

Minutes of the IUCN Pakistan National Committee Meeting
held on October 24, 2017 at
IUCN Country Program Office, Karachi

The meeting of the National Committee of the IUCN Pakistan Members was held on October 24, 2017 at the IUCN Country Programme Office. The Pakistan National Committee (PNC) Chair, Mr. Amjad Rashid chaired the meeting.

Agenda Item 1: Opening remarks by Mr. Mahmood Akhtar Cheema, Country Representative, IUCN Pakistan

In the opening remarks, Mr. Mahmood Akhtar Cheema, IUCN Country Representative welcomed all the participants and appreciated the role of IUCN Members and their contribution towards conservation of natural resources in the country. He said that the role of PNC Members was extremely important in jointly implementing our programmes to achieve larger objectives of IUCN. The membership has a very good geographical and thematic spread all over the country. He appreciated the support to IUCN Pakistan Secretariat by the PNC Chair, Mr. Amjad Rashid, Vice Chair, Mr. Naeem Ashraf Raja, IUCN Vice President and the Regional Councillor, Mr. Malik Amin Aslam, Regional Vice Chair, CEESP, Ms. Meher and Regional Chair, CEM, Dr. Muhammad Zaheer Khan. He said that collectively we have made great strides and there is much more than what is documented or presented. He also lauded the role of Pakistan Navy in mangroves plantation and its protection along the coastal areas.

Agenda Item 2: Welcome remarks by the Chair, PNC

Mr. Amjad Rashid, Chairperson, Pakistan National Committee welcomed and thanked all the members for their participation and hoped to have a productive meeting. He appreciated the role of IUCN Secretariat in bringing together the member organizations so as to discuss and debate on emerging environmental issues.

Agenda Item 3: Introduction of the participants

Agenda Item 4: Approval of Agenda and previous Minutes of the Meetings

During the round of introduction the participants introduce themselves. Attendance list attached as Annexure-B. Following the introductions the members approved the agenda and previous minutes of the meetings. Agenda attached as Annexure-A.

Agenda Item 5: Update on the previous IUCN Council's meeting by the IUCN Vice President and Regional Councillor, Asia by Mr. Malik Amin Aslam

Mr. Malik Amin Aslam, IUCN global Vice President and Regional Councillor Asia briefed the members on the global trends towards conservation and efforts in mitigating the impacts of Climate Change. He said that 2015 was an apex year in view of the Paris Climate Agreement, but the disaster struck when the US government walked out of the agreement, it was a big blow to the environmental movement. A few countries took a serious stance on climate change of which two are worth mentioning i.e. governments of China and France. The Chinese government is spending trillions of dollars in the next 5 years. Their entire policy pattern has shifted which is based on the concept of Eco-civilization and its objectives are laid out very clearly. IUCN is involved with both China and France. France has started an initiative called Global Pact for the Environment. Both these countries are emerging as world leaders in environment and are trying to fill the vacuum created by the United States. He mentioned that Mangroves for the Future Program is highly admired at the world level as an ideal model Program which needs to be replicated in other regions of the world.

Briefing on the IUCN Council's affairs, he said that a reforms and restructuring process approved by the IUCN Council is underway for which a study is being carried out to make the decision making process of the IUCN Council speedy and effective at the governance level. The point is that IUCN remains a lead

global organization while fully meeting expectations of its members. Since IUCN Council is a very big body comprising 37 Members representing all the geographic regions, it used to be difficult to get decisions. Under the new arrangement the IUCN Council has established a Bureau composed of 11 Members, which shall act on behalf, and under the authority of the IUCN Council between meetings of the Council. He is also part of the Bureau.

The Council has formed various Task Forces to enable it to strengthen governance at all levels of society, which goes beyond what is possible for intergovernmental organizations, international NGOs, multilateral agencies or the private sector and partners of IUCN. These Task Forces are based on motions process; climate change; agriculture and environment; and urbanization to deal with issues pertaining to it and how to deal with them. It is for the first time that IUCN has taken on board the external experts to sit on its Task Forces to give their expert views so that the Council can take informed decisions in particular areas.

He briefed on the Asia Regional Members' meeting held in China that was attended by Ms. Meher Noshirwani and himself. This meeting expressed activism of the Asia Regional Committee. All the National Committee Members of the Asia region participated in this meeting. The decisions taken in this meeting will go to the IUCN's governance system. The Governance process is practically implementing them.

