

Country: PAKISTAN

Date of submission: 2014

## Voluntary National Report to the 11th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

### Background

The eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF11) will be held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in New York. In accordance with the Forum's Multi-Year Program of Work for 2007-2015, the overall theme of UNFF11 is *Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward on the international arrangement on forests (IAF)*. The UNFF11 will, *inter-alia*:

1. Review progress towards the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs) and implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (hereinafter referred to as the "Forest Instrument"), and
2. Review the contribution of forests and the IAF, including the Forest Instrument, to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The submission of national reports by UNFF Member States on the above items will provide a crucial input to the Secretary-General's analytical, consolidated report to UNFF11 on the progress and trends in the above-mentioned areas, as well as to the Forum's deliberation on the future of the IAF.

Pursuant to Resolution 10/1 of the tenth session of the Forum<sup>1</sup>, the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) in collaboration with the CPF member organizations and in close consultations with countries, revised and streamlined the reporting format. The attached revised format builds on and further simplifies the UNFF10 reporting format. Specifically, the number of questions has been reduced by consolidating previous areas of overlap, and Member States are asked to submit only information that is not currently provided to CPF member organizations, or that is unavailable in other international databases.

The UNFF11 reporting format is presented in two parts. Part I includes questions related to the progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including achievement of the GOFs. Part II includes questions on the contribution of forests and SFM to the achievement of the MDGs.

To the extent possible, the information submitted by countries to the UNFFS will be supplemented with quantitative data, *inter alia*, from the following international data providers:

- FAO, Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)/Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CRFQ) - FAO, Forest Europe, UNECE, ITTO, Montreal Process and OFAC
- Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ) – FAO, ITTO, UNECE, EUROSTAT
- FAO, State of the World's Forests (SOFO) 2014
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution 10/1 of UNFF10 requested the UNFF secretariat (UNFFS) to further streamline the guidelines and format for voluntary national reporting to the eleventh session of the Forum including a technical discussion on reporting methodology with relevant experts of Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations, taking into account types of information provided to Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations and through criteria and indicators and other regional processes and balanced regional workshops depending on available resources. (United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the Tenth Session -8 to 19 April 2013, E/2013/42 \_E/CN.18/2013/18, Page 6)

## Reporting Guidelines and Format

Member States are kindly requested to:

1. Submit their completed national report **electronically (in MS Word) in English, French or Spanish to [unff@un.org](mailto:unff@un.org), by 30 September 2014**, at the latest. Early submissions will greatly facilitate the Secretariat's preparation of the analytical, consolidated Secretary-General's report to UNFF11. Please note that the MS Word file of the reporting format can also be downloaded from the UNFF website at: [http://www.un.org/esa/forests/unff11\\_reporting\\_template.doc](http://www.un.org/esa/forests/unff11_reporting_template.doc)
2. Submit, in a separate electronic file, a scanned version of the official, signed letter conveying their submission from their respective Ministry, or a note verbale from their Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York.
3. Submit any graphic elements included in their national report, as separate electronic files.
4. Check all boxes that apply to questions that have multiple-choice components. In addition to the "Yes" or "No" answers, countries are encouraged to provide brief descriptive narratives, as this provides context and background. Please also note that space provided for the descriptive information is limited to 250 words per question.

In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues related to forests and sustainable forest management (SFM), respondents are encouraged to consult with experts from relevant national ministries to complete the reporting format, including, for example, the ministries of environment, economic development, finance and agriculture. Respondents are also strongly encouraged to consult with the national focal points for the FAO Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), the Rio Conventions, other CPF member organizations and C&I processes, where applicable.

Please note that the Year 2007 – the year of the adoption of the Forest Instrument (2007), is used as a baseline throughout the document.

