



## Training Workshop on Climate Change and Natural Resource Management in Pakistan

29<sup>th</sup> May to 1<sup>st</sup> June 2007  
BEST WESTERN HOTEL, ISLAMABAD

### Overall Recommendations

The main recommendations of the workshop are as follows:

#### CDM Afforestation and Reforestation in Pakistan

- In order to participate in the Afforestation/Reforestation (A/R) Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) scheme, Pakistan urgently needs to define “forest” in the context of the A/R CDM and inform the CDM Executive Board about its decision.
- Pakistan needs support to improve its capacities in the forest related CDM, in particular:
  - For DNA.
    - In improving their understanding and negotiation skills in the international arrangements of CDM (CoP/MoP, UNFCCC/KP).
    - In fulfilling the requirements for participation in the A/R CDM (definition of forest for the A/R CDM, definition of “low income communities or individuals” for the small-scale A/R CDM projects).
    - In enabling favourable conditions for the A/R CDM (clarification of CER rights and ownership).
  - For forest officers at provincial level and other interested parties.
    - Hands on training in formulating formal A/R CDM project design documents (learning by doing).
  - For project’s stakeholders to understand the principles and objectives of A/R CDM projects.
  - For education and research institutions to enable them to provide support in carbon accounting.
- Donor support is required for catalyzing project development. Capacity building/learning by doing should be facilitated. Output of such trainings should be a number of Project Design Documents ready for validation.
- Pakistan should consider building up a “Sectoral CDM” in Forestry in order to facilitate A/R CDM project activities and reduce transaction costs. “Sectoral CDM” was agreed during the CoP 10 in Montreal and refers to the possibility that a developing country can create a program aimed at promoting CDM projects in a specific sector, which can be validated as a package. Currently UNDP is designing a program aimed at supporting the Sectoral CDM.



- Core groups should be created in each province for developing Project Design Documents (PDDs) on A/R CDM, with support and coordination of the CDM cell of the Ministry of Environment and more broadly the DNA. The Inspector General of Forests is proposed as the coordinating body for these core groups.
- There is a need to identify the most appropriate areas for developing A/R CDM projects in Pakistan. (For example heavily degraded forests and agricultural areas, wastelands, etc. having high sequestration potential).
- There is a need to strategically prioritize for CDM projects on the basis of capacities available and gestation period of proposal development at the level of the CDM cell.
- There is a need to take a close look into the economics of A/R CDM in Pakistan. Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) of A/R CDM projects should be considered as complementary income in addition to other forest products.
- Promote strategic partnerships
  - of the private sector, particularly industry and communities.
  - educational and research institutions (species selection, volume tables, biomass determination, etc.).
- There is a need to develop guidelines for regulating ownership of CERs and access to the carbon pools.
- Explore existing Designated Operational Entities in the region and clarify potential arrangements with them to reduce transaction costs of A/R CDM in Pakistan.

### **Priorities for Climate Change Adaptation in NRM in Pakistan**

- Water and agriculture are the priority sectors; the forest sector is most important in respect to availability and quality of freshwater.
- Increase awareness on role of forests in regard to impacts and opportunities of climate change. There is a need to identify and implement adaptation measures in a cross-sectoral manner (agriculture, forest, water, energy).
- There is need to use a holistic approach in adaptation. In this sense the ecosystem approach and the livelihood approach should be a basis of any work in adaptation. Consequently an integrated land use planning needs to be promoted at local level.
- Support gathering of data on indicators of climate variability and climate change at regional and local level in the most vulnerable parts of the country and document existing coping strategies of local communities. Analyze Climate Change data and draw coping strategies for future adaptation measures.
- Clarify access and control issues in order to design Climate Change adaptation measures in a more equitable manner.
- Integrate Climate Change vulnerability and adaptation in existing NRM projects and in general in development cooperation in Pakistan.



### **Future opportunities in Climate Change Mitigation**

- Pakistan has some potential in introducing bio-energy in the CDM. Appropriate local species need to be identified for this purpose.
- There is a need for Pakistan to develop its own position on how to involve broader concepts on the inclusion of forests in a post-2012 UNFCCC negotiation, including deforestation and forest degradation. Pakistan should not let the concepts evolved somewhere else and then just apply them in regard to Multilateral Environmental Agreements by establishing a forum to develop a consensus among federating units of Pakistan on multilateral environmental agreements.