities/ stakeholders are satisfied that their concerns are addressed.						
Indicators	Yes	No																				
Information is being shared with communities through appropriate communication channels/ methods																						
Communities have easy access to information																						
Communities are aware of the tools / channels for REDD+ information																						
Communities/ stakeholders are satisfied that their concerns are addressed.																						

COMPONENT – 2: REDD+ STRATEGY

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

Required Information	Assessment Scale					
Benefit sharing mechanism;	Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES		
2. Is there any existing benefit sharing mechanism available? If yes, is it transparent? 3. Are the communities aware of benefits associated with REDD+ activities? 4. Are their existing forest related benefits communities are being benefited from? 5. Have the communities been consulted in relation to REDD+ related benefit sharing mechanism?						
Indicators					Yes	No
Benefit Sharing mechanism already exists and transparent						
Communities are aware of benefits associated with REDD+ activities						
Communities identified different benefits they are currently enjoying from forests						
Communities were consulted for development of benefit sharing mechanism						
Sub-component 2d. Social and Environmental Impacts						
23. Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues 24. REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts 25. Environmental and Social Management Framework	Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES		

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are the communities aware of REDD+ related safeguards associated with REDD+ activities? 2. Have the communities consulted to identify their social and environmental concerns? 3. Were their concerns addressed? 4. Do the communities have easy access to information in relation to safeguards? 																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #cccccc;"> <th style="text-align: left;">Indicators</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Communities are aware of REDD+ related safeguards</td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communities were consulted to record their concerns</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community concerns are addressed</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Safeguard Information System is easily accessible</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicators	Yes	No	Communities are aware of REDD+ related safeguards			Communities were consulted to record their concerns			Community concerns are addressed			Safeguard Information System is easily accessible			
Indicators	Yes	No														
Communities are aware of REDD+ related safeguards																
Communities were consulted to record their concerns																
Community concerns are addressed																
Safeguard Information System is easily accessible																

COMPONENT – 4: NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM AND SAFEGUARD INFORMATION SYSTEM

Assessment of Sub-component 4a against RAF Criteria

Required Information	Assessment Scale			
Sub-component 4b: Information system for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 32. <i>Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues</i> 33. <i>Monitoring, reporting and information sharing</i> 34. <i>Institutional arrangements and capacities – Multiple benefits and safeguards</i> 	Significant progress	Progressing well, further development required	Further development required	Not yet demonstrating progress
	75% or above indicators in YES	50 – 75% indicators in YES	25 – 50% indicators in YES	Below 25% indicators in YES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are the communities aware of multiple (non-carbon) benefits? 2. Have the communities been consulted to record their issues/ concerns related to non-carbon benefits? 3. Were the concerns raised by communities addressed? 				

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

4. Are the communities aware of governance mechanisms for monitoring of multiple benefits?		
Indicators	Yes	No
Communities are aware of multiple benefits from forests		
Communities were consulted during the assessment of multiple benefits		
Communities are satisfied that their concerns were recorded and addressed		
Communities are aware of government mechanisms for monitoring multiple benefits		

Annex-II: Stakeholders / Experts Engaged in the Readiness Self-Assessment Process

No.	Name	Designation	Organization
Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). 04th February 2021			
1	Mr. Khawaja Sajjad	Chief Conservator Forest (P)	AJK Forest Department
2	Mr. Syed Gul Hussain Shah	Chief Conservator Forest (D)	AJK Forest Department
3	Mr. Muhammad Naseer	Chief Conservator Forest	AJK Forest Department
4	Mr. Ghulam Mujtaba Mughal	Conservator Forest Muzaffarabad	AJK Forest Department
5	Mr. Suleman Khan	Conservator Forest Ref. Mirpur	AJK Forest Department
6	Mr. Sheikh Abdul Hamid	Conservator Forest Demarcation	AJK Forest Department
7	Mr. Syed Attique-Ur-Rehman	Divisional Forest Officer (HQ)	AJK Forest Department
8	Mr. Syed Mazhar Hussain	Divisional Forest Officer	AJK Forest Department
9	Mr. Bilal Ahmed	Divisional Forest Officer	AJK Forest Department
10	Mr. Irtaza Qureshi	Divisional Forest Officer	AJK Forest Department
11	Mr. Syed Ghulam Qadir Shah	National Coordinator	National REDD+ Office, MOCC
12	Mr. M. Asad Hamdani	Deputy Conservator Forest	AJK Forest Department
13	Mr. Naveed Feroze	Assistant Conservator Forest	AJK Forest Department
14	Mr. Zia Rabbani	Assistant Conservator Forest	AJK Forest Department
15	Mr. Muhammad Touseef	Assistant Conservator Forest	AJK Forest Department
16	Mr. Naveed Aftab	Assistant Conservator Forest - AJK	AJK Forest Department
17	Dr. Rehana Kousar	Chairperson Botany	University of AJK, Muzaffarabad
18	Mr. Muhammad Bashir Khan	Provincial Coordinator AJK	Helvetas REDD+
19	Mr. Awais Javaid	DEO Muzaffarabad	AJK Forest Department
20	Dr. Arjumand Nizami	Country Director	Helvetas
21	Dr. Jawad Ali	Team Leader Package 2	Helvetas
22	Mr. Abdul Munaf Qaimkhani	REDD+ Facilitator Multistakeholder Dialogue	Helvetas
23	Mr. Kamran Hussain	REDD+ strategy expert	Helvetas
24	Mr. Hammad Khalid Satti	Research Officer	Helvetas
Balochistan Province. 08th February 2021			
1	Mr. Muhammad Siddiq	Secretary Forest & Wildlife	Balochistan Forest & Wildlife Department
2	Mr. Niaz Kakar	Focal Person Forest & Wildlife	Balochistan Forest & Wildlife Department
3	Mr. Abdul Jabbar	Chief Conservator Forest (North)	Balochistan Forest & Wildlife Department
4	Mr. M. Yousaf Khan	Retd. Chief Conservator Forest	Balochistan Forest Department
5	Mr. Masroor Jamal	Chief Conservator (South)	Balochistan Forest Department
6	Mr. Syed Gulam Muhammad	Chief Conservator Forests (WL)	Balochistan Forest Department
7	Mr. Syed Sharaf Ud Din	WG Member	Balochistan Forest & Wildlife Department
8	Mr. Muzaffar Khan	Team Leader	FAO Balochistan
9	Mr. Abdul Qahir	Manager NRM	Balochistan Rural Support Programme
10	Mr. Essa Khan Kakar	Senior Programme Officer	Taraqee Foundation
11	Dr. Rabia Zafar	Chairperson Environment Section	University of Balochistan
12	Dr. Faiz Kakar	Independent Consultant	
13	Mr. Muhammad Yahya	Provincial Coordinator	FAO Balochistan
14	Dr. Arjumand Nizami	Country Director	Helvetas
15	Dr. Jawad Ali	Team Leader Package 2	Helvetas
16	Dr. Zahoor Bazai	Provincial Coordinator	Helvetas
17	Mr. Asad Ali	Research Officer	Helvetas
Gilgit Baltistan. 09th February 2021			
1	Mr. Ismail	Project Director	Gilgit Baltistan Forest Department
2	Dr. Zakir Hussain	Chief Conservator Forest	Gilgit Baltistan Forest Department
3	Mr. Mehmood Ghaznavi	Conservator Forest	Gilgit Baltistan Forest Department
4	Mr. Salimullah Khan	Conservator Forest Astore	Gilgit Baltistan Forest Department
5	Mr. Yaqub Ali Khan	Conservator Diamir	Gilgit Baltistan Forest Department

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

6	Mr. Ijlal Ahmed	Conservator Forest	Gilgit Baltistan Forest Department
7	Mr. Muhammad Essa	REDD+ Focal Person	Gilgit Baltistan Forest Department
8	Mr. Mujeeb Sardar	Divisional Forest Officer	Gilgit Baltistan Forest Department
9	Mr. Muhammad Arif	Divisional Forest Officer	Gilgit Baltistan Wildlife Department
10	Mr. Rehmat Ali	Sr. NRM Expert	
11	Mr. Muhammad Latif	Rtd. Divisional Forest Officer	Gilgit Baltistan Forest Department
12	Mr. Imran Changazi	Range Forest Officer	Gilgit Baltistan Forest Department
13	Mr. Faizan	Range Forest Officer	Gilgit Baltistan Wildlife Department
14	Mr. Kiramat Hussain	GIS Specialist	Gilgit Baltistan Forest Department
15	Mr. Kamran Hussain	REDD+ strategy expert	Helvetas
16	Mr. Khalil Ahmed	Provincial Coordinator GB	Helvetas
17	Mr. Hammad Khalid Satti	Research Officer	Helvetas
KP Province. 11th February 2021			
1	Mr. Muhammad Ali	Conservator Wildlife	KP Wildlife Department
2	Mr. Shafqat Munir	Conservator Forest, FP & M	KP Forest Department
3	Mr. Anwar Ali	Director Forest Research	Pakistan Forest Institute
4	Dr. M. Tariq Shah	Deputy Director	Directorate CDEGAD
5	Mr. Muhammad Arif	Director DESAD Ex-PD REDD+	KP Forest Department
6	Mr. Gohar Ali	Divisional Forest Officer -1 FP&M	KP Forest Department
7	Mr. Kafiattullah Baloch	Divisional Forest Officer KP	KP Forest Department
8	Dr. Mehtabuddin	Senior V. Officer	Livestock Department
9	Mr. Asif Ali Shah	Planning Officer	KP Forest Department
10	Mr. M. Tehmasib	PD / BTAP	KP Forest Department
11	Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	M&E HQ	KP Forest Department
12	Mr. Raees Khan	PD / BTAP	KP Forest Department
13	Syed Ghulam Qadir Shah	National REDD+ Coordinator	National REDD+ Office, MOCC
14	Mr. Pervez Manan	NFI Expert	National REDD+ office, MOCC
15	Mr. Muhammad Iqbal	Deputy Director Planning	KP Forest Department
16	Syed Nadeem Bukhari	Provincial Coordinator KP	Helvetas
17	Mr. Kamran Hussain	REDD+ strategy expert	Helvetas
18	Mr. Hamad Khalid Satti	Research Officer	Helvetas
Punjab Province. 11th February 2021			
1	Mr. Muhammad Asif	Secretary	Forests, Wildlife & Fisheries Department
2	Mr. Shahid Rashid Awan	Additional Sectary (Technical)	Forests, Wildlife & Fisheries Department
3	Mr. Noor Khan	Chief Conservator Forest - PME	Punjab Forest Department
4	Iftikhar Farooqui	DFO / former REDD+ focal person	Punjab Forest Department
5	Dr. Masood Arshad	Senior Director	WWF Pakistan
6	Mr. Muhammad Afrasiyab	GIS / MRV Expert	National REDD+ Office
7	Mr. Abdul Wahab	GIS / Data Analyst	Punjab Forest Department
8	Mr. Rana Mahmood Akhtar	Chief Planning	Punjab Agriculture Department
9	Mr. Abdul Munaf Qaimkhani	REDD+ Facilitator Multistakeholder dialogue	Helvetas
10	Syed Nadeem Bukhari	Provincial Coordinator KP	Helvetas
11	Mr. Kamran Hussain	REDD+ Strategy Expert	Helvetas
12	Mr. Raja Tariq Mehmood	Provincial Coordinator Punjab	Helvetas
13	Mr. Hamad Khalid Satti	Research Officer	Helvetas
Sindh Province. 15th February 2021			
1	Dr. Badar Jameel Mandhro	Secretary	Sindh Forest Department
2	Mr. Riaz Ahmad Wagan	CCF Mangroves / REDD+ Focal Person	Sindh Forest Department
3	Mr. Jabbar Qazi	Chief Conservator Principal	Sindh Forest Department
4	Mr. Aijaz A. Nizamani	Chief Conservator Forests, social forestry	Sindh Forest Department
5	Mr. Saeed Ahmad Pirani	Conservator Forests	Sindh Forest Department
6	Mr. Arif ali Khokhar	Conservator Forests.	Sindh Forest Department
7	Mr. Shehzad Sadiq Gill	Divisional Forest officer	Sindh Forest Department