Presently, the financial situation of IUCN is a big challenge. Its income was based on revenues through membership fee and unrestricted/framework funding. The framework funding is vanishing due to the way the world is shaping. Now the donors are keen to spend on programs/projects where they know where the money is being spent. There is a shift in the money spending model. IUCN is exploring innovative ways of funds generation. Recently it targeted high value individuals for alternative mode of financing. A meeting was organized in Monaco where a large number of individual from all over the world participated. The IUCN Director General was part of this event. A considerable amount was generated during this meeting. The tiger conservation got approximately 20 million, for instance. IUCN wants to remain at the umbrella level, while helping the members in getting funding. It is an alternative mode of financing that we are looking at. The next IUCN Council Meeting will take place at the end of this year.

Another achievement was the signing of the Charter for the Global Judicial Institute for the Environment that was signed in Brazil. This idea was being championed by the IUCN Environmental Law Centre (ELC) headed by Justice Antonio Benjamin, Chair of the World Commission on Environmental Law. The idea was to train the judges who sit on tribunals on environmental issues. The environmental activism is very strong in other countries. This platform will provide an opportunity to the Judges to learn from each other. IUCN is facilitating this platform which is very effective to influence and make them understand the issues pertaining to environment. The case of Pakistan was very strongly presented by Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah.

On a question, Mr. Aslam replied that there is a hope that the US will come back on the Climate Change Agreement. The US government has recently provided framework funding to IUCN which was unprecedented.

In view of the CPEC, Mr. Naeem Ashraf Raja expressed his concern that mostly with the Chinese interventions the local wild animal species vanish due to their meat consumption habits. He was of the view that once the local species are vanished from the ecological system it is extremely difficult to restore them again. The restoration efforts can restore the greenery, but cannot restore the biodiversity.

Ms. Amra Javed informed that Shehri has a project on vertical gardening and it is working with the Karachi City Government to make it mandatory for all the 2 plus buildings to promote vertical gardening.

On a point regarding coal based projects. She said that a Pakistani scientist Dr. Javed Ahmed who presented a paper in the United States on the geothermal capacity of electricity generation of 16000 KW and was even offered US\$ 300,000 to develop the infrastructure in Pakistan. Unfortunately the project has been dumped down in Pakistan.

On a point pertaining to Thar coal mining, Ms. Amra Javed informed that the effects of Hub Narowal Coal Project have started manifesting in Punjab. The habitants of Narowal are complaining that their children and animals are dying due to air pollution and polluted water. She also pointed out that the Government of Punjab has cut down seventy years old trees in Gulberg area and replacing them with date trees. They are trying to make it Dubai. The public need to raise voice that we are planting trees and they are cutting them down.

Mr. Allah Nawaz inquired about the positioning of IUCN Pakistan and other environmental agencies in Pakistan on the issue of Thar coal mining which is a very large project. There are issues related to this that are also reflecting in media. On 25th of October a conference is being held on Thar coal mining. These developments will also affect indigenous people. We are facing the corporate sector that has got rapid knowledge and rapid knowledge base. It needs to be ascertained as how it is going to be linked with the profits and the corporate sector. IUCN has the niche and it can play a very effective role. Thar coal emissions need to be notified, once the emissions are notified that will reveal what type of technology is being used.

Ms. Afia Salam was of the view since the projects have been approved and setup the next step is to have oversight of the coal based plants. Block 2 of the project has been allocated to Engro Energy that has a good reputation. Their standards will be a bench mark for others to follow. She suggested that there is a need of a monitoring entity for keeping tap on operations of the coal mining projects.

Referring to minutes of the Asia Regional Members Committee meeting held in China, Mr. Mushtaq Gill emphasized on the 12000 KM CPEC route with the Chinese new concept of water and clean air. He said that there is an opportunity as how can we align the green growth projects with it. Having been to part of China from where the CPEC originated, he said that this area is growing tomatoes and exporting paste and pulp to the United States. He proposed Pakistan having the largest membership base in Asia aligned with the Billion Tree Tsunami project under the Task Force on Agriculture to contribute in these sectors and to develop export hubs for rest of the world. He also proposed projects on renewable energy and renewable water resources.

Mr. Gill also mentioned of the residue burning in Pakistan along the highways and the motorways which is affecting the environment. He quoted example of India where they have introduced legislation that penalizes farmers by withdrawing all the subsidies of those who are caught burning residue. He proposed a similar legislation in Pakistan. He suggested involvement of Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah in this issue. He also recommended construction of buildings with a roof raining water harvesting facilities.

