

Report of the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Stakeholders Dialogue and Workshop Pakistan

Tuesday, May 23, 2017, Islamabad, Pakistan



Organizing Institutions

WWF-Pakistan, Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP), MARS Food,
HELVETAS Inter Cooperation, UN Environment,
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Rice Partners (Pvt) Ltd.

Executive Summary

WWF-Pakistan, Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP), HELVETAS Swiss Inter-cooperation and Mars Food/Rice Partners Ltd, convened the first Sustainable Rice Platform National Stakeholder Dialogue and Workshop in Islamabad, bringing together 95 participants high-level stakeholders across the spectrum in Islamabad, Pakistan on May 23, 2017. The objectives of the workshop included to Highlight sustainability challenges in Pakistan's rice sector, to Understand the rice policy landscape, to Share progress and learning in implementing rice sustainability solutions in Pakistan and to Develop collaborative multi-stakeholder action plans.

The workshop sessions included Keynote presentations, Panel discussion and Group work for information sharing. The Director General, WWF-Pakistan Mr/ Hammad Naqi Khan in his inaugural address, welcomed the participants to Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Stakeholder Dialogue and Workshop. In his opening remarks Mr. Jamil Ahmad, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Research of Pakistan appreciated the efforts of WWF-Pakistan and SRP for organizing Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Stakeholder Dialogue and workshop in Pakistan. James Lomax, Chairman, Sustainable Rice Platform in his opening remarks said that SRP considers rice farm, as a steward of environment. In his key note address Mr ZafarYab Haider, Director General, Agriculture Extension Government of Punjab, Pakistan highlighted the need for bringing in food standards in rice production. Dr. Wyn Ellis, Coordinator, Sustainable Rice Platform introduced Sustainable Rice Platform- a global multi-stakeholder alliance to promote resource efficiency and sustainability in rice value chains. Minister of State for Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage, Government of Pakistan Ms Marriyum Aurangzeb, emphasized that the SRP standards and recommendations should also be integrated at policy level in Pakistan. Arif H. Makhdum, Director Sustainable Agriculture & Food Programme WWF-Pakistan presented an overview of rice sector in Pakistan.

During the Session II, two case studies from rice sector of Pakistan were presented, firstly, “NRSP Rice Project: Making Small Farmers Part of the Rice Value Chain” and secondly “Contract Farming Programme” funded by MARS Food. Key points that emerged out of panel discussion included alternative methods for growing rice should both be commercially and economically viable, adoption of improved practices and techniques to promote sustainable rice production and consumption in Pakistan. During Session III: Five break-out groups were created to discuss and suggest about the themes. The groups came up with the suggestions regarding Field Implementation, Decent Work Implementation in Rice Sector, Policy, SRP Standard and for research. As an outcome of the workshop Future Steps/Road map has been developed for SRP regarding working in Pakistan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank WWF-Pakistan for organizing the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Stakeholders Dialogue and Workshop, Preliminary Programme of the Pakistan Chapter. Special thanks goes to Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) for continuous support and technical assistance for the event and to MARS Food for providing financial assistance for arranging SRP Pakistan Chapter National Stakeholders Dialogue and Workshop, Preliminary Programme. In this regard assistance from HELVETAS Inter Cooperation, UN Environment, International Rice Research and Institute (IRRI), Rice Partners (Pvt) Ltd. is acknowledged.

We thank the representatives of key Government Institutions, Research Institutions, Private Sector, Food and Academia who played pivotal roles in the planning and execution of this first Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Stakeholders Dialogue and Workshop, Preliminary Programme of the Pakistan Chapter.

We wish to acknowledge the suggestions from our Distinguished Participants. Our Participants kindly heeded to the invitation to attend and participate in this Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Stakeholders Dialogue and Workshop, Preliminary Programme of the Pakistan Chapter as we look ahead to more collaborative and multi-stakeholder actions in making Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP), Sustainable Rice Platform Pakistan (SRPP).

WWF-Pakistan, Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP),
MARS Food,

HELVETAS Inter Cooperation, UN Environment,

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Rice Partners
(Pvt) Ltd.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
EC	European Commission
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gasses
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
m MT p.a.	million metric ton per annum
NIAB	Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology
NRSP	National Rural Support Programm
PARC	Pakistan Agriculture Resaerch Council
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
RPL	Rice Partners (Pvt) Ltd.
RRIK	Rice Research Institute, Kala Shah Kaku
SDC	Standards Development Committee
SAACIWCE	The Centre for the Improvement of Working Conditions & Environment
SRP	Sustainable Rice Platform
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WAPRO	Water Productivity Project

INTRODUCTION

WWF-Pakistan, in cooperation with the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP), HELVETAS Swiss Inter-cooperation and Mars Food/Rice Partners Ltd, convened the first Sustainable Rice Platform National Stakeholder Dialogue and Workshop in Islamabad, bringing together high-level stakeholders across the spectrum. This one-day Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Stakeholders Dialogue and Workshop, was held at Islamabad, Pakistan on May 23, 2017.

OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

The objectives of this ‘First Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Stakeholders Dialogue and Workshop’ in Pakistan were to;

- **Highlight sustainability challenges** in Pakistan’s rice sector, at both field and policy levels;
- **Understand the rice policy landscape**, trade and production environment;
- **Share progress and learning** in implementing rice sustainability solutions in Pakistan through the SDC-funded Water Productivity Project in Pakistan (WAPRO);
- **Develop collaborative multi-stakeholder action plans** for four key areas (best practice implementation, assurance, policy and decent work/gender issues), including an institutional framework for multi-stakeholder action to incentivize adoption of sustainable best practice among Pakistan’s rice smallholders.