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

8	Mr. Saeen Bux Sheikh	Divisional Forest officer	Sindh Forest Department
9	Mr. Parvez Manan	NFI Expert	National REDD+ Office, MOCC
10	Mr. Muhammad Saleem	Forest monitoring expert	Sindh Forest Department
11	Mr. Shakeel Ahmad	Community Leader	Ketti Bandar, Sindh
12	Mr. Farhat Jabeen	Research Officer	National REDD+ Office, MOCC
13	Dr. Arjumand Nizami	Country Director	Helvetas
14	Dr. Jawad Ali	Team Leader Package 2	Helvetas
15	Dr. Zahoor Bazai	Provincial Coordinator Balochistan	Helvetas
16	Mr. M. Sadiq Mughal	Provincial Coordinator Sindh	Helvetas

b. List of participants (communities, CSOs, FCCs) consulted during Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) for participatory self-assessment of REDD+ readiness

**MEETING WITH GUZARA COMMUNITY OF MURREE, KAHUTA AND KOTLI SATTIAN
HELD AT DFO GUZARA OFFICE RAWALPINDI, PUNJAB
DATED 02 -03-2021**

Full Name	DESIGNATION
1. Sub. Qamer Zaman	Member Guzara
2. Muhammad Zarif Satti	Member Guzara
3. Muhammad Nasim	Member Guzara
4. Mansur Satti	Member Guzara
5. Faruk Baig	Member Guzara Advisory
6. Taj ul Mubarak	Member Guzara Advisory
7. Zamir Abbassi	RFO
8. Amjad	Head clerk Rangs Guzara Division
9. Raja Tariq Mehmood	Helvetas Coordinator Consultant Punjab

**FGD WITH LOCAL PERSONNELS,
AT MUZZAFARABAD
DATED MARCH 01,2021**

Full NAME	DESIGNATION
1. Ghulam Rabani	Chon
2. Zafar Ishaq	Runjati Karkha
3. Imam Ud Din	Mohori
4. Naveed Ahmed	Gohardi
5. Muhammad Naseer Ud Din	Runjati
6. Main Muhammad Shafiq	Meekha
7. Abdul Khair Awan	Siramali
8. Sudeer Ahmed	Ghaoding

**FDGs WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES, BALOCHISTAN"
HELD IN ZIARAT/ZHOB ON 26 & 27 JUNE,2021
(MEETING 01 June 26,2021)**

FDG – I (26/06/2021)

Full NAME	Designation
1. Meer Muhammad	Community Representative
2. Muhammad Afzal	Community Representative
3. Muhammad Sarwar	Community Representative
4. Dost Muhammad	Community Representative
5. Baz Muhammad	Community Representative
6. Dad Muhammad	Community Representative
7. Muhammad Hasham	Community Representative
8. Agha Muhammad	Community Representative
9. Adam Khan	Community Representative
10. Hashim Khan	Community Representative
11. Maqsood Ahmad	Community Representative

FDG – II (27/06/2021)

Full Name	Designation
1. Muhammad Aslam	Community Representative
2. Haji Abdul Rehman	Community Representative
3. Muhammad Akbar	Community Representative
4. Haji Samar Khan	Community Representative
5. Hamdullah	Community Representative
6. Muhammad Zahir	Community Representative
7. Muhammad Kamal	Community Representative

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

8.	Abdul Hakeem	Community Representative
9.	Muhammad Sher Jan	Community Representative
10.	Zafarullah	Community Representative
11.	Muhammad jamal	Community Representative
12.	Mohiuddin	Community Representative
13.	Ghulam Hyder	Community Representative
14.	Muhammad Sher Zaman	Community Representative
15.	Mohibullah	Community Representative
16.	Nizamuddin	Community Representative

**FGD WITH CSO, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
SARHAD AWAMI FORESTRY ITTEHAD (SAFI), ABBOTABAD, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
March 02, 2021**

Full Name	Designation
1. Mr. Riaz Muhammad Khan	President SAFI
2. Mr. Arif Khan	President from Manshera SAFI
3. Mr. Jamshed Khan	General Secretary from Swat SAFI
4. Mr. Amir Mohammad Khan	Finance Secretary from Dir SAFI
5. Mr. Gulberg Khan	Kohistan SAFI

**FGD with WOMEN GROUP, BATKHELA SWAT, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
16-03-2021**

1	Bibi Fatima (Ms.),	Swat Malakand
2	Ayesha Bibi	Swat Malakand
3	Samina Bibi	Swat Malakand
4	Gulnaz Bibi	Swat Malakand
5	Sabra Bibi	Swat Malakand
6	Shafqat Bibi	Swat Malakand
7	Fazeelat Bibi	Swat Malakand
8	Nargis Jabeen	Swat Malakand
9	Muntazira Bibi	Swat Malakand
10	Husna Bibi	Swat Malakand
11	Maryam Bibi	Swat Malakand

**FGD WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES, KETI BANDAR, SINDH
16-03-2021**

Full Name	Designation
1. Arsalan Ahmed	Community Representative, Keti Bundar coastal area
2. Iqbal Ahmed channa	Community Representative, Keti Bundar coastal area
3. Shakeel Ahmed	Community Representative, Keti Bundar coastal area
4. Ghulam Hyder channa	Community Representative, Keti Bundar coastal area
5. Rasool Bakhsh	Community Representative, Keti Bundar coastal area
6. Hadayat Ali	Community Representative, Keti Bundar coastal area

**FGD WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES, GURO, JAGLOTE, GILGIT-BALTISTAN
13-04-2021**

Full Name	Designation
01. Gulzar Khan	Thor Diemer Conservation committee
02. Molvi Zakir	Thor Diemer Conservation committee
03. Binyamin Khan	Thor Diemer Conservation committee
04. Sabir Hussain	Goru Juglot Gilgit Conservation Committee
05. Amir Khan	Goru Juglot Gilgit Conservation Committee
06. Ali Johar	Goru Juglot Gilgit Conservation Committee

Annex III: List of Participants of REDD+ Readiness Self-Assessment Validation Workshop

National multi-stakeholders' workshop Karachi. 9 th March 2021			
Sr. No.	Province / Area	Name of participant	Designation/organisation
1.	Islamabad	Mr. Joudat Ayaz	Additional Secretary, MoCC Govt. of Pakistan
2.		Syed Ghulam Qadir Shah	National Coordinator, National REDD+ Office MoCC
3.		Mr. Afrasiab Muhammad	GIS/MRV Expert, National REDD+ Office MoCC
4.		Mr. Pervaiz Manan	NFI Expert, National REDD+ Office, MoCC
5.		Mr. Muhammad Habeeb	NRO, National REDD+ Cell, MoCC, Govt. of Pakistan
6.		Mr. Mujtaba Zaidi	Rep. of ZRK Forest Industries
7.	Punjab	Mr. Saqib Mehmood	Conservator of Forest, Forest Dept. Government of Punjab
8.		Mr. Iftikhar ul Hassan Farooqi	DFO, Forest Services Academy Ghora Gali, Govt. of Punjab
9.	Sindh	Dr. Badar Jameel Mandhro	Secretary, Forest and Wildlife Dept. Govt. of Sindh
10.		Mr. Jabbar Qazi	Chief Conservator of Forest, Forest Dept., Govt. of Sindh
11.		Mr. Riaz Wagan,	CCF /Provincial REDD+ Focal Point, Forest Dept.
12.		Mr. Shahzad Sadiq Gill	Divisional Forest Officer, Forest Dept. Govt. of Sindh
13.		Mr. Abid Hassan Rind	Divisional Forest Officer, Forest Dept., Govt of Sindh
14.		Mr. Nadeem Mirbahar	P&D Deptt, Govt. of Sindh
15.		Mrs Kanwal Nazim	Karachi University
16.		Mr. Mahmood Akhtar Cheema	Country Representative IUCN
17.		Mr. Danish Rashdi	Programme Director IUCN Karachi
18.		Mr. Altaf Sheikh	Manager Conservation Sindh, WWF Karachi
19.	Balochistan	Mr. Yar Muhammad	Conservator of Forests
20.		Mr. Mohammad Jan	Conservator of forests
21.			Divisional forest Officer – Lasbela
22.		Mr. Niaz Khan Kakar	CF / Provincial REDD+ Focal Point, Forest Dept.,
23.		Mr. Anwar Mundra	Community Representative, Sonmiani, Balochistan
24.	KP	Mr. Matiullah Khan	Special Secretary, Forest and Environment Dept., Govt. of KP
25.		Mr. Muhammad Arif	Conservator of Forest, Forest Dept. Govt. of KP
26.		Mr. Gohar Ali	Provincial REDD+ Focal Point/DFO, Forest Dept. Govt. of KP
27.		Mr. Mohammad Riaz	Sarhad Awami Forestry Itehad
28.	AJK	Mr. Asad Mahmood	Conservator of Forest, Forest Dept. Govt. of AJK
29.		Mr. Irtaza Qureshi	Provincial REDD+ Focal person/DFO, Forest Dept. Govt. of AJK
30.		Mr. Bilal Ahmad	Divisional Forest Officer, Forest Dept. Govt. of AJK
31.	GB	Dr. Zakir Hussain	Chief Conservator of Forest, Forest Dept. Govt. of GB
32.		Mr. Muhammad Essa	Provincial REDD+ Focal Point/DFO, Forest Dept. Govt. of GB
33.		Mrs. Sosan Aziz	Gender Focal Person ETI IFAD GB
34.	Helvetas	Dr. Arjumand Nizami	Country Director / Team Leader Package 5
35.	Team	Dr. Zahoor Bazai	Provincial Coordinator Balochistan
36.		Mr. Raja Tariq	Provincial Coordinator-Punjab
37.		Mr. Muhammad Bashir Khan	Provincial Coordinator-AJK
38.		Mr. Khalil Ahmad	Provincial Coordinator-GB
39.		Mr. Sadiq Mughal	Provincial Coordinator-Sindh
40.		Mr. Nadeem Bukhari	Provincial Coordinator KP
41.		Dr. Jawad Ali	Team Leader Package 2
42.		Mr. Abdul Munaf Qaimkhani	Multi-Stakeholder dialogue Facilitator
43.		Mr. Kamran Hussain	REDD+ Strategy Expert
44.		Dr. Hammad Gilani	GIS Specialist
45.		Mr. Hammad Satti	Research Officer
46.		Mr. Muhammad Riaz	Manager Administration
47.		Mr. Munawar Khattak	Project Coordinator