Decision: The NGO Members reached a consensus for forming a monitoring body based on NGOs and Private Sector entities to ensure implementation of the EIAs by the Projects.

Mr. Malik Amin Aslam informed the members that the Billion Trees Tsunami project is celebrating the success of surpassing of the actual target set by the Bonn Challenge. Soon the members will get invitations by the project. The project became the first entity having met the Bonn Challenge. The project provided jobs to 500,000 persons. On conclusion of the project the fate of the nurseries established during the project was uncertain. It was fortunate that the Pakistan federal government had also introduced the Green Growth Program and now they are buying the saplings from these nurseries.

He also mentioned that Billion Trees Tsunami project is already in touch with the Chinese State Forestry and it is necessary that we link it up with CPEC.

Action: Mr. Malik Amin Aslam to extend invitation of the Billion Trees Tsunami Project to the PNC meeting.

Agenda Item 6: Update on IUCN Pakistan by Mr. Mahmood Akhtar Cheema, IUCN Country Representative

Mr. Mahmood Akthar Cheema, IUCN Country Representative, made a detailed presentation on the IUCN Pakistan Programme activities. He informed that Pakistan has the highest number of IUCN Members in Asia standing at 42. The Wildlife Conservation Society - Pakistan Chapter being the IUCN Member was invited to join. There are two organizations that are awaiting IUCN Council's decision to become members. He also provided a brief synopsis of the five recent projects being implemented. One of the recently signed projects is on Assessment of Biodiversity in southern part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). Mr. Malik Amin Aslam elaborated that South KPK is a water-logged area with eucalyptus vegetation. The communities have informed that the local biodiversity that disappeared in the past has started coming back. The project will provide assessment of the impact on the biodiversity. Mr. Cheema informed that the Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) has also requested for a project on sustainable development strategy. IUCN Pakistan is working on a joint project on Sea Intrusion with Government of Sindh at Keti Bunder. A USAID funded project is also underway that is focusing on the environmental awareness amongst school children and capacity building of the institutions along the coastal areas. Under the Mangroves for the Future Programme (MFF) the project has disbursed small, medium and large grants for uplifting the coastal areas. Under these grants a number of areas being addressed related to coasts of Pakistan including: developing skills of the communities, eco-tourism, mangroves plantation, aquaculture etc. There is a joint project with Engro Foundation under the public and private sector engagement. IUCN is restoring mangroves areas and building capacity of the coastal communities under this project. Under an agreement with the Sui Southern Gas Company, IUCN is restoring and rehabilitating mangroves along the coast of Karachi.

On the very recent Programme titled: Sustainable Forest Development Management Programme, IUCN will work with MoCC and other local partners. The National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST) is setting up Energy Centres in Peshawar in partnership with IUCN.

We are also developing EIA Guidelines for 11 sectors with other partners focussing on the social aspects. Preparations are being made for a workshop on Water and all the relevant Members will be invited to this workshop. Responding to a query Mr. Cheema informed that the Report will be available by November 2017 and the Workshop on this report will be held in January 2017. He invited Members to visit the Pakistan Water Gateway at <http://www.waterinfo.net.pk/>.

Under the Mountains and Markets Project capacity of the local communities is being built to value their products and to facilitate them to promote their products at the international level. In the recent past Pakistani natural products were presented at the international fairs in US and Canada. In the Federally Administrative Tribal Areas (FATA) there was no environmental consideration. IUCN Pakistan signed a project with FATA Administration to setup an Environmental Cell at the FATA Secretariat for capacity building of the FATA officials. Now it is providing the services for reviewing the PC processes. Besides, IUCN is also engaged with the schools and educational institutions for imparting environmental education.

One of the major joint events was the Expert Consultation jointly organized by the US-Pakistan Centre for Advanced Studies in Water, Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Taraqee Foundation and IUCN Pakistan. Mr. Amjad Rashid and other Members in Balochistan played a key role. Mr. Amjad Rashid elaborated that several papers have been published under this project and the major outcome of this Expert Consultation is that the Higher Education Commission has consented to set up a Water Centre at the University of Balochistan. An amount of Rs.500 million has been approved. Establishing of the Water Centre was need of the hour.

Mr. Cheema informed that the Marine Protected Areas is yet another achievement. There were series of discussions and sessions at the provincial and federal levels. IUCN Member - Indus Earth Trust submitted a resolution in the World Conservation Congress 2016 for declaring Astola as the Marine Protected Area. In order to develop a management plan we have started mobilizing resources. He appreciated the role of Ms. Afia Salam – an IUCN Commission Member, who contributed a very impressive write-up and played a very active role.