PARTICIPANTS AND APPROACH TO THE WORKSHOP

The workshop was attended by 95 participants (list attached) representing Federal Government of Pakistan, Government of the Punjab and Sindh provinces, academia, research institutions, private sector, farmers, development partners/ donor agencies, civil society organizations, intergovernmental Organizations, financial Institutions etc besides representatives from



Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP), Mars Food, UNEP, UTZ | Better farming Better future, HELVETAS Swiss Inter-cooperation, EC Delegation to Pakistan (see Annex 1 for List of Participants).

The workshop sessions included Keynote presentations, Panel discussion and Group work for information sharing (see Annex 2 for the Workshop Programme).

The full-day workshop was structured as follows:

- **Session I:** Key note addresses, presentations from speakers selected for their knowledge and expertise in the subject areas, and discussions.
- **Session II:** Case studies in Pakistan's rice sector and Panel discussion
- **Session III:** Group work-Thematic Sessions

ORGANISATION OF THE WORKSHOP

Session I: Key-note addresses, presentations by Keynote Speakers.

Session Facilitator: Ms Sidra Iqbal

Welcome Address

The Director General, WWF-Pakistan Mr/ Hammad Naqi Khan in his inaugural address, welcomed the participants to Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Stakeholder Dialogue and Workshop. He thanked the participants from Food, Research and Academia for their keen interest and participation in the event. He said that according to recent studies climate change, and its impacts on extreme weather and temperature swings, is projected to reduce the global production of corn, wheat, rice and soybeans by 23% until 2050. “The time is ripe for us to adopt sustainable practices in the rice sector like increased sustainable production, efficient use of water and agro-chemicals which could help offset climate-induced losses. Whereas, our rice exports have more than quadrupled from 1990 to 2010 but it has come with a price— depleting a quarter of our country's non-renewable groundwater. This process spells



havoc for the future if not addressed now. He added that SRP roll out in Pakistan is a beginning; let us go further.

Opening Remarks from Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Research of Pakistan

Mr. Jamil Ahmad, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Research of Pakistan appreciated the efforts of WWF-Pakistan and SRP for organizing Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Stakeholder Dialogue and workshop in Pakistan as it is a very significant step in the context of challenges related to climate change and food security. Highlighting the importance of rice crop for Pakistan, he informed the participants that Rice is the 2nd most important food crop of Pakistan after wheat with 42% of the Pakistan's population having rice in the food badge. Rice crop contributes 5.7% in value addition and 1.3% of GDP of the country with an overall production of over six million tons with the Punjab province having 58% and the Sindh province 29%. Describing the challenges, he emphasized upon the importance of developing new rice varieties that are not only climate resilient but also meet the quality standards of the global market. He extended support of the ministry for the initiative, which will bring well needed improvements in the rice sector of Pakistan.

Opening Remarks from Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP)

James Lomax, Chairman, Sustainable Rice Platform in his opening remarks said that rice is life; a key commodity and an important food crop for millions of people around the globe. Sharing the journey of SRP, he briefed the audience that SRP is in its 6th year with 75 stakeholder members. Highlighting the importance of water, he said that both water and climate change is correlated; if we succeed in managing our water resources, we can manage the effects of climate change. In the current climate scenario, 15%-18% reduction in the world rice yield is expected. Currently irrigation for rice has five times intensity than required by the rice crop. SRP considers rice farm, as a steward of environment as bringing sustainable production practices in rice production system will contribute significantly to reduce its environmental footprint.



Key Note Address from Agriculture Extension Government of Punjab, Pakistan

Mr/ ZafarYab Haider, Director General, Agriculture Extension Government of Punjab, Pakistan in his key note address thanked SRP and WWF-Pakistan for organizing the event as well as providing him the opportunity to express his ideas for bringing sustainability in the rice sector of Pakistan. He said at the time when the world's population is growing, and the availability of new arable land is shrinking, ensuring food and nutrition security is one of the greatest development challenge and in order to create the conditions for lasting food and nutrition security, our efforts must be sustainable – economically, environmentally and socially. He proposed four courses of action for the development of agriculture: First, the Government must continue to create a policy environment that allows small and medium sized enterprises and agro-industries to develop and flourish. Second, smallholders need support to enable them to compete in domestic, regional and international markets. Third: improving farmers' access to financial services that has long hampered the development of rural areas. Fourth investment by development partners in research and development of new agricultural technologies and for climate change adaptation and mitigation so as to ensure that the smallholders have the means to adapt to climate change. He stressed that we must ensure that farmers have the means and capacity to produce more and to produce better.

He emphasized on the importance of standardization of agricultural commodities to ensure efficient utilization of resources. He also highlighted the need for bringing in food standards in rice production to ensure that food materials, products, processes and services produced are fit for human consumption as food standards safeguards the health of consumers, ensure confidence of consumers in the food systems, enable consumers to make informed decisions concerning the food they purchase, He extended full support for promotion of the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) Standard for Sustainable Rice cultivation in Pakistan

Introduction to the Sustainable Rice Platform- a global multi-stakeholder alliance to promote resource efficiency and sustainability in rice value chains

Dr. Wyn Ellis, Coordinator, Sustainable Rice Platform

With a global production of about 480 m MT p.a. and 90% of which produced in Asia , Rice contributes to 19% of global per capita caloric intake, 47% of south east Asia caloric intake, 29% for all Asia, Staple diet for 50% of the world,. He highlighted Rice sustainability challenges: Resource use efficiency (land, water, agrochemicals, labor); GHG emissions (CH₄, N₂O, CO₂); Impacts on ecosystem services; Soil impacts (e.g. salinization, arsenic, organic matter); Disease impacts (e.g. water-borne pathogens); Climate change impacts. Describing about transforming rice value he suggested three way outs: Measure: A credible, robust and feasible 'standard' or 'sustainability toolkit' for farmers, to define sustainability in rice and as a basis for policymaking; Incentivize: A mechanism to pass benefits of climate-smart sustainable agriculture through the

value chain, and drive wide-scale adoption; Upscale: Collaboration and finance for wide-scale transformation at farm and policy level.