Annex IV: Notification of National Steering Committee on REDD+

Tel: 051-9245596
Fax: 051-9245590



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

Islamabad 25th October, 2016

Assistant Inspector General Forests

NOTIFICATION

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

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

Terms of Reference

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

Annex V: ToR of National Working Groups

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

Duties and Responsibilities of WG Members: Within ambit of national circumstances, the Working Group is intended to;

- Provide support to land use planning and assessment of carbon stocks as well as formulation of RLs/RELS and designing the MRV system
- Provide input to develop guidelines, criteria, indicators, and technical specifications necessary to follow in the REL and MRV system.
- Support in the process of development of a robust, transparent National Forest Monitoring System that aims to be implemented at the national level, with subnational monitoring systems as a potential interim measure
- Provide input in designing process of capacity mapping and building
- Extend support in developing monitoring functions for MBIGS
- Support development of Satellite land monitoring System
- Identify possible gaps in capabilities and capacities that need to be remedied
- Review the country specific training manuals on NFMS/SLMS and protocols of acquired and analysed data on forest carbon
- Provide support in documentation of MRV procedures, data sharing agreements, funding arrangements and technical capacity enhancement for long-term effectiveness of REDD+ actions
- Review and finalize forest definition, past trends in gross deforestation/forestation and forest degradation carbon stock enhancement, Activity Data and Emission Factors and methodology used to adjust FREL/FRL for national circumstances
- Provide recommendations in establishing FREL or FRLs for Pakistan and identify need of improvements in the process, if any.
- Review the process and suggest actions at the end of preparatory phase of R-PP implementation that can be adopted in the next phase
- Identify issues related to the institutional arrangements that need to be reviewed and possibly revised in the readiness Phase of REDD+ Project.

Meeting Schedule: The NFMS working group shall meet at least once every six months; however, meetings can be convened on need to meet basis. The minimum number of meetings for one year is 2. The WG will devise its own more detailed method of working.

Composition of the Working Group: The working group shall comprise of 10-15 individuals based on their expertise and knowledge and representing relevant walks of life and provinces and territories of Pakistan.

Working Group 2: Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation

Roles and responsibilities of WG: The objectives for working group are related to drivers of deforestation and degradation. In support of providing relevant information, the working group will extend support and expertise to:

- Ensure that direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for each forest type and forest ecosystem are addressed in strategy and NFMS plan;
- Examine proposed measures to mitigate drivers and causes of deforestation and forest degradation while ensuring that they are in the context of REDD+ in Pakistan;
- Review past trends assessment of deforestation/forestation and forest degradation
- Suggest steps/initiative regarding development of Policies and Measures (PAMs) to address the key drivers;
- Ensure that Safeguard Information System and Environmental and Social Management Framework processes appropriately address the drivers;

- Extend support to minimize the risk of focusing too much on forest-based drivers and missing key non-forest (e.g., agricultural) drivers;
- Technically review analysis of the economic and social dimension (traditions, cultural factors, individual and collective behaviours) of deforestation and suggest a set of economic incentives and disincentives to address barriers to change;
- Review of existing capacities and capacity building needs in mitigation of drivers and causes of DD;
- Ensure that forest law compliance with REDD+ and provide suggestions to reduce illegal logging and trade;
- Review and give inferences on current and required institutional arrangements, capacities, available resources, and information, leading to institutional reforms, if appropriate;
- Review the existing strategies, tools and approaches and identify potential strategies, tools and approaches that must be investigated during the R-PP Implementation Phase to deal with the drivers and causes of DD in future;
- Help in identifying various stakeholders who are crucial to abate or enhance deforestation and forest degradation and support dialogue processes that may commence.

Meeting Schedule: The Drivers of DD working group shall meet once every six months, however meetings can be convened on need to meet basis. The minimum number of meetings for one year shall be two. The WG will devise its own more detailed method of working and review, update or amend its ToR.

Composition of the Working Group: The working group shall comprise of 10-15 individuals based on their expertise and knowledge and representing relevant walks of life and provinces and territories of Pakistan.

Working Group 3: Governance and Management

Roles and Responsibilities of WG: The principal objectives for this WG are to guide the consultants in identifying key issues related to:

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

This will include examining the finding of consulting firms and provide guidance and technical backstopping regarding;

- existing policy, legal and institutional framework at the various government levels (federal, provincial, and local) where relevant to REDD+ Readiness and guide in proposing a clear and time bound way forward for setting up the institutions, norms, processes, and procedures for implementing REDD+.
- Operationalisation of institutional structure;
- Preparation of REDD+ Strategy and developing of its implementation framework;
- Roles and responsibilities of various government stakeholders and entities;
- Roles and responsibilities of other than governmental stakeholders;
- Planning process for REDD+ Strategy Implementation;
- Legal Aspects including the clarification of land tenure and land use rights (including indigenous peoples' rights);
- Arbitration of disputes and grievances;
- Capacity building and awareness raising.

Method of Working: The working group will meet once every six months. However frequent meetings shall be convened on a 'need to meet' basis. The minimum number of meetings for one year is two. The WG will devise its own more detailed method of working.

Composition of the Working Group: The working group shall comprise of 10-15 individuals based on their expertise and knowledge and representing relevant walks of life and provinces and territories of Pakistan.

Working Group 4: Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards

Roles and Responsibilities of WG: The objectives for working group are related to stakeholder engagement and safeguards. In support of providing relevant information working group will extend support and expertise to:

- Analyse/identify gaps in the availability and use of the existing tools and approaches regarding stakeholders' engagement and safeguards in the country;
- Identify relevant national and provincial policies regarding engaging relevant stakeholders in the forestry sector and provide input to the review process in assessing barriers in its implementation;
- Review steps/ initiatives regarding REDD+ safeguards and its current status in the country;
- Assess issues pertaining the land tenure/ unclear rights and responsibilities of various stakeholders;
- Technically review the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment conducted during the implementation of R-PP;
- Provide input Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), manual or guiding document, and backup software to link transmission of the social and environmental impacts to the national REDD+ registry at the national level by inputs from the provincial grievance and implementation units;
- Ensure that ESMF contain specific sections on indigenous peoples and/or minority, disenfranchised and/or marginalized groups; and issues such as eviction of land or limitations in access to goods, services, income, or employment;
- Confirm that ESMF gives special consideration to livelihoods, rights (including those of Indigenous Peoples and other traditional forest-dependent communities), the special protection of vulnerable groups, biodiversity, cultural heritage, gender, institutional capacity assessment;
- Identify capacity needs for the stakeholders regarding their involvement in Pakistan's REDD+ programme;
- Review of existing capacities and capacity building needs, including a workplan to address those needs to adequately deal with stakeholder engagement and safeguards;
- Review the proposed/suggested institutional arrangements, capacities, available resources and information;
- Examine proposed measures to mitigate negative effects of interventions, if any on social, economic, and environmental concerns and measures already adopted by the local communities;
- Assist in review and technical assessment of design of SIS and support its operational activities.

Method of Working: The working group will meet once every six months. However frequent meetings shall be convened on a 'need to meet' basis. The minimum number of meetings for one year is two. The WG will devise its own more detailed method of working.

Composition of the Working Group: The working group shall comprise of 6-10 individuals based on their expertise and knowledge and representing relevant walks of life and provinces and territories of Pakistan and NGOs. The working group shall have co-opted members on need basis.

Annex VI: Notifications of Provincial REDD+ Management Committees

FROM : SECRETARY, FORESTS-YKLABSC PAK NO. : 05861038294 Jammu, 01 2003 01:05PM P1

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

"Muzaffarabad"
 Dated: 30th March, 2017

NOTIFICATION

No. S&G(A)G-7(2)P-11/2015: The President, Azad Jammu & Kashmir has been pleased to accord approval in constitute REDD+Steering Committee of AJK for considering the importance of the Climate Change in Global Scenario, the composition of the Committee will be as below:

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

To Do:

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

DOV

[Signature]
 Secretary 31/03/2017
 S/ASCF

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

- Copy to:*
1. Secretary to President, Azad Jammu & Kashmir,
 2. Secretary to Prime Minister, GoAJ&K.
 3. PS to the Secretary Forests, AKLASC, Wildlife & Fisheries, GoAK/Chairman Committee.
 4. The Chief Conservator of Forests/Member Committee.
 5. The Managing Director AKLASC/Member Committee.
 6. The Director General Agriculture/Member Committee.
 7. The Director General Livestock and Animal Husbandry/Member Committee.
 8. The Director General CCC, P&DE/Member Committee.
 9. The Director General Tourism/Member Committee.
 10. The Chairman Botany Department University of AJ&K MZD/Member Committee.
 11. The Chief Green P&DE/Member Committee.
 12. The Director Wildlife & Fisheries/Member Committee.
 13. Mr. Tariq Ahmed Pandar, Forest Contractor Muzaffarabad/Member Committee.
 14. The Sardar Khizer Hayat, Popular Grower, Rawalakot/Member Committee.
 15. The Representative of National Rural Support Programme (NRSP)/Member Committee.
 16. The Mrs Rashid Ahmed, Bujwasa, Rawalakot/Member Committee.
 17. The Forest Point REDD+ AJ&K/ Member/Secretary Committee.
 18. The Controller, Government Printing Press, Muzaffarabad.
 19. Master File.