He appreciated dedication and contribution of Mr. Malik Amin Aslam towards Bonn Challenge which has earned the global recognition. He mentioned of a non-traditional approach that IUCN Pakistan applied by

engaging with Pakistan Navy in the mangroves plantation process that proved to be very fruitful. He also admired the commitment of the Pakistan Naval Chief for planting a million saplings of mangroves along the Pakistani coast. The previous year's target of 1 million was surpassed by .02 million The Sind Forest Department has also made contribution towards this target. He said that when he proposed Pakistan Navy to be part of the National Coordinating Body of the Mangroves for the Future Programmes in the IUCN Regional meeting, many of the participants asked if it is possible, he told them that once these partners are on board things would go very smoothly. Now when we see the results of this partnership we admire the decision.

Agenda item 7: CPEC and proposed setups along the CPEC corridor

Mr. Shahid Sayeed Khan expressed his concern on the coastal tourism on full implantation of CPEC related projects. He observed that there will be a huge influx of Chinese workers in the Sindh Coastal areas in the vicinity of Ketu Bunder area. A huge bulk container facility is being set up at Dhabejee. These thousands of workers will need leisure facilities along the coast and what would be the impact of it on the coastal environment.

Mr. Naeem Ashraf Raja was of the view that Biodiversity is facing a threat due to these mega development projects. Besides, there is a large scale smuggling of wildlife species, but the data is not available. If we approach the donors they do not take it seriously as the International Red List depicts it in the least threatened species and by the time it falls in their category of threatened species it is already reaches the extinction category. He quoted the example of Geckos that are smuggled at a very large scale, but internationally it is not in the record therefore we are helpless and can't do anything. The vultures directly reached from Least Concerned to the Extinction category which was a very steep trend. What are the threats to our agriculture under the CPEC? For instance, now our tomatoes are not available. The new seeds are coming in and our agricultural varieties developed over the last thousand years will be wiped out. We have a trend that until the specie is not threatened, we do not move. He proposed developing our own National Red List as other countries have developed as well.

Mr. Cheema informed that IUCN is planning to organize a joint workshop on Biodiversity with the Ministry of Climate Change in the near future covering different species.

Mr. Cheema also informed that IUCN is facilitating a process between Chinese and Pakistan governments at a policy level to ensure that the conservation remains high on the agenda in this mega development process. He said that response from the higher officials from both sides was very positive towards incorporating environmental concerns in the CPEC. He stressed on the need to promote public private partnerships to effectively contribute to achieve the sustainable development goals. He informed that when the project was announced, the IUCN Regional Director Asia wrote to both the governments and alerted them on the environmental impacts. Usually we do not have full information therefore, it is pertinent to invite the Chief Executive Officer of the Coal Power Plants to make a presentation for the PNC Members.

He said that we had meetings with both the governments. CPEC has four divisions; energy sector; infrastructure 12000 KM; eastern western and central, Kakakorum Highway and then railway from Karachi to Gwadar upto Arabian Sea. Nine Economic Zones are to be established. Environmental assessment was not available so IUCN formally submitted and told them that it is going to impact the environment. These concerns are to be addressed through a joint group comprising Ministry of Climate Change and others. We are awaiting a report from Pakistan Government. There are a lot of challenges against protected areas and water bodies lying in the way. Beginning of next year there will be a seminar on CPEC by IUCN and we are also expecting a session with the Chairman, Planning Commission of Pakistan.

On a question, Mr. Cheema informed that as the things are moving it is expected that we will have physical presence in the Gilgit-Baltistan. IUCN will engage with members in that area.

Mr. Ali Nawaz of Thardeep recommended for developing a framework with tasks against each of the activity. He also said that there is need for technical persons from every zone for conducting analysis. There is need to quantify the impacts. Mr. Cheema elaborated further that we need to have a framework developed and need to figure out the volume of resources this process would require.

Dr. Babar Khan said that we are talking about ecology, but totally ignoring social aspects. China was in Africa for 3 years and we saw how the social demography was changed. We need to ask, if we are ready for it. There is a need for thinking out of the way. The China is closing its own plants and bringing the same old technology to Pakistan. We need to a solution to this.

Mr. Malick Shahbaz of SUNGI said a Coal Power Plant has been setup in Sahiwal whereas nothing can be done. We can only ensure that the environmental measures are implemented for which a larger framework is needed. Mr. Cheema quoted an example of the New Murree Project, where a report was developed by a joint working group. The decision was taken by the court and a large project was shelved. We can work on the similar pattern. A working group can be constituted comprising IUCN, WWF, IUCN Members from other regions.