All terms used in this document are consistent with the FAO/FRA Working Paper 180 "Terms and Definitions FRA 2015": <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap862e/ap862e00.pdf>

### Abbreviations

C&I	Criteria and Indicators processes
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FRA	FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF	Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NFP	National Forest Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SFM	Sustainable forest management
UN	United Nations
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests

## General information

### UNFF national focal point

Name:	Syed Mahmood Nasir
Title:	Inspector General Forests
Address:	Fifth Floor, Local Government Building, G-5/2, Islamabad
Organization:	Climate Change Division, Government of Pakistan
Phone:	+92-51-9245589
Fax:	+92-51-9245590
Email:	<a href="mailto:mnasirn@yahoo.com">mnasirn@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:igf.moenv@gmail.com">igf.moenv@gmail</a>

### Person to contact concerning the national report, if other than the UNFF national focal point

Name:	Dr. Shahzad Jehangir
Title:	Deputy Inspector General Forests
Address:	Fourth Floor, Local Government Building, G-5/2, Islamabad
Organization:	Climate Change Division, Government of Pakistan
Phone:	+92-51-9245586
Fax:	+92-51-9245590
Email:	<a href="mailto:jehangir2000@hotmail.com">jehangir2000@hotmail.com</a>

**PART I:**  
**Progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument,**  
**including achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs)**

1. Since the adoption of the Forest Instrument in 2007, what actions has your government taken to strengthen forest-related policies, legislation, and law enforcement in support of sustainable forest management (SFM)? Please specify:

	New	Amendment of existing
Forest policy	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
National forest programme	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenure	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	X	
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Please provide further information on these and/or other actions:

**National Climate Change Policy 2012:**

1. Pakistan is ranked one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. Global Climate Risk Index 2014 indicated that Pakistan is included in the list of top 3 countries which were affected most in 2012 due to climate change. In order to manage the issue of climate change, government of Pakistan formulated National Climate Change the Policy (NCCP) in 2012 which officially launched from March 2013. The NCCP has provided sufficient policy measures to stop deforestation, enhance forest cover, conserve forest biodiversity and manage watershed areas. The specific policy recommendations pertain to participation in UNFCCC-REDD+ through UN-REDD Programme and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.
2. **THE FOREST (AMENDMENT) ACT 2010 XVII OF 2010:** Responding to GOFs under NLBI, Government of Punjab amended Forest Act in 2010 with the prime objective of prohibiting use of forest lands for non-forestry uses such as agriculture, infrastructure. Other provinces and territories have also initiated the legal reforms processes to curtail deforestation and shrinking forest lands.
3. **Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act 2012:** On 4th May 2012, Pakistan enacted the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012 ("the Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act"), which, as this law itself states, gives effect to the provisions of the United Nations Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ("the Convention"). It prohibits "export or re-export out of or import into Pakistan any specimen included in any Appendix of the Convention" unless a valid export, re-export or import permit, as the case may be, is issued by the authority so designated by the Government of Pakistan. "To render advice on plants and animals" to the designated authority scientific authorities have been set up.
4. **National Forest Programme:** FAO's assisted National Forest Programme Facility (NFPF) offered catalytic support to National Forest Programme (NFP) of Pakistan from 2007 to 2010. The NFP responded to Pakistan's international obligations under Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF), the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) and the United Nations Forum on Forestry (UNFF). The Facility aimed at advancement of global forest policy initiatives in accordance with the Inter-

governmental processes so as to attain Sustainable Forest Management in the member countries by capacity building of government(s) and civil society to make knowledge based interventions in the forest policy processes as well as assimilating the same at the grass root level.

5. **Tenure and Legal Preparedness Activities for REDD+ in Pakistan:** The UN-REDD Programme / FAO has recently provided technical assistance for conducting studies on tenure and legal preparedness for REDD+ in Pakistan. One of main objectives of this request is to increase Pakistan's preparedness for REDD+ through increased knowledge and capacity related to the country's relevant legal and institutional framework at the national and provincial levels. Legal preparedness and tenure activities are cross-cutting and relate to multiple Work Areas including: (i) MRV & monitoring, (ii) National REDD+ governance, (iii) Stakeholder engagement, iv) Multiple Benefits, (v) Transparent, Equitable and Accountable Management, and (vi) Sector Transformation.