He presented introduction to Sustainable Rice Platform, which is meant to address the challenges of food security, vulnerability to climate change and resource efficiency. SRP is a Public-private partnership, which was founded in 2011 by UN Environment and International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). Main objectives of SRP include: Reduce vulnerability, enhance food security and resource efficiency, Serve as a knowledge repository, expertise, networks, Catalyze sector transformation through new alliances and by creating shared value. SRP is a global multi-stakeholder partnership to drive impact with more than 70 stakeholders. The SRP alliance has grown from four members at its inception to 70 institutional partners, including key agri-food players such as Mars Food, Olam International and Ebro, to governments and international organizations such as the UN Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the International Finance Corporation, as well as civil society organizations and grass roots NGOs. The involvement of FAO has been vital in the Platform's development.



Describing the long-term vision of SRP he said that these include to engage with one million farmers adopting climate-smart best practice he explained two-pronged strategy adopted by SRP i.e. Supply chain governance and Public sector engagement. SRP Supply chain governance system includes standards, Incentive mechanisms and Assurance & communication whereas Public sector engagement is crucial for Public regulation & support policies. SRP operates at three levels, firstly

Business case at Farm /Supply chain/Ecosystem services. Secondly, Capacity building which includes Decision-making tools, training modules, outreach models, Knowledge hub, and thirdly, Awareness raising with a parallel Monitoring, evaluation & learning mechanism which includes Performance measurement and Impact measurement. SRP's targets are linked and aligned with the International Rice Research Institute's own targets under its Strategic Master Plan. SRP goals 2017-2021 include: smallholder incomes (one million farm household with improved practices), resource use efficiency is increased by 5%, reduce carbon emission (700 kt CO₂.eq less emission per year). SRP has three strategic pillars: Public/global outreach, Establish a practical, cost-effective supply chain, assurance and performance assessment scheme and to create a technical support and knowledge-sharing platform.

SRP being the first and so far only standard for rice cultivation addresses specifically the needs and the challenges in rice production which makes it different than the other initiatives that have a generic standard for all crops. Explaining the question of “ Why a Standard?” he said Standard makes the sustainable claim credible and tradable, helps communicate the claim throughout the supply chain: from producers to buyers and in that way creates economical, reputational and socio environmental value for all the parties. SRP rice standard is designed on the agricultural cycle and it is applicable at a global level covering areas such as: Pre planting, Human rights, Health and Safety, Soil fertility, Pest and Weed control, Harvest and post harvest activities, Water usage etc. SRP Standards and Indicators measure the sustainability of rice system and its indicators enable us to compare the main components of sustainability across systems. He also briefly explained the SRP standards & performance indicators pertaining to eleven thematic areas such as Profitability: Net income from, Labor productivity, Productivity: Grain, Food safety, Water productivity, N & P use efficiency, Appropriate pesticide, GHG mitigation, Worker health and safety, Child labor, and Women's empowerment. Following the launch of the Standard, and the commitment by Mars to 100% sustainable sourcing for all its rice by 2020, there can be seen a clear uptake in interest among European buyers in purchasing sustainable rice, which in turn has translated into corresponding upstream interest among their own suppliers as well as competitors.

Regarding Pakistan's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, he indicated that National Adaptation Priorities include improving the irrigation system, watershed management, water conservation and Climate Smart Agriculture programme. Regarding GHG Inventory – agriculture he said that rice sector offers very promising mitigation potential through management of water in rice cultivation to control release of methane from agricultural soils, introduction of low water dependent rice varieties and efficient and targeted use of chemical fertilizers to reduce nitrous oxide release from agricultural soils.

**Address by Minister of State for Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage,
Government of Pakistan**

Ms Marriyum Aurangzeb, Minister of State for Information Broadcasting and National Heritage, praised WWF-Pakistan's efforts in promoting sustainable practices across the country and for playing a vital role in familiarizing farming communities with basics of sustainable agriculture. "Today I feel proud to say that I've been a part of WWF-Pakistan and without any bias, I admit the organization is working hard towards achieving the goals of smart and sustainable agricultural policy, the dividends of which we shall reap in years to come," she added. She congratulated WWF-Pakistan and SRP for arranging Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Stakeholder Dialogue and Workshop. She emphasized that the SRP standards and recommendations should also be integrated at policy level in Pakistan as Government of Pakistan has different farmer focused initiatives like Kissan Package, Kissan Bethak, inputs subsidies for promotion of sustainable agriculture. For success of SRP in Pakistan, she suggested that multi-sectoral integration is important along with exit strategy of the programme for its sustainability. She recommended stakeholders to consult Parliamentary Task Force for policy support because if parliamentarians were engaged, it would be easier to engage local influence as well as policy support. She suggested engaging academia and alignment of research with local climatic conditions. She emphasized on the importance of media partnership for the promotion of SRP standards in Pakistan. She extended support by offering public sector TV and Radio to highlight "why sustainability is necessary in rice sector?"



Overview of Rice Sector in Pakistan:

Director Sustainable Agriculture & Food Programme WWF-Pakistan

Arif H. Makhdom, Director Sustainable Agriculture & Food Programme WWF-Pakistan presented an overview of rice sector in Pakistan as under;

Pakistan is the 4th largest producer of rice following China, India, and Indonesia. Rice export earns about 13% of the country's foreign exchange making it the second most important source of foreign exchange. Rice is cultivated over 10% of total cropped area. It is contributing approximately 6.7 % in value addition of agriculture and the contribution of rice in GDP is about 1.3-1.6% in total GDP. Together with the rest of the South Asia, the country is responsible for

supplying 30% of the world's paddy rice output. Rice consumption all over Pakistan is 2.8 million metric tons and the export of the rice around 3.2 million metric tons and total production of the rice in Pakistan around 6 million metric tons. According to data compiled by the exporters, rice valuing \$1.84 billion was exported in 2014-15 against shipments worth \$1.89 billion in the previous year. In 2013-14, the price of Pakistani basmati rice stood at \$1,300 per ton in the international market, but it dropped to \$1,000 next year.