[Signature]
 3/4/17

1678
 30-03-2017

[Signature]
 04/4

[Signature]
 Section Officer (General/Protocol)

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

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

Gilgit dated 8th February, 2017

NOTIFICATION

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

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


(Jan Ham Mir)
Section Officer (Forest)

DISTRIBUTION

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



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

NOTIFICATION

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

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

Terms of References

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

MANZOOR ALI SHAIKH
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

Karachi, dated the February, 2017

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

A copy is forwarded to the:

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

1344
28-2-17

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

F/ February, 2017

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

NOTIFICATION

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

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

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


- i. Multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation for the planning and implementation of REDD+ activities at the provincial level.
- ii. To oversee the REDD+ activities at the provincial level and provide necessary guideline.
- iii. Deal with the issues referred by Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units (PGIUs).
- iv. Endorse provincial activities plans and budgeting related to REDD+.
- v. Approval annual budget of Provincial Grievance and Implementation Units for the respective province.
- vi. For matter requiring involvement of higher authorities, refer the case to National REDD+ Steering Committee.
- vii. Any other matter related to REDD+ considered by the Committee.

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

NO. & DATE EVEN

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

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


(ANSIR RASOOL)
SECTION OFFICER (P&D)

C.C:

PS to Secretary, FW&F Department.






Annex VII: Summary of Standard Operating procedures of FGRM

Steps	Process	Processing days	Responsibility to Receive and Deal with Complaint	Communication Tools/ Channel	Outcome
1 st	Receipt and Registration	5 business days	DFO, Conservator, Chief Conservator and Joint Forest Management Committee	Tool: FGRM Template Form Channels: Email, Website, Feedback/complaint box, Toll free number free, SMS/App	The Complaint is received, registered, lodged and sent to complaint officer at PGMU
2 nd	Investigation	15 business days	Designated Complaint Officer at PGMU	Tool: Standard matrix with diagnostic questions to gather information about relevant actors/ parties, nature of complaint, the request made by claimant and position of other party, violated, or recognised legal rights, supporting witness and evidence as well as proposed resolution and recommended solution Channel: Complaint officer to contact directly with the claimant and other relevant parties	The opinions of the complainant and other principal parties involved gathered and resolution approach is recommended
3 rd	Resolution	15 business days	Designated Complaint Officer at PGMU	Tool: Written response about decision process and resolution which consists of i) the complaint and the issues that are being considered in the response, ii) the opinion of each party on the issues, iii) the justification for the decision, iv) the	A signed agreement. to be obliged to comply with its stipulations, between the parties









				<p>decision and the approach of the resolution.</p> <p>Channel: face to face meeting with complainant, mediation, and mutual discussion at appropriate level i.e., district, village, or province</p>	
4 th	Monitoring	3 – 12 months	National REDD+ Office/ PGMU	<p>Tool: The FGRM monitoring database from which the information will be analysed</p> <p>Channel: Coordinated FGRM monitoring system between PRMUs and NRO</p>	The patterns of complaints recognised, the causes of the complaint are identified, and the effectiveness of handling of complaints by PRMUs evaluated.

Annex VIII: Community Consultations (including Indigenous Groups)









a. Consultations during Development of National REDD+ Strategy

PROVINCE	Community Consultations	No. of Participants		Evidence
		Men	Women	
Sindh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Consultation at Keti Bandar Mangrove Forest 29 March 2017 	12	5	Pictures were not taken due to respect for cultural values
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Consultations at Shaeen Jatoi, Sukkur, 13 May 2017 	10	-	
Baluchistan	Community Consultations in Sibbi 12 April 2017	6	-	Pictures were not taken due to respect for cultural values
	Community Consultations at Ziarat and Quetta 02 May 2017	17	-	Pictures were not taken due to respect for cultural values
	Community Consultations at Kili Walakaram, Zhob, 08 May, 2017	8	-	
Punjab	Community Consultation in Patriatta, Murree (28 April 2017)	11	6	Pictures were not taken due to respect for cultural values
	Community Consultation in Hanesar, Kasenar and Narar Kahuta (28 April 2017)	9	5	
	Community Consultations in Minhala Chua and Saidan Shah, District Chakwal (29 April 2017)	11	7	
	Community Consultation in Rakh Pati and Mirmirani, DG Khan (02 May, 2017)	07	6	
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	Community Consultation at Hill Kot Ranjoi, Battal, District Mansehra, 25 April 2017	12	3	Pictures were not taken due to respect for cultural values


R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

	Community Consultation at Shinkiari, District Mansehra, 25 April 2017	17	-	
	Community Consultations in Upper Siran, Jabouri District Mansehra, 26 April 2017	10	-	
	Community Consultations at Maindam Fateh Pur, District Swat, 28 April, 2017	7	-	
	Community Consultations at Kohistan District, 27 April, 2017	8		
Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)	Community Consultation with women group at Harna, Parsacha and with mix group at Press Club District Muzaffarabad, April 21, 2017	7	15	
	Community Consultation at Pothi Bala, Mujahidabad, District Muzaffarabad, May 08, 2017	12	5	
Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)	Community Consultation in Sai Jaglote Gilgit, 02 May 2017	12	-	
	Community Consultation in Astore, 05 May 2017	13	-	
Then Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) now merged in KP Province	Community Consultation in Khyber Agency – FATA, 02 May, 2017	8	-	

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

Indigenous Communities	Consultations with Indigenous community of Kailash Valley 20 January, 2018	30	9	
Awareness and Outreach	Awareness session for communities/ CSOs	18	02	
Consultations on design of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)	Balakot kaghan, KP/ 23-24 th April 2018	61	1	
	Malkandi Kaghan, KP/ 30 th April-1 st May 2018	41	0	
	Bararkot kaghan, KP/ 14-15 th May 2018	0	30	
	Balakot kaghan, KP/ 11-12 th May 2018	38	5	
	Karachi, Sindh/ 8-10 th Feb, 2018	35	7	
	Karachi, Sindh/ 12-13 th March, 2018	49	3	
	Quetta, balochistan/ 17-18 th April 2018	31	5	

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

	Karachi, Sindh/ 14-15th , 2018	0	25	
REDD+ readiness self-assessment	Focused group discussions with CSOs, communities and forest committees	61	11	Refer to page 11 (pictures)
	Total (348)	549	150	

b. List of participants consulted during REDD+ strategy preparation

List of Participants from Communities (Mnhala Chua and saidan Shah) Chakwal Punjan, April 29, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Muhammad Villayat	Retired from Pak. Army
2. Gulzar Ahmad	Retired from Pak.Rangers
3. Muhammad Imran	Cattle Rearing
4. Muhammad Bilal	Cattle Rearing
5. Muhammad Islam	Retired from Pak. Army
6. Muhammad Rasib	Retired from Pak. Army
7. Allah Ditta	Retired from Pak. Army
8. Soobe daar Muhammad Hanif	Retired from Pak. Army
9. Muhammad Khaliq	Farmer
10. Faisal Shehzad	Farmer
11. Irfan Haider	Cattle Rearing
12. Muhammad Ajaeb	Farmer
13. Adeela Islam	Household, working women
14. Hashmat Bibi	Household Lady
15. Umme Habiba	Household Lady
16. Shafea Bibi	Household Lady
17. Nasira Begum	Teacher
18. Kainat	Household Lady
19. Ameena	Household Lady

List of Participants from Communities (Rakh Pati, Mir Mirani) DG Khan Punjab, May 02, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Asraf	Cattle rearing
2. Amir	Labourer
3. Bukhsh	Cattle rearing, Farming
4. Sabir Husain	Cattle rearing, Farming
5. Bashir Ahmad	Cattle rearing, Farming
6. Mujahid Husain	Cattle rearing, Farming
7. Muhammad Asghar	Guard,
8. Shazia	Household lady
9. Azra	Household lady
10. Perveen	Household lady
11. Zareena	Household lady
12. Perveen	Household lady
13. Nazir Bibi	Household lady

List of Participants from Communities (Hanesar, Kasenar, Narar), Kahutta, Punjab, April 28, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Muhammad Iqbal	Employed in KRL
2. Haji Farooq	Retired from Army
3. Muhammad Khalil	Retired from Army
4. Manzoor Husain	Retired from Army
5. Muhammad Raziq	Farmer
6. Sameen Khan	Farmer
7. Ghulam Mustafa	Shopkeeper
8. Naveed Khalid	Farmer
9. Waqas ur Rehman	Employed in Bank
10. Shazia	Household Lady

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

11. Nisar Bibi	Household Lady
12. Nasreen	Household Lady
13. Robina	Household Lady
14. Tazeem	Household Lady

List of Participants from Communities (Patriata) Murree, Punjab, April 22, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Gul Hameed Satti	Teacher
2. Muhammad Shahid	Driver
3. Muhammad Kabeer	Shopkeeper
4. Anjum Waheed	Student
5. Muhammad Manzoor	Army Retired
6. Muhammad Imran	Driver

List of Participants from Communities (Shaeen Jatoi) Sukkur, Sindh, May 13, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Munir Ahmed	Forester
2. Muhammad Hanif	Farmer
3. Mir Ahmed	Shaper
4. Raiz ullah	Forest guard
5. Muhammad Yaqoob	Farmer
6. Naser Ahmed	Shaper
7. Zakria	Farmer
8. Muhammad Ramzan	Farmer
9. Shaban	Farmer
10. Shawal	Farmer

List of Participants from Communities (Upper Siran) Jabbori District Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, April 26, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Bilal Khan (VDC President)	Farmer
2. Tahir Nadeem	Farmer
3. Bilawal Khan	Business
4. Junaid Khan	Student
5. Allah Nawaz Khan	Farmer
6. Fayyaz Khan	Farmer
7. Nadeem Khan	Farmer
8. Rustam Khan	Farmer
9. Iltaf Khan	Farmer
10. Faiz ur Rehman	SDFO

List of Participants from Communities (Hill Kot Ranjoi), Battal – Shinkiri, KP, April 25, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Omar Farooq	Agriculture/VDC President Cattle Ranching
2. Hasnain	SDFO Shinkiri
3. Rozi Khan	Agriculture
4. Mufti Khan	Agriculture/Sect. VDC
5. Mashood ur Rehman	VDC President/Transporter
6. Muhammad Naseem	Forester
7. Muhammad Wakeel	Sect. VDC/Agriculture
8. Nazeer Ahmad	Community Watcher
9. Rana Hameed	Forest Guard
10. Muhammad Waheed	Shopkeeper
11. Muhammad Naeem Khan	Agriculture
12. Muhammad Sadiq	Forest Guard
13. Javed Iqbal	Sect. VDC Bajne/Press Reporter
14. Sadaqat Hussain	General Councilor
15. Tahir Ayub	Block Officer/Forest Department
16. Fahad Ali	CDO Siran
17. Muhammad Shabir Khan	Transporter