To what extent have these actions been effective in advancing implementation of the Forest Instrument?

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Forest policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NFP	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of effective actions in support of the Forest Instrument and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

1. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa launched the 'Green and Clean Plan' and banned cutting of trees to increase forest cover in the province. The Plan promotes environmental tourism and boost energy resources and to provide forests owners higher profits for protecting trees under REDD+. Green Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Plan also envisaged plantation of two billion saplings through involvement of youth, students and representatives of other walks of life over the next five years.

<http://www.dawn.com/news/1106410>

2. The Malir Court ordered to release pond turtles back into their habitat, which were seized by the Sindh Wildlife Department at Karachi Airport on September 20, 2014. The hearing on smuggling of 218 black pond turtles, a fresh water species was held at Malir Court on Monday. The authorities confiscated 218 turtles whereas 28 turtles died due to suffocation in suitcases carried by a person who was boarded on a flight destined to Bangkok.

<http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/sindh/30-Sep-2014/malir-courtorders-freeing-seized-turtles>

3. A consignment of 34 live turtles is confiscated from Pakistan's northern most "Sust" border between Pakistan and China by the Gilgit-Baltistan Forest, Wildlife and Parks Department, and WWF Pakistan which were being illegally captured and transported to China. These turtles were later released in the fresh water of Korung River, Islamabad.

<http://technologytimesonline.com/post.php?title=34+seized+turtles+released+to+fresh+waters+in+Gilgit>

[www.dawn.com/news/1135811](http://www.dawn.com/news/1135811)

4. Pakistan became a regular member of Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and secured a grant of USD 3.8 million for undertaking Readiness activities for implementation of REDD+.

<https://forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/Dec2013/Final%20Resolution%208%20Pakistan.pdf>

2. **Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to prevent and reduce international trafficking in illegally-harvested forest products such as timber, wildlife and other biological resources?**

- ☒ New legislation  
☒ Improved enforcement of existing legislation  
☒ Export controls  
☒ Import controls  
☒ Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries  
☐ None  
☐ Other, e.g. public procurement policies, public-private partnerships. Please list below:

1. Government of Pakistan promulgated “**Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act 2012**” in compliance of the United Nations Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (“CITES the Convention”). It prohibits “export or re-export out of or import into Pakistan any specimen included in any Appendix of the Convention” unless a valid export, re-export or import permit, as the case may be, is issued by the authority so designated by the Government of Pakistan. “To render advice on plants and animals” to the designated authority scientific authorities have been set up.
2. **Export Policy Order, promulgated in 2013** has specific provisions on export of wild species. As per SCHEDULE-I of the Order “National Council for Conservation of Wildlife (NCCW) is authorized to issue NOC (for specific purpose) for Appendix I and II wildlife species of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and all animals, mammals, reptiles and endemic birds protected under any Provincial Wildlife Act.
3. **National Vision 2030 and Strategy for Forest Biodiversity Conservation in Pakistan:** With a view to enhance the tree cover of the country the Ministry of Environment approved the “Vision 2030”. The vision is that by 2030, Pakistan will be managing all types of forests on ecosystem approach, enabling them to perform potential functions of conserving biodiversity, providing sustainable livelihood to dependent communities, meeting national demands for wood and contributing positively to mitigate global environmental problems. In future, all policies, strategies, plans, programmes, projects and laws of Forestry Sector will have to be in line with strategic measures prescribed in this document, leading towards the ultimate attainment of the Vision 2030 adopted by the Government and People of Pakistan. Achievement of the Vision 2030 on forest biodiversity conservation is a combined responsibility of all forest stakeholders from grass-root communities to the top political leadership. A derivative strategic plan of action will translate the above measures into specific actions to be undertaken by different stakeholders in accordance with their respective mandate, capacities, stakes and level of influences.