Strengths of the rice sector of Pakistan include: Strong comparative advantage due to soil endowment, climate and irrigation network, strong labor force for processing and production. Weaknesses of the sector include: Post-harvest losses are high in Pakistan up to 30%, lack of R&D culture and facilities in industrial sector. Opportunities in rice sector of Pakistan include: Increasing world population and growing global prosperity fueling the demand, enhancing the trade by providing excellent quality of products with acceptable standards. Threats to rice sector of Pakistan include: Pakistan's image as an exporter of low quality, Law and order/security situation discouraging the importers to visit Pakistan or participate in our trade exhibitions. Export Issues faced by the rice sector of Pakistan are: Poor quality, lower international prices, and failure to develop a credible rice brand, narrow base of exporters.

Major Issues in rice production at farm level are: low water availability, water efficacy and water Quality, land Constraints, marginal land holdings, deteriorating soil health, environmental problems, , lack of capacity on the part of farmers to adopt improved practices, lower rice productivity and quality. The entire rice export regime of the country has traditionally been based on one variety BASMATI, giving it a natural competitive edge and its natural traits—taste and aroma in world market. Precisely for this reason, the variety is increasingly losing its economic sheen — particularly for farmers.

Major Issues at Industry level include: Pakistan rice industry has not developed to a progressive industry and is characterized by inability to assemble and deploy intellectual and economical resources, limited knowledge of global trade requirements, lack of government focus, no foreign investment, and high taxation. So far as certification and quality control is concerned, Rice Export Association of Pakistan (REAP) with more than 800 members is spread all over Pakistan. Pakistan Institute of Quality Control provides technical assistance to companies regarding HACCP certification in Pakistan. 20 Rice companies are HACCP certified in Pakistan.

For betterment of the rice sector in Pakistan, Mr. Makhdom suggested strategies which included increasing exportable surplus, capacity utilization, capacity expansion, productivity growth, enforcing quality control, encouraging private public partnership, reducing transaction costs, attracting foreign investment and introduction of global standards.

Session II: Case studies in Pakistan's rice sector and Panel discussion

Facilitator: Dr. Arjumand Nizami, Country Director, HELVETAS Intercooperation Pakistan

Case studies from Rice Sector of Pakistan

Two case studies from rice sector of Pakistan were presented.

“NRSP Rice Project: Making Small Farmers Part of the Rice Value Chain” by Rashid Bajwa from NRSP (National Rural Support Programme) Pakistan.

Mr. Bajwa introduced NRSP and its innovations in economic empowerment of rural poor. NRSP is the largest provider of micro financial services especially “farm credit” in the country with 24% share in micro credit in Pakistan (active borrowers) and 55% in micro savings. He presented NRSP-RICE MODEL which presents options for farmers to Sell or Store or Process & Store or Process & Sell their rice produce. The company makes investment, provides seed, credit and extension services to rice farmers producing and delivering at NRSP rice plant. The model has current capacity of 33,000 mt paddy catering to the needs of around 3,200 Farmers (2 acres or less) and 3,000 acres of paddy. The model presents opportunity of better and stable prices/margins for farmers.

“Contract Farming Programme” funded by MARS Food by Dr. Riaz A. Mann, Senior Technical Advisor , Rice Partners Pvt Ltd (RPL)

The programme provides advice on best agronomic & crop protections practices to farmers at their doorstep for paddy yield enhancement. The initiative builds the capacity of farmers through training for resource saving/conservation and procures quality basmati paddy for onward processing and shipment to MARS, Food. Strengths of contract farming programme include: paddy procurement at premium price-about PKR. 100/40 kg above the market price from farmers, payment of paddy delivery cost from farm to factory gate, payment within 72 hours through swift banking, factory gates remaining open for 7/24 to accept paddy and weighing on large digital scale. Starting with 100 farmers and 500 acres of paddy in 2012, the programme currently has over 600 farmers with over 23000 acres from 150 villages.

Panel Discussion

Moderator: Dr. Arjumand Nizami, Country Director, HELVETAS Intercooperation Pakistan		
Panelists		
Name	Organization/Department	Designation
Dr. Riaz Mann	Rice Partner Limited	Sr. Adviser
Sajid Ali		Rice Grower
Ms. Roshan Ara	European Union Delegation to Pakistan	Development Advisor, Trade and Economic Cooperation
Luc Beerens	Mars Food	Global Sustainability Director

Moderator Arjumand Nizami representing HELVETAS Inter Cooperation Pakistan briefed the workshop participants about Water Project (WAPRO) funded by MARS and SIDA; a pilot project

with Rice Partners (Pvt) Ltd. (RPL) as project partner. Each panelist was asked to present his/her perspective for five minutes followed by discussion/questions.

Sajid Ali, Rice Grower, presented farmer's perspective starting with challenges they face in rice cultivation and what opportunities they see in Sustainable Rice Production. The issues with rice cultivation as narrated by him included low yield, land leveling, water shortage and its limited availability, availability of pure Basmati seeds, marketing and role of middleman, labor problem for transplantation, costly inputs, high rates of commission by traders/middlemen and late payment. He shared that there have been more than two decades since Basmati super variety is in use and suggested Government should bring new variety to tackle productivity issues. He also stressed on improving the role of middleman in rice market and on provision of subsidy / incentives on improved technologies/ practices.