List of Participants from Communities (Miandam Fatehpur Ranjaoi), Shinkiri, KP, April 28, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Muhammadi Mulk	Politician
2. Sujat Hussain	Govt employ and farming
3. Fazal Rahim	Shopkeeper/business
4. Khurshid Iqbal	Business and farmer
5. Khaista Muhammad	Farmer
6. Javed Iqbal	Govt employ and farming

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

7.	Muhammad Zahir Shah	Range Officer
----	---------------------	---------------

List of Participants from Communities, District Kohistan, April 27, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Duraj Khan	Politician (X Tehsil nazim)/ Contractor
2. M. Nazir	Timber Contractor
3. Usman	Farmer
4. Jan Muhammad	Timber Contractor
5. Abdul Gani	Forest Guard
6. Ali Hadir	Govt Employ
7. Biradar Khan	Forester
8. Kurshid	Farmer/ Driver

List of Participants from Communities (Pothi Bala, Mujahidabad), Rawalakot, AJK, May 8, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Khizar Hayat	Shopkeeper (General Store)
2. Muhammad Ishtiaq	Running a hotel
3. Fiyaz Sabir	Hardware business
4. Mufeed Husain	Runs a medical store
5. Muhammad Arshad	LPG sale point
6. Muhammad Irshad	Medical store
7. Muhammad Ishfaq	Gas cylinder shop
8. Muhammad Ashraf	Runs a general store
9. Mahtab Khan	Retired
10. Kabir Ahmad	Veterinary supervisor
11. Muhammad Azmat	Runs cosmetics business
12. Kashif Razzaq	Works in health department as medical technician
13. Sumaira Imran	Household lady
14. Anusha Shezan	University student
15. Arooj	Household lady
16. Yasmin saeed	Household lady
17. Fehmida Wahid	Household lady

List of Participants from Communities (Kili Walakaram), Zhob, Balochistan, May 08, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Sabir	Forester
2. Muhammad Safiq	Mason
3. Zaiullaq	Agriculturist
4. Taseer Muhammad	Former
5. Dawood Shah	Vendor
6. Safat Khan	Surveyor
7. Dalwar Khan	Student
8. Amir Zaman	Student

List of Participants from Communities (Ziarat), Balochistan, May 03, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Sarwar Khan	Chairman Union Council, Ziarat, 0332-8240631
2. Abdul Ghaffar	Councilor, Union Council, Ziarat, 03331387723
3. Mohammad Hashim	Social Activist, Rehbar Education Society
4. Mohammad Hashim	Counselor, LSO
5. Mohammad Nasir	
6. Dilbar Khan	
7. Nawaz Khan	
8. Moosa Kaleem	
9. Mohammad Akbar	
10. Abdul Wudood	
11. Malik Abdul Manan	
12. Essa Khan	

List of Participants from Communities (Sibbi), Balochistan, April 20, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
01. Muhammad Akbar	Landlord 0333-7767982
02. Jame Khan	0333-7727185
03. Habib Khan	Landlord 0333-7778273
04. Muhammad Javed	Farm worker (Hari) 0336-8495101
05. Abdul Malik	Farm worker (Hari)
06. Muhammad Saleem	0341-2403687

List of Participants from Communities (Quetta), Balochistan, April 20, 2017

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

Full Name	Position/Occupation
01. Muhammad Tariq	Farmer 0308-3712676
02. Murad Khan	Employer 0313-8836820
03. Hayatullah	Employer 0311-8363780
04. Sadamullah	Farmer 0321-8224471
05. Israr Ahmed Karak	Support Person 0331-8340083

List of Participants from Land Owner Groups/ Contractors (FATA), Now merged in KP, May 02, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Ijaz Ahmad	Range Officer
2. Noor Dad Khan	Construction contractor/forest land owner
3. Iqbal	Govt Employ/ Forest land owner
4. Abd ur Rehman	Govt Employ/ Forest land owner
5. Abd us Samad	Govt Employ/ Forest land owner
6. Khan Azam	Contractor/ Forest land owner
7. Tariq Jouhar	Contractor/ Forest land owner
8. Musharaf Khan	Contractor/ Forest land owner

List of Participants from Communities (Rama) District Astore, GB, May 05, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Abdul Aziz Lone	Retired (Eid-Gah resident)
2. Raja Wali	Farmer
3. Zameen Khan	Govt Employee
4. Muhammad Sharif	Farmer
5. Behram Khan	Govt Contractor
6. Sadiq umer	Shopkeeper
7. Muhammad Ramazan	Medicinal Plants business
8. Sardar Ahmed	Govt employee
9. Samad Khan	Govt employee
10. Naik Alam	Farmer
11. Sabir Hussain	Shopkeeper
12. Deedar shah	Agriculture
13. Muhammad Tariq	Former District Chairman

List of Participants from Communities (Sai) Juglote, GB, May 02, 2017

Full Name	Position/Occupation
1. Ashfaq Ahmed	RFO Gilgit
2. Rahmat Gull	Chairman Forest conservation committee (FCC) jaglot
3. Mifta ud din	Gen sec FCC
4. Shamsheer khan	Member Zaitoo committee (FCC)
5. Farman	Member Zaitoo committee (FCC)
6. Sir Syed Ahmed	Member Zaitoo committee (FCC)
7. Muhammad Alam	Member Zaitoo committee (FCC)
8. Saran zeb	Member Zaitoo committee (FCC)
9. Ghulab Shah	Member supreme council (FCC)
10. Fareed Alam	Shop keeper
11. Muhammad Naseer	Laborer
12. Muhammad Naseer	Forest guard

List of Participants of Indigenous Community Consultations, Kailash, KP, January 20, 2018

Full Name	Position/ Occupation/ Contact
1. Sher Hakeem	Community representative (03433360006)
2. Siraj Ahmed	Community representative (03462002222)
3. Saif Ullah Khan	Community representative (03429134072)
4. Gul Faroz Khan	Community representative (03481007504)
5. Gul Hammad Farooqi	Community representative (03205989602)
6. Muhammad Bashir	Community representative (03449701411)
7. Muhammad Sarwar	Community representative (03469330416)
8. Ghulam Rasool	Community representative (03429053182)
9. Faqeer Khan	Community representative (03478958359)
10. Suhrab Khan	Community representative (03469116596)
11. Sher Muhammad	Community representative (03469895914)
12. Umair Nawaz	Community representative (03469894452)
13. Gul Sheema	Community representative (female)
14. Sultana Bibi	Community representative (female)
15. Sharifa	Community representative (female)
16. Saima	Community representative (female)

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

17. Haseena	Community representative (female)
18. Iram	Community representative (female)
19. Naseema Bibi	Community representative (female) - 03448129301
20. Shamsia	Community representative (female) - 03451561207
21. Maryam	Community representative (female)
22. Muhammad Naeem	Community representative (03449476064)
23. Muhammad Shah	Community representative (03337480789)
24. Sajjad Khan	Community representative (03026784533)
25. Noeen ud Din	Community representative (03459388774)
26. Sajjad Khan	Community representative (03026784533)
27. Ehsanullah	Community representative (03457110610)
28. Zia ur Rehman	Community representative (03439810963)
29. Adil Khan	Community representative (03462358116)
30. Shah rias khan	Community representative (03465609394)
31. Moeen ud Din	Community representative (03435424336)
32. Israr Ahmed	Forester Chitral Forests Division (03449706541)
33. Qazi Fazal	Block Officer Chitral Forests Division (03449704448)
34. Sohrab Khan	Community Representative (03469116596)
35. Sher Mohammad	Community Representative (03469895914)
36. Umar Nawaz	Community Representative (03469894451)
37. Faqeer Khan	Community Representative (03478958359)
38. M. Sarwar	Community Representative (03469330416)
39. Durdana Khan	Community Representative (03468324359)

ANNEX IX: List of Prioritised Direct and Indirect Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

Prioritized direct drivers of deforestation		Underlying Causes of Prioritised drivers of deforestation
1.	Commercial Agricultural Expansion	Population pressure
		Weak governance (poor law enforcement)
		Economic development priorities
		Lack of land-use planning
2.	Infrastructure development (roads, habitation, tourism developments, transmission lines, etc.)	Population pressure
		Weak governance (poor law enforcement)
		Lack of land use planning
		Economic development priority
		Political influence
3.	Encroachments	Poor sectoral coordination
		Weak governance (poor law enforcement)
		Unclear demarcation of boundaries
		Disputes over land tenures
4.	Mining (Surface-mining)	Political influence
		Population demand for construction material
		Weak governances (legislation conflict between mines act and forest act, implementation EIA)
		Economic Priorities (leasing concessions)
5.	Unsustainable Timber Extraction	Lack of Sectoral coordination
		Population pressure (high demand for timber products)
		Weak governance (illegal wood extraction)
Prioritized Direct Drivers of Forest Degradation		Underlying Causes of Prioritised drivers of Forest Degradation
1	Unsustainable wood extraction	Departmental priorities for revenue
		Population pressure
		High dependency on wood energy/ Lack of alternative energy sources
		Unsustainable forest management (absence of management plans)
		Weak Governance (poor law enforcement)
		Poverty of forest dependent communities
2	Small-scale agricultural practices	Lack of clarity in tenure rights
		Lack of awareness
		Population pressure
		Lack of livelihoods alternatives
		Weak governance
3	Overgrazing	Poverty
		Unclear demarcation of boundaries
		Livestock pressure
		Weak governance (unsustainable, unregulated grazing)
4	Forest Fires	Lack of awareness
		Man-made fires for fresh grass regeneration
		Human Negligence
		Extreme Weather Events due to Climate Change (Dry season)
		Weak monitoring governance/weak capacity to handle forest fires
5	Reduced fresh water for riverine and mangrove forests	Lack of awareness
		Competing demand of water for agriculture
		Upstream water diversion
		National economic development priorities (construction of dams, barrages etc.)
		Low priority to forestry sector (undervaluation of ecosystems services)
		Climate change (drought, flood etc.)- coastal erosion due to wave actions (sea intrusion)

ANNEX – X: Key risks/ challenges to strategic options and actions proposed to address risks