Please provide 2-3 examples and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

**4. Pak-China Collaboration in Illegal Trade of Turtles:** Pakistan-China collaboration is instrumental in confiscating the consignment of hard-shell turtles arriving from Pakistan. All eight freshwater turtle species are listed in Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Appendices I and II and their import and export without a legal permit is prohibited. Countless species including turtles are illegally poached and exported to other countries especially China and East Asian countries. However, it is for the first time the animals have been recovered alive from the poachers and repatriation of the turtles has taken place.

**3. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to raise the importance of forests and SFM in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or other equivalent plans?**

- ☒ Forests/SFM are now included in national development plans/strategies
- ☒ Forests/SFM now have a higher priority in national development plans/strategies
- ☒ The contribution of forests/SFM to poverty eradication, food security, water security, employment is an ongoing subject of discussion
- ☐ Other, please list below:

At national level, Forestry sector is integrated in all policy and planning documents. The Planning Commission's "Vision 2030" addresses importance of forests, biodiversity and natural resources in the contexts of "Sustainable Practices needed to preserve the earth for the future" and "Energy & Food Security".

National Climate Change Policy 2012 provided measures related to forestry, biodiversity, watershed management and soil conservation under both Chapters viz: Adaptation and Mitigation.

Have these steps resulted in:

- ☐ More Official Development Assistance (ODA) being programmed to SFM-related activities
- ☐ More domestic public resources devoted to SFM-related activities
- ☒ Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to sustainable development
- ☒ Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to poverty eradication
- ☐ Other, please list below:

Despite Government's efforts to streamline SFM with national economic development agenda, ODA for Forestry sector continued to decline after 2007. Federal and provincial exchequers allocated financial resources for SFM which are not sufficient to meet actual needs.

Pakistan set aside USD 7 m from its GEF-STAR allocation for SFM programme. Currently, UNDP is preparing Pro-doc for a full-scale SFM programme at a total cost of USD 35 m (including USD 9 m and GoP co-financing USD 25 m) for a period of 5 years.

Please describe these steps, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

1. Vision 2025 <http://pakistan2025.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Pakistan-Vision-2025.pdf>
2. National Climate Change Policy 2012 [www.oneunjpe.org/NCCP.pdf](http://www.oneunjpe.org/NCCP.pdf)

4. Since 2007, has your government taken measures to strengthen coordination across ministries and departments whose policies have an impact on or may affect forests and SFM?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please specify which ministries and/or departments are involved and how effective these measures have been in implementing SFM:

1. Government of Pakistan has constituted National Steering Committee on REDD+ to promote inter-ministerial, inter-provincial and inter-departmental coordination on matters related to REDD+ and SFM

2. Government of Pakistan constituted National Committee for Implementation of national Climate Change Policy 2012 with due representation of all ministries, departments and provinces at the highest level.

3. Concerned ministries and departments are intimately involved in national policy and planning making process

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Agriculture/Rural Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate Change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mining	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of cross-sectoral cooperation and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Pakistan REDD+ Readiness Proposal <https://forestcarbonpartnership.org/.../Pakistan>

5. Does your government's national forest policy/strategy or national forest programme contain time-bound and quantified targets related to the forest area?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, please list the targets and dates by which they are to be achieved and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

6. Since 2007, what activities has your government undertaken to reverse the loss of forest cover and/or to enhance the area and quality of forests? Please specify:

- |                          |               |    |
|--------------------------|---------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Afforestation | ha |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Reforestation | ha |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Restoration   | ha |

Introduction or enforcement of:

- ☒ Existing legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support afforestation and or reforestation
- ☒ New legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support of afforestation and/or reforestation
- ☐ New legislation and actions aimed at conservation and protection of forests
- ☐ Subsidies for forest owners to prepare and implement management plans
- ☐ Subsidies for forest protection
- ☐ Reduced/deferred taxes for forest land
- ☐ Low-interest loans for forest activities/management
- ☐ Other, please list below:

Provincial Governments regularly undertake afforestation and reforestation activities on seasonal basis. However, exact quantification of forest change after 2007 has not been conducted at national level.