Dr. Riaz Maan, Senior Advisor, Rice Partners (Pvt) Ltd. presented current scenario of rice explaining challenges/Issues faced by rice sector include scarcity/theft of water and high pumping cost, shortage of skilled labour and low plant density, deteriorating soil health, yield losses due to insect pests & diseases, high harvesting losses, market imperfections and malpractices by commission agents / middle men. He proposed actions for policy-makers which included: ensure availability of ammonium sulphate and tsp fertilizers in the core rice area, subsidy on paddy combines and DSR drills, lining of private water channels (tube wells) or repairing of old water courses, fixation of paddy prices, provision of interest-free production loans and development rice varieties with high productivity potential.

Ms. Roshan Ara Development Advisor at EU Delegation Pakistan; Describing the donor perspective and explained that European Union is very keen to improve the livelihood of the masses associated with agriculture and allied industrial sectors. EU funded programmes and funding windows offer opportunities for public and private sector organization to materialize the ideas aimed at to improve / focus sustainable production and or value chain development including rice.

Luc Beerens, Global Sustainability Director, Mars Food described the role of private sector in sustainable rice production. Explaining the role of Mars Foods in supporting the same, he briefed the participants regarding Mars Food started with Rice Partners Ltd. to setup farmer partnerships. Mars Food initially started not because of sustainability reasons, but to secure its supply. As Pakistan rice is known for its lower quality rice yet high genetic potential, there existed huge opportunities to change the state of affairs at grass root. Mars Food has demonstrated that things can be changed and good quality Basmati rice can be produced by creating farmers partnerships and by ensuring good quality seeds and ensuring good inputs. For Mars Food, it meant enhanced quality, food safety and secured supply yet the more important is helping the farmers in reducing environmental footprint of rice cultivation.

Questions and Answers:

Question: What is about water for a rice farmer? (Directed to the farmer)

Answer 1: More water use causes more cost. When the land is not level it will require more water which affects other income.

Question: Will there not be impact on woman income by planting rice with drill?(Directed to Experts)

Answer 2: 80000 seedlings per acre are recommended for transplantation but when transplanted by labour there are hardly 65000 seedlings per acre. By planting rice with drill this problem is solved.

Answer 3: Certainly, it will affect the income of women labour but this can be managed by educating the girls, creating SMEs in rural setting and creating alternate source of income for women labourers.

Question 4: How for MARS Food, sustainable rice production is a business case?(Directed to Mars Foods)

Answer: There are challenges with opportunities. Of course rice is a commercial commodity and by cultivating and selling rice farmers earns his/her livelihood. When it comes to business case as far as MARS is concerned, we selected five impacts that are most material to us as a company: human rights, farmer income, land use, green house gas emissions, water. We look that from where we secure our rice and what positive impacts we are having on people and planet. When we look at Pakistan, farmer's income is an issue we need to focus on besides human rights to same extent and on water as Pakistan is a water stressed country. We have to find techniques how to grow rice with less water so that for next 29-30 years we can still source good quality rice from Pakistan. That is why we have asked RPL and experts to focus on water issue together with farmers.

Conclusion of the Panel Discussion was presented by the Moderator. Summing up the panel discussions, Ms. Nizami shared that the key points emerging out of panel discussion is alternative methods for growing rice should both be commercially and economically viable, rapidly growing demand in the marketplace for sustainably produced products offers great opportunity for improvement and sustainable productive partnerships. Unsustainable water use in rice supplier nations has the potential to ripple outward causing food crises half way across the globe. The situation demands adoption of improved practices and techniques to promote sustainable rice production and consumption in Pakistan. She summarized the discussion by saying that water use is a social, economic case as well as a business case. Mechanization will change dynamics of gender in labor and we have to continue to study these dynamics and find solutions by adopting appropriate technology.

Session III: Thematic group discussions

Facilitator: Wyn Ellis, Coordinator, Sustainable Rice Platform



Five break-out groups were created to discuss and suggest about the themes.

Theme # I	Identify key challenges and opportunities in implementing climate-smart best practices by rice smallholders.
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Challenges in field implementation of best practices	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the key vulnerabilities faced by Pakistan's rice smallholders? 2. What action is needed to identify and scale up key best practices, to build capacity and help clarify future choices? 3. Identify opportunities to drive adoption, by aligning with current policies, market drivers, development initiatives, listing the key institutional stakeholders. 	
Moderators	4. Arif H. Makhdum & Asad Imran, WWF-Pakistan	
Participants	Organization	Discussion Points
Parwaiz Iqbal	Fatima Group of Fertilizers	Key Vulnerabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing cost of production and becoming less and less competitive over a period of time • Not having enough profitability • Climatic change and change of weather pattern • Conservation of resources, promotion of new innovative technologies/practices with a slow pace • Quality competition with the rest of the world Actions needed to scale up the best practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of line departments/farmers and other stakeholders • Policy support for collective action • Institutional development Opportunities to drive adoption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders' engagement • Market transformation • Linkages with global roundtables and implementation of commodities standards • R&D, Public Sector Extension Department, Academia, Farmer Organisations, Premier Representative Bodies like Rice Export Crop Ltd and sensitization of consumer for push and pull
Dr. Bilal Chattha	Punjab University Lahore	
M. Ashraf Ansari	Sygenta PK Ltd	
Ali Hamza	SAACIWCE, Labour and HR Department, Punjab	
Dr. Abid Ilyas Dar	ENGRO	
Danish Rafi	ENGRO	
Jens Soth	HELVETAS	