Strategic Options	Proposed Actions in NRS	Key Challenges	Actions proposed/ taken and timeline
Restoration, Reforestation and Afforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of local fast-growing species, in addition to a broader species pool, in the restoration, afforestation and reforestation projects/activities, can cater to the needs of the local population while being able to conserve and restore the natural forests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term protection of forest dynamics and financing Opportunities for forest users in terms of income and subsistence sources 	<p>Action 1: Develop and implement Provincial REDD+ Actions Plans (PRAPs) with adequate budget and with due consideration to provincial context of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and barriers to enhancement Timeline: 2021 - 2026</p> <p>Action 2: Seek financial sources from NDRMF, provincial public funds, GCF or other multi-lateral international funding windows. Timeline: 2021-2022</p>
Sustainable Forest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure availability of alternative energy sources to meet immediate local needs for energy sources. Launch of a comprehensive capacity building programs on SFM for all national and provincial stakeholders including local resident communities (men and women), nomads and seasonal migrants to ensure maximum benefits from the approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional arrangements and capacities to communicate, coordinate and perform SFM Incentive measures to promote use of products from sustainable sources Mechanisms and conditions for traceability of legal timber and other forest products and articulation of value chains and added value to production. 	<p>Action 1: Revisit and revise NSC and PRMCs to ensure effective coordination through participation of all relevant stakeholders in decision making both at national and sub-national level Timeline: 2021</p> <p>Action 2: Enhance the scope of REDD+ communication and outreach plan at sub-national level. Timeline: 2021-2026</p> <p>Action 3: Assess the potential forest products/ NTFPs to be promoted from sustainable forest resources and promote value chain production Timeline: 2022 – 2023</p> <p>Action 4: Review existing forest policies to promote market incentives and forest/ forest product certifications Timeline: 2022-2023</p>
Payment for Ecosystem Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and evaluate social and economic benefits of forest ecosystem services Identify market opportunities of economic return from PES Availability of alternative energy options to local communities at local level in easy to access manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equitable and inclusive benefit sharing mechanisms Valuation of environmental services Availability of long term financing Governance system of financial transactions and inter-institutional coordination between different institutions for policy implementation at national, provincial and local level Equitable participation of users 	<p>Action 1: Develop an inclusive, equitable and transparent benefit sharing mechanism at national and sub-national level Timeline: 2021</p> <p>Action 2: Identify and evaluate potential forest ecosystem services to be promoted as forest based payments from REDD+/ PES mechanism Timeline: 2021-2023</p> <p>Action 3: Develop integrated monitoring tools for policy implementation and enhance coordination among line departments to ensure effective and timely monitoring of policies Timeline: 2022-2023</p>
Efficient Alternative Energy Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative energy sources (fire efficient cooking stoves and kilns, solar technologies, wind turbines and hydel) at the local level, which are planned and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising and capacity building to switch and adopt new technologies particularly in remote scattered areas around 	<p>Action 1: Expand awareness, outreach and capacity building at district and local level (particularly remote and scattered forest areas) given due consideration to local context of</p>

	<p>jointly with local communities including women (who might be responsible for managing them at the household level), should reduce pressure on forest resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with other similar projects as mentioned above and private sector (which is currently budding industry in the country) including public private partnerships can make the strategic option socially and economically feasible and give promising results. 	<p>forests due to difficulties in access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailored implementation of alternative energy technologies to meet the local needs • Creation of local demand and availability of market suppliers in new technologies to ensure timely provision and accessibility • Availability of alternative technologies, professional expertise and costs of changing to alternatives particularly in remote forested areas 	<p>drivers/ barriers and alternate new technological options. Timeline: 2021 - 2026</p> <p>Action 2: Assess potential of new alternative technologies, demand, technical feasibility and market and financing options at district level Timeline: 2021 – 2023</p> <p>Action 3: Provide technical trainings and build capacity of local people on installation and use of potential new alternative technologies Timeline: 2022</p>
Silvo-Pastoral and Agro-forestry Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly organize large scale awareness raising and capacity building of all relevant stakeholders on silvo-pastoral sustainable practices • Ensure provision of high mineral supplement and stall feeding at local level during high season • Improve pasture/ rangeland conditions and ecosystem productivity through scientific management (combining trees/ woody species and animal production) and environment friendly technologies. • Promotion of integrated farming and agroforestry practices such as alley cropping, multilayer tree gardens, multipurpose trees on crop lands, shelterbelts and windbreaks, live hedges, fuel wood production. • Raise fodder/ fuelwood plantations at suitable sites to ensure easy access to fodder and fuel wood by local inhabitants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally suited technology packages and development of demonstration/ pilot areas • Capacity building of livestock owners, forest owners, extension workers and farmers to switch to sustainable practices. • Mechanism for creation of positive incentives and inter-institutional coordination between relevant national and provincial institutions • Suppliers in local livestock markets to meet additional demand for feed in high seasons 	<p>Action 1: Design and implement a mass awareness and capacity building program at district level in coordination with livestock and agriculture department to promote silvo-pastoral and agroforestry practices Timeline: 2021 - 2026</p> <p>Action 2: Pilot locally suited integrated farming and agroforestry practices at district level Timeline: 2022 – 2024</p> <p>Action 3: Assess market suppliers and provide potential market incentives to ensure availability of livestock feed during high season Timeline: 2021 – 2023</p>
Sustainable Tourism and Eco-Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable eco-tourism practices such as hiking and mountaineering, natural hotspots visiting, trophy hunting, photographic safaris, cultural tourism to rural areas etc • Identify and promote attractive features such as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of governance through influencing policies of other tourism related departments and effective institutional coordination at local, provincial and federal level. 	<p>Action 1: Identify potential untapped and taped sites in hotspot forest areas for promotion of eco-tourism with involvement of local communities Timeline: 2022 - 2023</p> <p>Action 2: Liaise with tourism department to improve coordination and joint implementation of</p>

	<p>specific hotspot, species, landscapes, ecosystems, cultural attraction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential tourists in terms of location, interests, socio-economic characteristics, time and budget • Ensure provision of potential services and logistics arrangements such as transportation, equipment, accommodation, meals for tourists etc • Develop effective marketing and outreach strategy for new potential tourist areas • Capacity building for service providers and tourist guides • Adopt conservation approaches in development strategies with special attention to local social and cultural aspects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing perceptions among potential (international) tourists regarding the safety situation in Pakistan. • Ensuring security to both local communities and tourists. • Capacity building of service providers • Financial resources for Infrastructure development at local level • Acceptance from local communities due to potential cultural conflict between local communities and visiting national or international tourists. 	<p>development/ management plans that promote eco-tourism</p> <p>Timeline: 2022 - 2023</p> <p>Action 3: Launch awareness and capacity building program on eco-tourism for tourists, service providers and local communities</p> <p>Timeline: 2022 - 2026</p>
--	--	--	---

Annex – XI: Terms of reference: Establish Sub-National Forest Monitoring and Measurement Reporting & Verification Systems for Pakistan

1. Objectives of the Assignment

- To develop / strengthen sub-national Forest Monitoring and MRV system.
- To compile forest information data from province level data, where available, and generate new data set from satellite image analysis through consistent methods.
- Sub-National Information Systems for Multiple Benefits, Impacts, Governance and Safeguards.

2. Specific Tasks:

2.1 DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN SUB-NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING & MEASUREMENT REPORTING AND VERIFICATION SYSTEMS

1. Identify and propose mandates and responsibilities of the Provincial Forest Monitoring System (PFMS) management and coordination bodies
2. Identify requirements for sub-national forest departments to establish FMS Units as part of the Provincial Management Units.
3. Strengthen operations of PFMS through training in use of inventory/GIS equipment.
4. Develop REDD+ Monitoring Mechanism, protocols and Quality Assurance and Quality Control Procedures for each Province / Territory for eligible activities of REDD+.
5. Develop future resource mobilization strategy for implementing sub-national MRV systems.
6. Propose operation strategy for linking established PFMS to National Forest Monitoring System.
7. Train technical staff for PFMS units at Sub-National levels in operationalization of PFMS. The consultants will provide field trainings to field staff (forest guard, foresters, range forest officers/sub-divisional forest officers of each province and other administrative unit through their active participation in the inventory procedures and must be used for data collection required). Capacity building should also include content on latest forest remote sensing techniques like LIDAR and drones monitoring etc.
8. Strengthen institutional capacity of forest departments to undertake C stock assessments, and accessing carbon markets and emissions trading mechanisms nationally and internationally.
9. Engage and mobilise provincial forestry inventory staff for field data collection.
10. Strengthen and apply sub-national forest monitoring systems through capacity building of forestry departments in forest monitoring, inventory and GIS.
11. Provided technical support/ assistance to IT Consultant/Firm for web development based on international experiences.

2.2 COMPILE FOREST INFORMATION DATA FROM PROVINCE LEVEL DATA, WHERE AVAILABLE, AND GENERATE NEW DATA SET FROM SATELLITE IMAGE ANALYSIS THROUGH CONSISTENT METHODS

1. Review and analyze existing Activity Data and Emission Factors from phase-1 sampling conducted during initial phase of Redd+ Readiness.
2. Consult sub-national and national stakeholders to formulate and develop consensus on national definition of 'Forest Degradation' for notification by MoCC.
3. Generate consistent, multi-date, forest area change Activity Data with associated uncertainty estimates (Possibly for a study period of 2016-20) using following guidelines:
 - i. This activity should follow the SLMS methodology developed under phase-1 of the readiness activities.
 - ii. Land use maps with forest sub-classes are required to be generated covering entire land area of Pakistan. Moreover, for the estimation of deforestation, approach 3 of IPCC must be followed and change detection maps are also required in this regard.
 - iii. An overall accuracy of more than 80% will be acceptable with a confidence interval of 95%.
4. Collect field data for phase-2 sampling for updating of existing and development of new allometric equations for key forest species, forest type wise carbon stock assessment and updation of emission factors through robust sampling approach, as per national standards, covering all provinces and territories of Pakistan, including that of BTAP project. *(This activity is one of the most costly and time-consuming of the MRV. However, the simultaneous deployment of all field teams should contribute to complete the work in a timely manner. The purpose of this activity is to increase number of samples of field inventory that is considered statistically sufficient by each forest type in consultation with concerned forest department in order to strengthen the National Forest Inventory for future.*
5. Linear plantations (as one of forest sub-classes) should also be included in the field assessment. (Methodology for satellite based carbon assessment of linear plantations should be developed).
6. Assess uncertainties and confidence level of Activity Data and Emission Factors.
7. Implement quality assurance and quality control procedures related to Activity Data and Emission Factors.
8. Prepare data in all respects for Greenhouse Gas inventories from forestry sector for national reporting agency (GCISC).