Please describe, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

In 2013, Pakistan secured the world record of planting the maximum number of mangroves in a day. The Sindh Forest Department regained its position in the Guinness Book of World Records by outpacing India. For 14 hours, 300 social workers, volunteers and forest department employees worked ceaselessly save for a three-hour break during the high tide to planted approximately 750,000 mangrove saplings in Kharo Chan – an island village off the Keti Bandar coast. Their effort broke the record set by India in 2010 for planting 611,000 saplings in a day.  
<http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-4-185341-Pakistan-reclaims-record-for-most-mangrove-saplings-planted>

**7. What types of mechanisms are currently in place for involving stakeholders in forest/SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation?**

- ☒ Roundtables/committees have been established which meet regularly
- ☐ Forest authorities meet with stakeholders on an *ad hoc* basis as issues affecting them arise
- ☐ Other, please list below:

- All stakeholders including provinces, non-government organizations, private sector companies, forest associations, media groups, academicians and eminent experts are taken onboard during the process of formulation of forest policy.
- Hazara Community Participation Rules (1996-97): The Hazara Community participation rules were enacted for protected forests in 1996 and extended to reserved forests in 1997. The Participation rules were the first upgradation of the 1936 Hazara Forest Act. The Rules were designed to bring in community participation in the management of protected and reserved forests through the joint forest management approach.
- The NWFP Forestry Commission Act (1999): As part of the reform process, in 1999, the NWFP Forestry Commission act was designed to establish an independent commission to oversee the work of the DFFW as well as to ensure proper implementation of various reforms suggested in the reform process. A Forestry Roundtable was also to be established under the Act in order to ensure stakeholder

participation.

How effective are these mechanisms in promoting consensus approaches:

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indigenous communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- 1-National Steering Committee on REDD+: Government of Pakistan has constituted National Steering Committee on REDD+ to promote inter-ministerial, inter-provincial and inter-departmental coordination on matters related to REDD+ and SFM. The Committee met three times during the last two years and took important decisions related to policy and planning at national level
- 2- Biodiversity working group (BWG): Constituted under Biodiversity Action Programme (2000), the BWG regularly meets to discuss and decide on various substantive matters related to biodiversity. The BWG is inter-ministerial, cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder body with full representation of CSOs and private sector partners. The BWG has SFM and forestry related agenda under the overall ambit of CBD.

**8. To what extent do local and indigenous communities have tenure or user rights over publicly-owned forests?**

- ☐ Completely  
x Partially  
☐ None  
☐ Not applicable

Please provide 2-3 examples how local and indigenous communities are benefiting from goods and services produced by forests and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

1. Legally admitted tenure and rights of local communities over state owned forests include rights of way, water, firewood, minor products etc. In forests, local people have legal rights of timber for construction of their houses and burial purpose.

**9. Since 2007, has your government developed or updated financing strategies to achieve SFM and to implement the Forest Instrument?**

x Yes ☐ No

If Yes, what is the timeframe of these strategies?

- ☐ 2-5 years  
x 5-10 years  
☐ 10-20 years  
☐ Other, please specify:

Government of Pakistan approved mega programme of afforestation at a cost of Rs.12 billion (USD 150 million) in 2007. However, due to resource constraints the mega programme could not be financed and implemented fully.

These strategies take into account:

- ☒ Domestic public funding
- ☐ Domestic private funding
- ☐ Public international (including ODA and REDD+)
- ☐ External private funding

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

-

**10. Has your government established one or more systems/mechanisms for payment for ecosystem services (PES) provided by forests?**

☐ Yes      ☒ No

If Yes, please specify, and, if possible, provide the estimated total value of these payments since 2007:

- ☐ Watershed protection/water supply      USD
- ☐ Carbon storage (including REDD+)      USD
- ☐ Nature conservation      USD
- ☐ Other, please list below:      USD

-

Please provide 2-3 examples of PES and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

-

**11. Since 2007, has your government been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM? If yes, please specify sources:**

	2007	2013
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic public funding	USD 150 m*	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic private funding	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> Public international funding (including ODA and REDD+)	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> External private funding	USD	USD

\*Source: In 2007-08, Government of Pakistan prepared a mega programme of mass afforestation in all provinces and territories at a total cost of Rs. 15 billion (USD 150) for a period of 7 years. However, the programme could not be implemented fully due to lack of financial resource.

