



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

TAP Review: Pakistan's Readiness Package

Thirtieth Meeting of the Participants Committee (PC30)

December 14, 2021

Pakistan's REDD+ Readiness – Key Milestones

The following are the key achievements registered between 2010 and 2021

- ❑ Joined the FCPF process in 2009
- ❑ Development of an R-PP finalized in 2013
- ❑ The proposed emission reductions programme is underpinned by 6 strategy options
- ❑ Produced an R-package in 2021

Key Milestones II

- ❑ Each strategy option subjected to feasibility assessments
- ❑ Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESA) done in relation to the strategy options
- ❑ Institutional structures for REDD+ in place and consultations conducted at the sub-national and national levels
- ❑ Establishment of a Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL)/ Reference Level (RL) endorsed and published by UNFCCC.

Strategic Ambition and Vision for REDD+

A 4-point funding structure proposed in the R-PP to support REDD+ implementation

- A market / project-based architecture – to include buyers and sellers of carbon stored in forests.
- A system with national REDD+ funds outside the national administration
- A national REDD+ fund organized under the national administration
- Conditional budget support

Strategy Options for Emission Reductions under REDD+ in Pakistan

- 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

The feasibility, potential benefits and risks associated with each strategic option / priority were analysed

Strategy Options for Emission Reductions under REDD+ in Pakistan

- ❑ Provincial REDD+ Action Plans (PRAPs) to address drivers of deforestation and degradation
- ❑ Priority given to spatial analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation - the effects of socio-economic and geographical characteristics on drivers – key to designing mitigation strategies
- ❑ Preparation of pilot management plans in 15 forest sites to support REDD+ implementation

Noteworthy initiatives relevant to REDD+ in Pakistan

- ❑ Green Pakistan Programme (GPP) in 2017 - mainstreaming notions of adaptation and mitigation through ecologically targeted initiatives
- ❑ World Bank provided USD 188 million under 'Pakistan Hydromet and Ecosystem Restoration Services project (PHSCP)' on May 25, 2018 - environmental degradation, deforestation, climate change-caused disaster risks
- ❑ The Community Resilience and Ecosystem Restoration (ESR) sub-components of PHSCP - has prioritized nature based solutions
- ❑ Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme (TBTTP) in 2018, with an initial four-year Phase (2019-2023) - objective to revive forest and wildlife resources in Pakistan – 124 billion USD

Condensed summary of the self-assessment:

31 out of 34 indicators either green or yellow

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 National Strategy of REDD+	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

Condensed summary of the self-assessment:

31 out of 34 indicators either green or yellow

Component	Sub-component/ Criteria	Participatory Ranking
Preparation of National Strategy REDD+	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
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	

Key gaps identified from the self-assessment

Sub-component 2c: Framework for REDD+ implementation

- Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations
- Guidelines for implementation
- Benefit sharing mechanisms
- National REDD+ Registry

Sub-component 4b: Information on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards

- Identification of key non-carbon aspects
- Monitoring, reporting and information sharing
- Institutional arrangements and capacities

Main Observations by the TAP (1)

- ❑ The readiness processes and key outputs have been well documented
- ❑ It is also quite candid on the areas of weaknesses and most of the remedial actions appear to be well thought out and have timelines
- ❑ The issue of capacity at provincial levels is a recognised priority – RL/REL, MRV – safeguards and non-carbon benefits
- ❑ Need for strong and functional cross-sectoral support for REDD+ has been recognized – but no specific mechanisms proposed
- ❑ The TAP agrees with the main results of the self assessments – that 23 criteria were rated Green, 8 yellow and 3 orange - shows significant progress

Recommendations to Pakistan

- ❑ Policies and measures to address fuelwood demand which has the highest degree of severity among the direct drivers – should be more explicitly addressed in the R-Package
- ❑ analyses on how existing sectoral policies would impede or facilitate the implementation of the strategy options would be a powerful tool to underpin
- ❑ Pakistan could also consider framing its REDD+ Strategy as a mechanism to help achieve ‘Land Degradation Neutrality’ under the UNCCD – broaden the appeal of the REDD+ strategy to general sustainable land management
- ❑ Pakistan needs to propose specific capacity building plans for each of its 6 provinces.

Thank You!