2.3 SUB-NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS, IMPACTS, GOVERNANCE AND SAFEGUARDS

- 1) Assess potential multiple non carbon benefits from forests for each sub-national unit.
- 2) Assess existing governance aspects related to non-carbon benefits, including data collection systems, mandates and roles performed by relevant agencies.
- 3) Prepare case studies on select potential non carbon benefits (such as resin tapping) and their socio-ecological impacts based on quantitative and qualitative assessment using primary and secondary data.
- 4) Consult key stakeholders and develop indicators for each of the key non-carbon benefits to be monitored.
- 5) Provide a monitoring framework / mechanism for collection of data on non-carbon benefits, with clear roles and responsibilities of the responsible provincial units.
- 6) Suggest a mechanism for integration of MBIGS information with the central database of the sub-national and National Forest Monitoring System.
- 7) Provided technical support/assistance to IT Consultant/Firm for web development based on international experiences.

Annex XII: Summarised Provincial Consultation Results

Assessed Information and Measuring Scale								
Significant progress	• 75% and above Indicators in “Yes” Response Category							
Progress well, further development required	• 50-75% Indicators in “Yes” Response Category							
Further development required	• 50% and above Indicators in “Under Process” Response Category							
Further development required	• 25-50% Indicators in “Yes” Response Category							
Further development required	• 25 -50% Indicators in “Under Process” Response Category							
Further development required	• 50% and Above Indicators in “Planned” Response Category							
Not showing any progress yet	• Less than 25% Indicators in “Yes” Response Category							
COMPONENT – I: CONSULTATION AND ORGANISATION								
Sub-component 1a. National REDD+ Readiness Management Arrangements								
1: Accountability and transparency								
Indicators	AJK ⁵⁷	BLN ⁵⁸	GB ⁵⁹	KP ⁶⁰	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV ⁶¹
Provincial REDD+ institutions are notified	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	Govt. notification
Institutional mandates are defined through specific ToRs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	ToR
Provincial REDD+ institutions are operational	Partial	Partial	Yes	Partially	No	Yes	33%	Meetings, progress reports, pictures
Appropriate staff is assigned tasks as per the mandates of provincial institutions	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	66%	ToR of staff, appointment letters
The provincial REDD+ management process is open to inclusive decision-making	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	83%	List of participants of meetings, minutes of meetings, decisions implemented
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	80%	60%	100%	80%	80%	80%		
2: Operating Mandate and Budget								

⁵⁷ Azad Jammu o Kashmir⁵⁸ Balochistan⁵⁹ Gilgit Baltistan⁶⁰ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa⁶¹ Means of Verification (MoV)

Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
The provincial REDD+ institutions (i.e. PRMC, REDD+ Cell and PGIU) and their mandates are integrated in provincial forest management structure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	Revised institutional structure of provincial forest department
Annual progress reports of provincial REDD+ institutions are available to monitor the progress of mandated activities	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	83%	Progress reports
Regular budget is allocated from provincial government resources	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	66%	Budgets allocated/ approved projects/ budget arranged through other sources
FCPF has supported provincial REDD+ Readiness components	Yes but Partial	Yes but Partial	Yes but Partial	Yes but Partial	Yes but Partial	Yes but Partial	50% (considering two partial scores as YES)	List of participants who attended trainings under FCPF grant, Forest monitoring equipment provided and available
Efforts are being taken to acquire additional finances through PC-Is/ projects from government and/ or private sector	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes Through federal PSDP	Yes	100%	PC-I/ PC-4/ Proposals
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	40%	60%	80%	80%	80%	83%		

3. Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration

Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Provincial coordination committee is established	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	Number of meetings of PRMCC and minutes
Provincial coordination committee is operational and meet on regular meetings	Need based	Need based	Need based	Need based	Need based	Need based	Qualitatively assessed	Frequency of PRMCC meetings

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

Provincial coordination committee is representative of multi-sectors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	List of members/ notification
Minutes/ summary of decisions of multi-sector coronation committee implemented	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	33%	Decisions implemented/ monitoring reports
Province specific Policies/ laws/ regulations of multi-sectors in relation to REDD+ identified	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	List of policies/ strategies/ laws/ regulations available
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	80%	60%	80%	80%	60%	60%		

4. Technical supervision capacity

Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Provincial REDD+ institutions have capacity to supervise technical preparations (NC, BUR, SLMS, NFI and GHG Reporting etc.)	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	GIS labs, staff available
Province has established technical working groups	Yes	In process	No	Yes	No	Yes	58%	
The technical capacity needs at provincial level are assessed and gaps are identified	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	83%	Report available
Province has addressed its technical capacity gaps	No	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	50%	Report available
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	50% considering two partial as Yes	75%	72.5% Considering partial as 12.5%	87%	62%	100%		

5. Fund Management Capacity

Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Fund management mechanism available	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Technical human resource/ staff for fund management available	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Government financial management guidelines being followed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	

International financial management guidelines being followed (if required)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
6. Feedback and grievance redress mechanism/ mechanism for information exchange and claim compensation								
Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Provincial Grievance Redressal Mechanism already exist and operational	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	83%	PRS
Communities have easy access to lodge their complaints	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	SoPs
Community awareness sessions conducted to aware communities about FGRM in context of REDD+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	Pictures, Report
REDD+ specific FGRM mechanism adopted by the province	No	No	No	No	No	Planned	0%	
REDD+ relevant grievances reported at provincial level	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	16.6%	
REDD+ relevant grievances addressed through existing or REDD+ specific FGRM mechanism	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	0%	
General grievances obliged provincial REDD+ specific FGRM arrangements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	83%	
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	57%	42%	57%	57%	57%	71%		
Sub-component 1b. Consultation, Participation and Outreach								
7. Participation and engagement of key stakeholders								
8. Consultation Process								
Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
The provincial stakeholders actively participated and engaged in REDD+ relevant consultations at national and provincial level	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
The consultative processes adopted during REDD+ readiness ensured multi-stakeholder representation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	Consultation reports, list of participants,

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

								attendance sheets
Regular meetings of stakeholders are being held	Need based	Need based	Need based	Need based	Need based	Need based	Qualitatively assessed	Meeting minutes
Indigenous groups identified at provincial level	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	N/A	
Language barriers effectively addressed through appropriate measures during provincial REDD+ related consultations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	Consultation reports, translations in Urdu/ local languages
Young groups identified and given well represented during provincial consultative process	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	66%	List of participants/ attendance sheets
Women groups identified and gender balance ensured during provincial REDD+ relevant consultations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	85%	71%	71%	85%	57%	71%		
9. Information sharing and accessibility of information.								
10. Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes								
Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
The province has developed its awareness and communication plan for information sharing	Yes	No	Partial	Yes	No	Yes	58%	
Information sharing/ awareness sessions conducted at provincial level	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Stakeholder inputs taken during REDD+ readiness consultations are addressed satisfactorily in preparation of national/ provincial REDD+ strategy and other related activities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
The provincial/ national REDD+ strategy shared with relevant stakeholders of the province	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Information sharing tools/ channels are available and accessible to public in English and Urdu	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes (Sindhi)	50%	
REDD+ related information/ knowledge products are developed by the provinces	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	66%	

Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	83%	66%	75%	100%	50%	100%		
COMPONENT – 2: REDD+ STRATEGY								
Sub-component 2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance								
<i>11. Assessment and analysis</i>								
Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Consultative assessment of sub-national land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance undertaken as part of Readiness preparation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Sub-national issues related to land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance assessed during preparation national REDD+ strategy	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	74%	
Sub-national actions proposed in NRS to address land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy, and governance	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	80%	
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	100%	34%	100%	100%	67% (Considering two partial as Yes)	82%		
12. Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest enhancement								
13. Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities								
Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
List of prioritized drivers (direct and indirect) available	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Key drivers identified and prioritized	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Barriers to enhancement activities identified	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Sub-national action plan to address drivers/ barriers available	Partial (Only part of draft NRS)	Partial (Only part of draft NRS)	Partial (Only part of draft NRS)	Yes (Draft provincial strategy available)	Partial (Only part of draft NRS)	Partial (Only part of draft NRS)	58%	
Appropriate strategy adopted to identify causal factors/ barriers in relation to REDD+ activities	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	83%	

R PACKAGE REPORT PAKISTAN - 2021

List of causal factors available through this strategy	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	83%	
Causal links with drivers/ barriers identified	Partial (As Part of NRS)	Partial (As Part of NRS)	Partial (As Part of NRS)	Yes (Provincial Strategy Available)	Partial (As Part of NRS)	Partial (As Part of NRS)	58%	
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	85%	71%	85%	100%	85%	85%		

14. Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance

Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Studies related to land use, land rights and governance conducted	Partial (as part of NRS/ FREL)	Partial (as part of NRS/ FREL)	Partial (as part of NRS/ FREL)	Yes	Partial (as part of NRS/ FREL)	Yes	66%	Reports available
Studies related to land use, land rights and governance are recommended and/ or being conducted	Partial	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes (through FCPF grant by NRO)	58%	ToR and progress report available
Sub-national strategy/ action plan available and/ or recommended to address resource rights, land tenure and governance issues	In process	No	In Process	Yes	Yes	Partial (part of NRS)	50%	
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	48%	17%	66%	100%	50%	74%		

15. Implications for forest law and policy

Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Legal studies related to forest law and policy conducted	Yes	No	Yes	Yes review conducted	No	No	50%	Reports available
Legal studies related to forest law and policy are recommended and/ or being conducted and under process	More studies in process	No	Partial	Yes changes in law under process, meeting held	No	No	33%	ToRs and progress report available
The policies, laws, regulation modified and / or formulated to incorporate REDD+ related aspects	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	83%	
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	83%	33%	83%	66%	33%	33%		