If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds:

Presently, no ODA either from bilateral or multilateral sources is available for SFM. Most of the donors are prospecting investments in REDD+ only, whereas pure forestry and SFM are not their priority programme areas.

In Pakistan, forestry being a provincial subject, the federal government is reluctant to invest

**12. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to encourage private sector investment in SFM and forests?**

- ☒ Policy and legal reforms that encourage greater private investment
- ☐ Financial incentives, such as credit guarantees, tax breaks, employment subsidies etc.
- ☐ Establishment of markets for ecosystem services provided by forests
- ☒ Outreach to the private sector (leaflets, conferences, fairs promoting investment in forests)
- ☐ Development and improvement of infrastructure and other public services related to SFM
- ☐ Other; please list below:

Some private sector companies such as Engro Chemicals, Serena Hotels, Pakistan Tobacco, and NGOs like WWF-Pakistan are investing in SFM activities as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility.

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Government of Pakistan initiated "President's mass afforestation programme" in 2008, with the prime objective of invoking participation of private sector companies under CSR. Unfortunately, private sector investments remained much below expectations.

**13. Is your government engaged in international cooperation to promote SFM?**

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please specify with whom:

- ☐ Government
- ☒ Intergovernmental Organization
- ☐ Private sector/philanthropy
- ☐ NGOs
- ☐ Others

Type of cooperation:

- ☐ North-South
- ☐ South-South
- ☐ Technical
- ☒ Financial
- ☐ Others

And specify the areas of cooperation:

- ☒ Forests and climate change
- ☒ Forest biodiversity
- ☒ Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests
- ☒ Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods
- ☒ Forest degradation and rehabilitation
- ☒ Scientific cooperation
- ☒ Forest monitoring/data collection
- ☐ Technology transfer and capacity development

☐ Other, please list below:

-

Please provide 2-3 examples of international cooperation, and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

GEF - Global Environment Facility is sponsoring "Sustainable Forest Management to Secure Multiple Benefits in High Conservation Value Forests" with the objective of the GEF funded project is to promote SFM in Pakistan's western Himalayans coniferous, scrub and riverine forests for BD conservation, mitigation of climate change, and securing of forest ecosystem services. The project duration is six years (2014-2019) at a total cost of USD 35 m (including GEF grant of USD 8.34 m). The project has following components:

1. Embedding SFM into landscape scale spatial planning
2. Biodiversity conservation strengthened in and around high conservation value forests
3. Enhance carbon sequestration in target forested landscapes

Please list the key challenges faced by your government in implementing SFM:

1. As per Constitution of Pakistan, Forestry is a provincial domain whereas federal government is responsible for national planning and implementing.
2. Lack of capacity for preparation and implementation of sustainable forest management plans.
3. Existing forest laws incapable of meeting objectives of international obligations related to SFM
4. Economic, social and environmental valuation of forests not conducted at national level.

**14. Does your country have one or more institutes or centers of excellence engaged in the development and application of scientific, technical and technological innovations for SFM?**

☐ Yes      x      No

If Yes, what areas do these technical/scientific activities focus on:

- ☐ Forest inventory systems
- ☐ Low-impact logging or other harvesting techniques
- ☐ Wood production for energy
- ☐ Wood processing technology
- ☐ Waste reduction and recycling
- ☐ Other, please list below:

Are these programs directed at:

- ☐ Forest owners
- ☐ Timber companies/forest products industry
- ☐ State agencies

- ☐ Local communities
- ☐ Indigenous communities
- ☐ NGOs
- ☐ General public

Since 2007, has funding for forest-related science and research increased?