Theme # II Supply chain assurance	What are the needs of (a) the export market and (b) domestic rice supply chains, for supply chain assurance schemes? 1. What lessons can be learned from existing private sector initiatives? 2. What are the business value drivers (e.g. in risk management, creating efficiencies, value addition, market access, differentiation, sustainable products, building a culture of responsibility) for value chain actors in domestic and export markets? 3. What minimum levels of assurance are required by these markets (e.g. 1 st , 2 nd or 3 rd party?) 4. What options might be feasible in Pakistan in regard to organizational structures (e.g. group certification, PGS, other)?	
Moderator	Luc Beerens, Mars Food & Geert Eenhoorn (UTZ)	
Participants	Organization	Discussion Points
Amjad Ali	Doaba Foundation	Main Supply Chain Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMO • Pesticide Residue • Aflatoxins • Khapra beetle • Purity/Admixture Challenge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the commercial value of sustainably grown rice and how to communicate to the consumer? • Quality issues in sustainably produced rice • Assuring farms which are spread out • Testing of MRLs Suggestions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency of standard • Credibility of Assurance Programme through consistent implementation of the SRP Standard • Performance management system not just pass or fail • Claim on product • Supply Chain traceability from farm to miller to exporter to retailer
Geert Eenhoorn	UTZ	
Khusrau Nadir Gilani	ENGRO	
Zaheer Ahmad	ENGRO	
Muhammad Imran	Bayer Crop Science	
Mansoor Ali	ADB Basmati value Chain Project	
Shahid Tarar	Glaxy Rice	
Faizan Ghor	Matco Foods (Pvt) Ltd	

Theme # III	Identify key policy challenges; how can policy levers incentivize and finance wide-scale adoption of climate-smart best practice in Pakistan?	
Policy issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What actions can be taken to align with the current policy landscape (e.g. emission reduction targets under Intended Nationally Determined Contributions- INDCs), food and water security targets, women's empowerment, etc. 2. What are the key information gaps, and what support (e.g. climate information support) is needed to inform and guide policymaking as it affects the rice sector? 3. What role can financial instruments play to incentivize wide-scale adoption? (e.g. credit, crop insurance, social safety nets, payment for environmental/ecosystem services) 4. Any success stories? 	
Moderators	Bilal Qureshi, WWF-Pakistan & Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ashfaq, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad	
Participants	Organization	Discussion Points
Prof. Dr. Riaz Ahmad	University of Agriculture Faisalabad	Suggestions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove subsidies, support other reliefs along the cropping pattern with smooth inputs regulations • Work on pricing • Study impact of water on agri-productivity and profitability • Ensure availability of quality seed • Demonstrate Water management • Political will Information Gaps <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1-Robust scientific knowledge regarding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water pricing • Alternate Cropping Pattern • Rice Sector as a whole 2-Weather forecasting 3-Market Information 4-Agro climatic conditions forecasting 5-Water market research 6-Labour Migration data is not available
Prof. Dr. Irfan Ahmad Baig	Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi	
Dr. Muhammad Asif Kamran	NIAB	
Dr. Umar Saeed	Action on Climate Toady	
Muhammad Tahir Naeem	Fauji Fertilizer Company	
Dr. Ashfaq Ahmad Chatta	Head of Climatology Lab. University of Agriculture Faisalabad	
Hasnain Haider	Metrologist, University of Agriculture Faisalabad	

Javed Iqbal	Doaba Foundation	<p>Suggestion: Ministry of Climate Change to take the responsibility</p> <p>Access to Credit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of SMEs for laser land leveling • Access to micro-credit <p>Position paper</p> <p>1-Rice and climate change for Pakistan</p> <p>2-Articulate incentives in order of priorities and then put forth recommendations</p> <p>Key Policy Challenges; How to Align</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering two factors i.e. water and climate change into policy as national policy is deficient • Suggestion: Incentivize water usage • INDC: Clarity in definition and government investment in various sectors • Water supply is not equal to demand so there should be dialogues between irrigation department and farmers • Focus of the policies should be on productivity and profitability <p>Current Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply driven • Federal vs Provincial Policies (Micro & Macro) issues • A lot of policies are in draft • Policy makers suppose farmers to be sowing when there is a lot of rain and humidity • Crop zoning • Government needs to facilitate information and R&D needs to be the most important • Non-consensus <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of measuring against indicators should be focused • Equitable water usage should be ensured • Subsidies usually don't result in intended results so subsidies should be revoked
James Lomax	UNEP	
Faisal Hassan	Colonel Basmati Farms	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop insurance should be part of policy
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Theme # IV	Identify ‘decent work’ and gender issues in rice production, including trade-offs in technology adoption; propose action points to enhance gender equality and working conditions in the rice sector.	
Decent work and gender	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the status of gender equity in Pakistan’s rice sector? 2. What are the major trade-offs associated with technology adoption, and how might these be addressed in practice? 3. What actions are needed in the rice sector, and how might they be addressed? 	
Moderators	Liaqat Ali Khan & Muhammad Abu Baker, WWF-Pakistan	
Participants	Organisation	Discussion Points
Zafar Iqbal	RPL	Gender Issues in Pakistan’s rice Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data deficit on gender roles in agriculture • Wages are based on family labour • Lack of occupational skills, health issues and access to education for farm workers • Issues related to harassment (not just specific to rice) are not generally reported • Gender roles are segregated • Work environment is naturally challenging (heat, open watery fields)
M. Usman Waheed	Engro	
Amir Feroze Khan	Engro	
Asim Saqlain	Oxfam	
Dr. Nadeem Akabar	Agri Clinic Faisalabad	
Basit Mustafa	Rice Farmer	
Abdul Hanan	Bayer	
Ms Arjumand	HIS	
Dr. Raheel	University College of Agriculture, The Islamia University Bahawalpur	Trade offs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With change to DSR there is likelihood of labour redundancy for female workers • New business opportunities due to new proven technologies • As trade-offs create opportunities, there will be opportunities for new skills, new finances and new jobs Suggested Actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate the youth, with an emphasis on young women to become specialized for professional jobs • Develop alternate skills development for women • Study the subject of migrant labour (men and women)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As an implication look into actions for labour on home ground • Create decent work environment to reduce health hazards at work place and to avoid work place accidents • Promote SMEs for alternate business like other crops and rice by-products • Motivate public and private sector regarding decent work issues • Government should enforce precautionary measures at work place • Government and CSR of private companies should sensitize the employers about decent work • CSR of private companies should facilitate the farm workers through mobile health labs during rice transplanting season
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Theme # V Action on the ground	Identify opportunities for collaborative action (public-private-civil-society-research) (a) at farm level, to upscale farmer outreach; and (b) at policy level, to incentivize adoption of sustainable best practice to support national climate change mitigation targets, conserve water and provide decent work for rice farming communities. 1. What? Identify key policies, development initiatives and market-driven concepts 2. Who? Identify key stakeholders from all relevant sectors (including supply chain actors and secondary actors). 3. How? Recommend options for collaborative actions under a national SRP programme in Pakistan. 4. Finance? How might such activity be sustainably financed?	
Moderators	Mehreen Shahzad, WWF-Pakistan & Dr.Tasneem Khaliq, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad	
Participants	Designation	Discussion Points
Dr. M.Yousaf	Coordinator General System	Key policies, development initiatives & market driven concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality issues: • Premature harvest • Unavailability of combine harvesters • Climatic change policy and action plan • Seed purity, Quality, Vigor (Bagged and tagged) • Unavailability and under capacity of specialized harvesters. • Legislation for installation of rice kits. • Zoning of rice varieties • Pricing policy for rice-like wheat • Availability of driers and storage at village level • MRL Levels
Dr. Riaz A. Awan	Sr Admin.	
Dr. Muhammad Arif	Principal Scientist	
Shahid Siddique		
Dr Zammurad Iqbal Ahmad	Professor	
Sajid Wirak		
Dr. Fahad Rasool	Member R&D Board and Assistant Professor	
Imran Sheikh	Agronomist	