Sub-component 2b. REDD+ Strategy Options								
16. Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options								
Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Provincial list of stakeholders available who participated in identifying strategic options during preparation of REDD+ strategy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	List of participants / attendance sheets / pictures
Consultative sessions were conducted at provincial level to identify the province specific strategic options during preparation of REDD+ strategy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	Pictures, attendance sheets
Participatory and multi-sector representation was ensured at provincial level during selection of strategic options	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	List of participants / attendance sheets / pictures
Province specific strategic options are representative of multi-sector and integrated into national REDD+ strategy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	Province specific strategic plans are annexed to NRS
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
17. Feasibility assessment								
Please refer to sub-component 2b para 4.2.2.2								
18. Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies								
Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Province specific strategic options analysed in relation to Cancun safeguards	As part of SESA by NRO	As part of SESA by NRO	As part of SESA by NRO	As part of SESA by NRO, also Provincial Study	As part of SESA by NRO	As part of SESA by NRO	50%	
Province specific sectoral policies / programmes / laws and regulations identified to assess compatibility issues in relation to REDD+ strategic options	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	83%	
Compatibility issues identified in provincial	No	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	No	58%	

sectoral policies in relation to REDD+ strategic options								
Province specific actions proposed/ taken to address compatibility issues with sectoral policies/ laws/ regulations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial (Part of NRS)	Yes	91%	
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	50%	87%	50%	87%	75%	87%		
Sub-component 2c. Implementation Framework								
19. Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations								
Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Province has adopted national policy guidance in their relevant provincial policies, laws, and regulations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	Revised policy/ law/ act documents
Province has made necessary modifications/ amendments to existing policies, programmes, laws, regulations to support REDD+ activities	Yes	Yes (In process)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	83%	Modified documents
Province has formulated new policies, laws, regulations to support REDD+ activities	Amendments required	Yes (In advanced stage)	Yes	Under process	New policy in approval stage	No	66%	New policy documents
New/ modified/ amended laws, regulations enacted in the province	Not yet	Not yet	Yes	Partial	Not yet	Yes	41%	Policy/ laws/ approved by the competent forum
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	50%	75%	100%	75%	50%	75%		
20. Guidelines for implementation								
Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Legal/ Policy Framework to define carbon rights exists	Partial	Yes	Yes	No once the laws are modified	No	Yes	58%	New Draft Forest Act of Balochistan, Forest Policy of AJK 2017
Legal/ Policy Framework to define	Partial	Yes	Yes	Existing mechanism in practice, proposed	Yes (in existing)	No	66%	New Draft Forest Act of Balochistan,

benefit distribution exists				for REDD+ specific benefits	policy frameworks)			revised Forest Act of AJK 2017, Draft provincial REDD+ strategy of KP
REDD+ pilots being designed/ implemented and / or in process	REDD+ pilot design in process under FCPF grant	REDD+ pilot design in process under FCPF grant	Design in process under FCPF grant	PES design study completed, REDD+ pilot design in process under FCPF grant	Design expected under FCPF additional grant	Pes design study for Mangroves completed, REDD+ pilot design in process under FCPF grant	50%	ToR for preparation of Model Participatory Forest Management Plans
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	50%	67%	83%	66%	42%	42%		

21. Benefit sharing mechanism;

Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Province has identified benefits associated with province specific REDD+ strategic options	Yes	No	Partial	Partial	No	No	33%	
Province has identified beneficiaries associated with REDD+ benefits	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	66%	
Province has defined the criteria for sharing of benefits associated with REDD+ benefits	Partial	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	41%	Project documents of AJK, provincial REDD+ strategy of KP,
Province has developed a mechanism for benefit distribution at provincial level	Partial	No	No	Yes	No	No	25%	Project documents of AJK, provincial REDD+ strategy of KP,
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	75%	25%	25%	91%	50%	25%		

22. National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities

Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV

Provincial REDD+ Registry developed and / or recommended	No	No	Yes (FMIS)	No	Yes Recommended	Yes (Developed)	50%	Project Document GB, PC-4 document Punjab
Projects registered in national/ sub-national REDD+ registry	No	No	No	No	No	No	0%	
Provincial REDD+ web portal established for georeferenced information	Planned under FCPF Grant by NRO	Planned under FCPF Grant by NRO	Planned under FCPF Grant by NRO	Planned under FCPF Grant by NRO	Planned under FCPF Grant by NRO	Planned under FCPF Grant by NRO	50%	FMIS under implementation process in GB, provincial REDD+ strategy of KP, Web-portal of Balochistan
The provincial web portal is operational and accessible to open public	No	No	No	No	No	No	0%	
The provincial web portal is linked to national REDD+ web portal	No	No	No	No	No	No	0%	
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	25%	25%	30%	30%	30%	30%		

Sub-component 2d. Social and Environmental Impacts
23. Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues
24. REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts
25. Environmental and Social Management Framework

Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment Study conducted (report available)	Partial (Part of SESA by NRO)	Yes (provincial study)	Partial (Part of SESA by NRO)	Yes (Provincial Study)	Partial (Part of SESA by NRO)	Partial (Part of SESA by NRO)	66%	
Environmental and Social Management Framework developed (report available)	Partial (Part of ESMF by NRO)	Partial (Part of ESMF by NRO)	Partial (Part of ESMF by NRO)	Yes (Provincial Study)	Partial (Part of ESMF by NRO)	Partial (Part of ESMF by NRO)	58%	
Safeguard Information System developed and operational	Partial (Part of NFMS)	Partial (Part of ESMF by NRO)	Partial (Part of NFMS)	Partial (Part of NFMS)	Partial (Part of NFMS)	Partial (Part of ESMF by NRO)	50%	
Safeguard Information System is accessible to open public	Partial (Part of NFMS)	Partial (Part of ESMF by NRO)	Partial (Part of NFMS)	Partial (Part of NFMS)	Partial (Part of NFMS)	Partial (Part of NFMS)	50%	
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	50%	62%	50%	75%	50%	50%		

COMPONENT – 3: FOREST REFERENCE EMISSION LEVELS								
26. Demonstration of Methodology								
27. Use of historical data and adjusted for national circumstances								
28. Technical Feasibility of the Methodological Approach and consistency with UNFCCC/ IPCC and guidelines								
Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Sub-national Forest Reference Emission Level established	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	17%	
If yes, preliminary estimates of emissions defined	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	17%	
Sub-national data supported the establishment of national FREL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Sub-national data limitations/ gaps identified for sub-national FREL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	In Process	Yes	91%	
Sub-national data limitations/ gaps addressed for sub-national FREL	No	In process	No	Yes	No	No	25%	
Technical review of FREL carried out	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	40%	40%	40%	80%	40%	40%		
COMPONENT – 4: NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM AND SAFEGUARD INFORMATION SYSTEM								
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System								
29. Documentation for Monitoring Focus								
30. Demonstration of early system implementation								
Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Monitoring indicators/ existing tools available	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Need for improved monitoring tools/ methods assessed and gaps identified	partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	91%	
Actions proposed/ recommended to address monitoring gaps	Initiatives are in process	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	91%	
Monitoring protocols defined	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	58%	
Leakages identified	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	17%	
Participatory monitoring process adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	66%	83%	66%	50%	66%	66%		
31. Institutional arrangements and capacities								

Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Institutional arrangements for monitoring and reporting in place	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	83%	
Data sharing agreements/ mechanism developed	Partial	No	No	To some extent	No	Yes	33%	
Necessary equipment / gadgets for monitoring installed / available	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Necessary capacity gaps for monitoring identified	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Necessary capacities for monitoring exist at satisfactory level	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	83%	
Sub-national monitoring arrangements are integrated with NFMS	Yes	Planned	Yes	No	No	No	41%	
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	83%	41%	83%	58%	66%	83%		
Sub-component 4b: Information system for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards								
<i>32. Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues</i>								
<i>33. Monitoring, reporting and information sharing</i>								
<i>34. Institutional arrangements and capacities – Multiple benefits and safeguards</i>								
Indicators	AJK	BLN	GB	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Overall Provincial Progress (based on % scoring)	MoV
Multiple non-timber benefits (such as NTFP, Eco-tourism, watershed) identified in institutional policies / plans	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	
Institutional arrangements for assessing potential of non-timber benefits exist	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes partial for NTFPs	No	Yes	66%	
Capacity for managing non-timber multiple- benefits exist	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	50%	
Non-timber multiple-benefits aspects included in the forest planning priorities	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	66%	
Non-timber multiple-benefits aspects included in the forest monitoring system	Yes	No	Partial	Under process	No	Partial	42%	
Progress Ranking based on % Scoring	80%	50%	80%	80%	30%	80%		

ANNEX XIII: TERMS OF REFERENCE REDD+ GENDER ACTION PLAN (s)

Specific Objectives:

- a) To assess current policies, practices and institutional framework for gender mainstreaming in context of forestry management / REDD+ at the Sub national levels.
- b) To conduct province wise consultations and synthesize the specific issues pertaining to gender in the forest dwelling communities.
- c) To identify social, economic and cultural barriers that prevent gender mainstreaming in each Sub national units.
- d) Develop appropriate measures to support rights based and gender-sensitive design and implementation of REDD+ activities through use of appropriate tools.
- e) Develop Gender Action Plan (GAP) for gender mainstreaming to ensure that voices of men and women, and marginalized groups do not go un-heard and ensure effective participation of women in REDD+ initiatives and benefit sharing in line with National/ Sub national REDD+ Strategy.
- f) As part of GAP, develop appropriate monitoring frameworks and indicators to measure gender responsive results and impact on ground.
- g) To ensure alignment of REDD+ activities with gender related safeguards.

Specific Tasks:

- 1) Assess gender related issues in forestry sector through primary data collection by using appropriate data collection tools and methods and review of secondary information.
- 2) Collect gender segregated information related to dependence on forestry resources, gender roles (productive and reproductive), access and control of livelihood resources, empowerment and decision-making.
- 3) Collect sex-disaggregated data (demographic characteristics, education, income, unemployment rate, percentage of property owned and controlled by men and women, degree to which men and women are aware of their legal rights) from forestry and land tenure sat sub-national level in consultation with relevant stakeholders.
- 4) Synthesize the specific issues pertaining to gender in the forest dwelling communities.
- 5) Assess existing policies, programmes and practices and institutional arrangements for gender mainstreaming in forestry sector at the organizational levels within forestry departments at the provincial and national levels.
- 6) Analyse the social, economic and cultural barriers that hamper gender integrated planning and implementation, associated risks and suggested appropriate measures to address gender gaps in REDD+ implementation.
- 7) Examine community, government and other stakeholders' attitudes and perceptions toward gender issues and gender mainstreaming in REDD+ planning and implementation.

- 8) Discuss any opportunities or activities that could be helpful in engaging women in forest conservation, climate change adaptation and livelihood development and describe any constraint that could prevent or obstruct such engagement.
- 9) Assess knowledge and capacity gaps related to gender integrated planning skills and implementation at the field level that need to be addressed.
- 10) Critically examine the National REDD+ Strategy with regard to addressing gender sensitive aspects.
- 11) Analyse impacts of implementation of National REDD+ Strategy on women and marginalized groups.
- 12) Develop gender sensitive approaches separately for all the provinces and other administrative areas to align them with REDD+, environmental and social safeguards.
- 13) Prepare Action Plans for gender mainstreaming (socially acceptable) in REDD+ at sub-national levels with clear timelines and budget estimates.
- 14) Develop gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation frameworks with SMART indicators for monitoring and measuring the results and their impacts during REDD+ implementation.
- 15) Arrange international training on Gender integrated planning for sensitization and mainstreaming in forestry sector and REDD+.
- 16) Organise at least one capacity building, awareness raising event involving local communities and other relevant stakeholders at each sub-national level.
- 17) Develop and publish one brochure detailing opportunities for gender mainstreaming in forestry sector, especially REDD+.