Mr. Amin Beg said that CPEC is a national undertaking and a strategic project. He mentioned that in China each county along the CPEC has been asked to come up with its own project. Similarly, on the Pakistan side they have formulated a working group comprising NGOs, Private Sector that has been connected to Karakorum University and PIDE. Under this working group they conducted a study on the local opportunities. There is a need to understand how the system works and decisions taken in China. The recommendations go to the Party and the Party implements them as there is a single party system. Their think-tanks are in their universities. It is important to have university to university interactions. When the universities come together we can handle it in a better way. He said that amazingly all the narrative available on CPEC is based on the Indian narrative and not even a single Pakistani narrative or a scientific study is available on the web. We need to explore local opportunities under CPEC. Recently an agreement has been signed between Chinese and Pakistani entities for exporting live donkeys to China for which a donkey farm is also being set in Bannu area of Pakistan.

Dr. Babar Khan suggested that Mr. Cheema needs to speak to Mr. Hammad Naqvi to identify the social and ecological issues and to discuss it with WWF-China and IUCN China for amicable solution.

Mr. Amjad Rashid also stressed on the need to strengthening partnership among the IUCN Members for the regional level initiatives to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Decision: A Working Group to be formulized comprising IUCN Pakistan, WWF-Pakistan and other organizations.

Agenda Item 8: Presentation on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by Mr. Ghulam Mustafa of HANDS

Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Zaor, Chief Services Executive, HANDS made a presentation on Disaster Risk Reduction. He informed that under their Climate Smart Programming they are setting up wetland ecological treatment systems that effectively eradicate faecal chloroforms and harmful bacteria present in human sewage. He mentioned that HANDS has supported over 100,000 families in building low cost flood-resistant shelters. HANDS's emergency response work started with Flood Emergency in 2010 in Sindh and now has spanned to other counties i.e. Nepal during Earthquake in 2015 and Syrian Refugees Crisis in Turkey in the year 2016-2017. HADNS has helped in rehabilitating around 600 schools in Nepal. HANDS is also fully equipped to go into action in case of any disaster in the country.

Agenda Item 9: Presentation on Forestry Issues and sustainable forestry for viable solution to increase forest cover / South Punjab Forest Company model by Mr. Tahir Rasheed, CEO, South Punjab Forest Company / IUCN Commission Member.

Mr. Tahir Rashid, CEO of the South Punjab Forest Company made a detailed presentation on the potential of the commercial forestry in Southern Punjab established in 2015 and became operational in 2016. It has a potential to turn a wasteland into a very productive forest that can contribute billions of rupees to the exchequer. It is new and first of its kind commercial forestry model in Pakistan. Pakistan is bestowed with 9 ecological regions. Rarely there would be a country that would have all these ecological regions. He said that since it is a pilot initiative there might be loopholes thus sought valuable inputs from the Members. He further said that the project has around 134,995 acres of land comprising of 42 forest sites have been allocated for afforestation in six districts of Punjab. The project will create 15,000 jobs and has the potential for carbon sequestration of approximately 5.6 million tons. In the allocated land cash crops will be strictly prohibited. We have signed MoUs with local universities, research institutes and to initiate research activities. It is ensured to gain maximum ecological benefits from this project as 25% share of the company will be planted with native species. While wetlands complex would also be protected in close collaboration with the Forest, Wildlife and Fisheries Department. The allottees will be allowed to grow medicinal plants between the rows. Native species of trees are being introduced in the allocated areas. Significant investors have come up with Moringa models. There will be maximum plantation of Moringa under this project. Balochistan and Sindh provincial governments are keen to replicate this model in their provinces.

He further informed that SPFC has signed MoU with WWF-Pakistan and would welcome IUCN Pakistan to sign MoU for mutual cooperation. We need such bodies who can guide us on conservation and projection of natural resources.

He also informed that they are bringing Punjab Forest Department, WWF-Pakistan and IUCN Pakistan for third party monitoring and guidance.

Mr. Malik Amin Aslam congratulated Mr. Tahir Rasheed on excellent results of the Programme.