		<p>Key Stakeholder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research (IRRI, RRI-KSK, PARC,) • Academia (University of Agriculture,) • Extension (Provincial agriculture) • Public –private partnership • International stakeholders (Mars, Helvetas etc. IRRI) • Traders, Farmers, Policy makers, millers, food processors <p>Options for collaborative actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Premature harvest – Availability of driers and storage at village level 2. Unavailability of combine harvesters 3. Service providers for up scaling and capacity building of combine harvesters with specialized rice kits. 4. Climatic change policy and action plan- Climate resilient varieties 5. Seed purity, Quality, Vigor (Bagged and tagged) 6. Legislation for installation of rice kits. 7. Zoning of rice varieties in specialized regions 8. Pricing policy for rice-like wheat 9. MRL Levels 10. Resource use efficiency and economies of scale through Contract farming and Cooperative farming
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Wyn Ellis, Coordinator, Sustainable Rice Platform concluded the session with summary of the recommendations. He said that the morning session started with a statement of commitment from partners and government of Pakistan. It is important to take this forward in policy area and for creating incentives and awareness. Presenting the session summary he said that Group I focused on key challenges that we face, Group II focused on the point if there is commercial value in rice sector sustainability and whether there is willingness to pay for it. Group III, pointed out water pricing as a sensitive area, technology and information gaps in research and extension. There is much gap what in what is produced on research farms and what is produced in field farms. Let us help to bring proven technologies into the fields to the farmers and the leverage that we can obtain from financial institutions. Group IV pointed out that gender issue is full of tradeoffs, whatever

we do we should ensure trade off do not impact social and economic opportunities for women. And, Group V highlighted the key challenges faced by rice sector in Pakistan. The group started with identification of stakeholder which is never ending process, it will keep developing map of stakeholders in different sector of rice not just value chain actors but also secondary and non supply chain actors. He suggested that each of these groups takes ownership of those issues to contribute to the country road map to see how we can develop interventions in these thematic areas in Pakistan.

Closing Remarks

James Lomax: Programme Management Officer (Agriculture, Food Systems): UNEP

In his closing remarks, James Lomax, Programme Management Officer (Agriculture, Food Systems), UNEP thanked all the participants and reminded that there is a lot of to look forward to at the end of this very important event. Appraising the overwhelming participation by all quarters of agriculture and rice sector, he added that it is the proof that so many people want to make things happen. So I am confident that SRP can move forward to make concrete steps forward. Keep priority points at policy level. Structural issues that can be employed by government to make rice sector sustainable, Water pricing, multifaceted approach about looking into market, about looking into policy level and looking with reality. Let us get concrete steps. Let's start moving forward. There is also not much that non Pakistani stakeholders can do. We can stay and support but it is you who have knowledge and who have their will. I think the political will is there for the taking. He thanked WWF. He also thanked MARS for financial support for this workshop on the behalf of international group and community.

Closing Remarks: Rab Nawaz, Senior Director Programmes, WWF-Pakistan

In his closing remarks, Rab Nawaz, Senior Director Programmes, WWF-Pakistan thanked all the participants. He shared that planning for rolling out SRP in Pakistan had two major challenges ; first, holding the workshop with all major stakeholders participating and contributing towards the discussions. He appraised the participants for their support to achieving the first milestone yet reminded them regarding the bigger challenge lying ahead i.e. making things happen on the ground. He mentioned the WWF slogan “together possible” things are possible only when we bring change together, no mobilization can bring real change alone, support is always required, the government, the farmers, the media, everyone. Collaborations & partnerships are key to success. He thanked all especially international delegates for coming and making productive contribution to the outcomes of the dialogue.

