

## **PAKISTAN:**

### **Pakistan's Proposal on Non Legally Binding Instrument**

#### **1. Preamble & Purpose**

- Recognizing global, national, and local importance of forests
- Admitting sovereignty of nations on their forest resources
- Emphasizing synergies between forestry aspects of different multilateral environmental agreements including Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Convention to Combat Desertification and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (and Kyoto Protocol)
- Recalling all international forestry initiatives, programmes, dialogues, and actions
- Noting that rate of deforestation has not been slowed down despite local, national and international efforts
- Reminding the root causes of deforestation in global contexts including natural and anthropogenic causes
- Justifying the need for an international instrument as a collaborative measure towards conservation, protection, development and sustainable use of forest resources

#### **2. Adoption / Endorsement**

As per UN system

#### **3. Principles and Definitions**

- Achieving global objectives through national and local actions with international support
- Involving forest owners, right holders, custodian and forest dependent communities and other stakeholders in local planning, actions and monitoring of SFM
- Promoting a system of incentives, and pay-for-environmental services (PES) to compensate in lieu of cessation of legal rights of use of forest resources
- Invoking private-public partnership at all levels of management, both on obligatory and benefitsharing basis
- Integrating forest accounting and green accounting in national and global economies, giving due economic values to all direct and indirect benefits of forests and their contribution in GDP
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“All Types of Forests” need to be elaborated in terms of:

- State-owned vs. Communal / private forests
- Natural vs. Man-made forests
- Commercial vs. Protective forests
- Extensive vs. Relict forests

#### **4. Objectives of NLBI**

- NLBI seeks to promote SFM towards achievement of four agreed global goals.
- Simultaneously, implementation of NLBI will tend to achieve objectives of forestry components of other MEAs including CBD's Expanded Programme of Work on Forests.

#### **5. Streamlining with National Policies and Development Planning**

- NLBI acknowledging the contribution of FAO and National Forestry Programme (NFP) Facility in initiating in-country dialogue on forest policy among all stakeholders, encourages inter-country and regional dialogue on forest policy
- Member countries to value direct and indirect benefits of all types of forests, estimate real contribution of forests in other sectors' earnings including water, agriculture, tourism sectors and adequately reflect economic values of forests in national development planning
- Forestry to be integrated in Poverty Reduction Strategies and Social development programmes of member countries

#### **6. Forest Utilization**

- Member countries to conduct detailed evaluation of their respective demands and supplies of wood and wood products and make strategies for meeting demands and ensuring sustainable utilization of forests
- Member countries to take necessary measures to relieve natural forests from being exploited for low-value uses such as fuel-wood. Forest dependent communities to be provided clean fuel alternates e.g. LPG or upgraded biofuels on subsidized rates through international support.
- Member countries to promote wood self-sufficient zones comprising low forest cover countries and high forest cover countries, intensifying mutual timber trades with financial support to developing countries
- Institutionalize wood industries and encourage industries to develop voluntary codes in line with national policies and international obligations
- Member countries to promote use of non-timber forest products in natural forests (NTFP) to give alternate source of earning to dependent communities

#### **7. Reforestation & Afforestation**

- Member countries to undertake collaborative efforts and initiatives for restoration of degraded forests of critical ecosystems and where independent efforts of member countries have low success such as riverine forests, dryland/desert forests, mangroves, dry temperate forests (e.g. Juniper and Chilgoza forests in Pakistan).
- Maximum technical and financial assistance need to be diverted to critical ecosystems
- Member countries to prepare and implement CDM strategies to get into market based mechanisms of carbon sequestration through expansion of carbon sinks. Asian Development Bank, The World Bank and other international and bilateral financial institutions to be requested to allocate CDM funds for Afforestation/Reforestation projects

## **8. Clearinghouse Mechanism**

- Member countries will disseminate information on forestry situation, policies, programmes and projects in forestry sector, and all other relevant data and information for general public and international communities through establishing CHM
- Neighboring countries or regional countries may join together to establish CHM

## **9. Awareness, Education, Research & Development**

- Member countries to make potential use of print and electronic media to run problem-oriented and need-based mass awareness campaigns on forestry. Primary, secondary and tertiary curricula to include Forestry as major or minor subject depending upon the needs.
- National R&D institutions to promote applied research in the fields of tree improvements, forest protection (pathology), watershed management, wood products, and forest ecosystems and forest biodiversity.
- Member countries will undertake collaborative R&D with potential technical and financial support from developed countries in the fields of forest taxonomy, carbon sequestration potential, forest hydrologic process simulation, impact assessment of climate change and pollutants on forest health and growth, non-timber forest products, feasibility of inter-country wood trades, ecotourism, regeneration techniques for Riverine, linear, dryland/desert, mangrove, and relict forests, economic valuation of forest biodiversity resources etc.

## **10. Inventories, Forest Resource Assessment & Monitoring**

- Periodic Forest assessment, monitoring and reporting is the sole responsibility of member countries.
- However, they may adopt a standard “Forest Resource Assessment & Monitoring” framework containing methodology, frequency etc. for forest surveys and monitoring, for mutual comparisons and collation

## **11. Capacity Building and Technology Transfer**

- All member countries to prepare a matrix of available knowledge, technologies and capacities to implement SFM and conduct gap analysis and report in national communication.
- UNFF/ECOSOC to facilitate interaction of donor and recipient member countries. Technical and financial assistances and transfer of technology by developed countries will be counted towards meeting of their obligations under NLBI to achieve the global objectives