Action: *Memorandum details to be finalised between IUCN Pakistan with South Punjab Forest Company.*

Agenda Item 10: Update on the Asia Regional Members' Committee Meeting held in China from 18-20 September 2017; and CEESP Activities in the Region - by Ms. Meher Noshirwani, Regional Vice Chair Asia, and Specialist Group on Gender IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic & Social Policy (CEESP)

Ms. Meher Marker Noshirwani, Regional Vice Chair, CEESP briefed the members about her participation at the Asia Regional Members Committee Meeting. She informed that all the National Committee Chairs from the Region participated in this meeting and she also represented Mr. Amjad Rashid, Chair, Pakistan National Committee. She found the meeting to be very useful. The members were informed that the membership in Asia is second to Europe in the world. Next year IUCN will complete its 70 years, the Members need to explore as how the Asia Members can contribute to the 70 Years celebrations. Speakers also presented how China is emerging as a world leader in the environment and sustainable development. They shared facts and figures, how Asia is vulnerable to climate change. There were also discussions how Asia members can work together.

She informed that she represented CEESP in the capacity of Regional Vice Chair. She shared the presentation made there. She said that CEESP is promoting effective and equitable governance, while valuing nature and deploying nature-based solutions. It has developed a knowledge basket. CEESP is also collaborating with the new IUCN Program on Governance and Rights, based in Washington DC. She focused on the realisation of a human rights-based approach to conservation. It also has specialist Groups. It emphasises on exploring points of collaboration at the regional level on gender issues and entry points into gender networks and international processes on women's issues. This process has begun and CEESP will be establishing contacts with National Committees, and identifying focal points for CEESP from the membership in each country, so that CEESP can be represented on all 9 National Committees in Asia.

The Asia Regional Office (ARO) has designated a focal point for CEESP in its regional office in Bangkok. There are also focal points for CEESP in the 10 country offices of Asia.

She said that we are seeking Commission Members and would encourage people to become CEESP member. She said that she would encourage the membership from Asia to participate in the International Conference on Communities Conservation & Livelihoods being held on 28-30 May 2018 at Halifax, Canada.

CEESP is looking for a high caliber Economist to be on its Steering Committee. If the members know the right person in the Region or Pakistan they can recommend his/her name.

The meeting was concluded with a vote of thanks by the Chair, PNC.

DRAFT AGENDA

Meeting of the IUCN Members of the Pakistan National Committee (PNC)

October 24, 2017

1000 – 1330 Hours

Venue: IUCN Country Office

1000-1330 hours

Agenda Item 1: Opening remarks by the IUCN Country Representative

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Agenda item 11: Any other business

List of the Participants

S. No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization
1.	Mr. Amjad Rashid	CEO	Taraqee Foundation
2.	Mr. Malik Amin Aslam	Vice President	IUCN
3.	Mr. Naeem Ashraf Raja	Director Biodiversity Program	Ministry of Climate Change
4.	Ms. Meher M. Noshirwani	Technical Advisor	TCCR
5.	Dr. Hina Baig	Senior Research	National Institute of Oceanography
6.	Ms. Amra Javed	Executive Member	Shehri-CBE
7.	Dr. Babar Khan	RD (Sindh/Balochistan)	WWF-Pakistan
8.	Eng. Mushtaq Ahmad Gill	President	SACAN Foundation
9.	Mr. Sheher Yar Khan	Regional Manager	KhwendoKor
10.	Mr. Allah Nawaz	CEO	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
11.	Mr. Ghulam Amin Beg	Advisor	AKRSP
12.	Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Zaor	Chief Services Executive	HANDS
13.	Mr. Tahir Rasheed	CEO	South Punjab Forest Company
14.	Mr. Dominic Stephen	Executive Director	PVDP
15.	Mr. Riaz Ahmed Wagan	Conservator of Forest	Sindh Forest & Wildlife Department
16.	Mr. Younus Bandhani	Director	Baanhn Beli
17.	Ms. Afia Salam	Member	CEC
18.	Mr. Shahid Sayeed Khan	CEO	Indus Earth Trust
19.	Mr. WazirThaheem	Coordinator	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
20.	Mr. MalickShahbaz	Executive Director	SUNGI Development Foundation
21.	Ms. Raheema Panhwar	Senior Program Specialist	Strengthening Participatory Organization
22.	Shaharyar A. Kazi	Deputy Director (Engg)	Sindh Coastal Development Agency
IUCN Pakistan Staff			
1.	Mr. Mahmood Akthar Cheema	Country Representative	IUCN Pakistan
2.	Mr. Danish Rashdi	Program Coordinator	IUCN Pakistan
3.	Syed Ghulam Qadir Shah	National Coordinator	Mangroves for the Future
4.	Mr. George Sadiq	Program Officer	IUCN Pakistan