☐ Yes      x      No

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

-

**15. What actions has your country undertaken to increase public awareness of the important benefits provided by forests?**

- x Published broadcasts on TV and/or Radio
- x Published materials, e.g. brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, or/and posters, etc.
- x Meetings with the general public
- x Art events/Exhibitions
- x Activities in support of the International Day of Forests
- ☐ Other

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Regular Radio and TV programmes are arranged for general public and articles and special supplements are published in national newspapers on the occasion of Spring and Monsoon Tree Planting Campaigns. International Day of Forests (IDF) is celebrated every year in Islamabad and all provincial capitals with the involvement of private sectors including Serena Hotels, SDPI, other national NGOs.

**16. What sets of criteria and indicators (C&I) for SFM are used in your country:**

- ☐ National set of C&I
- ☐ Regional/international set of C&I (e.g. ITTO, Forest Europe, Montreal Process, Tarapoto etc.)
- ☐ Other

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

-

Are these C&I used to:

- ☐ Generate information to national reports on forest conditions and management
- ☐ Monitor and assess and monitor forest conditions and management
- ☐ Review and develop national forest policies and tools for SFM
- ☐ Communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders
- ☐ Report on forests to regional and international organizations If so, which ones:

-

- 17. Has your country translated the Forest Instrument into another language (not including the official UN languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish)?**

-

- 18. Please give examples of your country's success stories and lessons learned related to the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including contributions towards the four Global Objectives on Forests:**

Non-Legally Binding Instrument (NLBI) was fully debated at national level at the time of its formulation and Pakistan sent consolidated comments and suggestions to UNFF. After adoption of NLBI / GOFs, all provinces fully refer these international commitments in their respective programmes and projects.

## **PART II**

### **Contribution of forests and SFM to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

The aim of Part II of this reporting questionnaire is to learn how forests and SFM have contributed to achieving the MDGs in your country, particularly with respect to poverty and hunger eradication (MDG1), environmental sustainability (MDG7) and developing a global partnership for development (MDG8).

#### **19. How have forests/SFM contributed to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1) in your country?**

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

<b>By:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Improving livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting subsistence needs, including fuel wood, fodder and shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contributing to food security, including through agroforestry systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing employment, including employment in informal economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

GEF - Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP) promoted agroforestry with the prime objective of improving livelihood, fuelwood supplies and generating employments through community raised nurseries. [www.slmp.org.pk/](http://www.slmp.org.pk/)

#### **20. How have forests/SFM contributed to ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG7) in your country?**

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

<b>By:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Providing habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting ecosystem, species and genetic diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stabilizing soils and slopes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safeguarding water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sequestering carbon	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing timber, energy and other products	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide a web-link to relevant document(s):

-

**21. How have forests/SFM contributed to developing a global partnership for development (MDG8) in your country?**

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Engaging in regional and international collaboration on issues related to improved governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Through trade agreements involving forest products (e.g. bilateral/sub-regional/regional/inter-regional free trade agreements, EU voluntary partnership agreements, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering partnerships with the private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attracting foreign investment in the forest sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering bilateral and international financial cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering north-south, and south-south technical, technological and scientific partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

**22. Have forests/SFM contributed to making progress in achieving any of the remaining MDGs in your country?**

☐ Yes      x      No

If Yes, please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Pakistan has succeeded in achieving MDG target of 12% of Protected Areas. Unfortunately, the MDG target of Forest Cover enhancement from 5 to 6 % could not be achieved due to multiple constraints including lack of financial resources.

**MDG2: Achieving universal primary education**

NA

**MDG3: Promoting gender equality and empowering women**

NA

**MDG4: Reducing child mortality**

NA

**MDG5: Improving maternal health**

NA

**MDG6: Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

NA