Recommendations

Recommendations by speakers, panelists and group working members are summarized below:

Recommendations for Field Implementation

- Adoption of improved practices and techniques to promote sustainable rice production and consumption in Pakistan
- Alternative methods for growing rice should both be commercially and economically viable
- Build the capacity of line departments/farmers and other stakeholders
- Availability of driers and storage at village level
- Service providers for up scaling and capacity building of combine harvesters with specialized rice kits.
- Climate resilient varieties, Seed purity, Quality, Vigor (Bagged and tagged)
- Legislation for installation of rice kits.
- Zoning of rice varieties in specialized regions
- Resource use efficiency and economies of scale through Contract farming and Cooperative farming
- Ensure availability of quality seed
- Demonstrate Water management and equitable water usage should be ensured
- Smallholders need support to enable them to compete in domestic, regional and international markets
- Improving farmers' access to financial services that has long hampered the development of rural areas
- Introduction of low water dependent rice varieties and efficient and targeted use of chemical fertilizers to reduce nitrous oxide release from agricultural soils
- Public sector TV and Radio should be engaged to highlight “why sustainability is necessary in rice sector?”
- investment by development partners in research and development of new agricultural technologies and for climate change adaptation and mitigation so as to ensure that the smallholders have the means to adapt to climate change

Recommendations for Decent Work Implementation in Rice Sector

- Mechanization will change dynamics of gender in labor and we have to continue to study these dynamics and find solutions by adopting appropriate technology.
- Educate the youth, with an emphasis on young women to become specialized for professional jobs
- Develop alternate skills development for women
- Study the subject of migrant labour (men and women)
- As an implication look into actions for labour on home ground
- Create decent work environment to reduce health hazards at work place and to avoid work place accidents
- Promote SMEs for alternate business like other crops and rice by-products
- Motivate public and private sector regarding decent work issues
- Government should enforce precautionary measures at work place
- Government and CSR of private companies should sensitize the employers about decent work
- CSR of private companies should facilitate the farm workers through mobile health labs during rice transplanting season

Policy Recommendations

- SRP standards and recommendations should also be integrated at policy level in Pakistan as Government of Pakistan has different farmer focused initiatives
- Multi-sectoral integration is important along with exit strategy of the SRP programme for its sustainability
- Stakeholders should consult Parliamentary Task Force for policy support because if parliamentarians were engaged, it would be easier to engage local influence as well as policy support.
- Considering two factors i.e. water and climate change into policy as national policy is deficient
- Incentivize water usage
- Clarity in definition and government investment in various sectors
- Water supply is not equal to demand so there should be dialogues between irrigation department and farmers
- Focus of the policies should be on productivity and profitability
- Subsidies usually don't result in intended results so subsidies should be revoked

- Crop insurance should be part of policy
- The Government must continue to create a policy environment that allows small and medium sized enterprises and agro-industries to develop and flourish
- strategies which included increasing exportable surplus, capacity utilization, capacity expansion, productivity growth, enforcing quality control, encouraging private public partnership, reducing transaction costs, attracting foreign investment and introduction of global standards.
- Pricing policy for rice-like wheat
- Policy support and Institutional development for collective action
- Water should be seen as social, economic case as well as a business case
- Remove subsidies, support other reliefs along the cropping pattern with smooth inputs regulations
- Political will

Recommendations for SRP Standard

- Linkages with global roundtables and implementation of commodities standards, R&D, Public Sector Extension Department, Academia, Farmer Organisations, Premier Representative Bodies like Rice Export Crop Ltd and sensitization of consumer for push and pull
- Multi-sectoral integration is important along with exit strategy of the SRP programme for its sustainability
- Work on pricing
- Consistency of standard
- Credibility of Assurance Programme through consistent implementation of the SRP Standard
- Performance management system not just pass or fail
- Claim on product
- Supply Chain traceability from farm to miller to exporter to retailer
- Stakeholders' engagement
- Importance of measuring against indicators should be focused
- Media partnership for the promotion of SRP standards in Pakistan is necessary

Recommendations for Research

- Study impact of water on agri-productivity and profitability
- Development of climate resistant varieties

- New rice varieties that are not only climate resilient but also meet the quality standards of the global market should be developed
- Mechanization will change dynamics of gender in labor and we have to continue to study these dynamics and find solutions
- Introduction of low water dependent rice varieties and efficient and targeted use of chemical fertilizers to reduce nitrous oxide release from agricultural soils
- Engage academia for alignment of research with local climatic conditions

Outcome of the Workshop

Future Steps/Road map

Background

On 23rd May, 2017 WWF-Pakistan and SRP, in collaboration with Mars Food, Rice Partners Limited and Helvetas Swiss Inter-cooperation brought together high-level representatives from different segments of rice value chain and launched Sustainable Rice Platform in Pakistan. Introduction and wider adoption of SRP standards in Pakistan's rice sector will have a positive impact on its declining global market share by bringing in competitiveness owing to improved quality, food safety standards, credible and traceable sustainable sourcing for the buyers. It will translate into sustainable livelihoods for rural communities engaged in rice production leading to a sustainable rice sector and economy for Pakistan.

To move forwards for the sustainability of rice sector in Pakistan following steps are suggested

1. Nominating/Appointing Coordinator, SRP-Pakistan

SRP-Pakistan Coordinator will facilitate and oversee SRP activities in Pakistan and will represent SRP at different national/international forums. He/she will also perform following activities

- Support in establishing SRP advisory council/working group in Pakistan and will convene its monthly/quarterly meetings.
- Coordinate with national rice brands and private sector for SRP membership and will engage them in SRP activities. (detailed below in activity1)
- Interact with government authorities/institutions/organizations with the support of advisory council/steering group to initiate/garner support for required policy support. (detailed below in activity 2)

Activity 1: Linking Private Sector/National Brands

SRP-Pakistan Coordinator will motivate National Rice brands and private sector to become SRP members and link them with on ground activities to support farmers for sustainable rice production and value chain development.

Activity 2: Policy Component

In the absence of an exclusive national rice policy in Pakistan, it is pertinent to engage with relevant government authorities, institutions and organizations so as to get their support for rice sector and sharing policy recommendations with a long term vision to embed SRP standards in national policy.

2. Forming and maintaining SRP-Pakistan Steering Group/Advisory Council

The coordinator with support of key stakeholders will establish of steering group/advisory council in Pakistan, bringing together representative from all segments of rice value chain i.e. government authorities/departments, academia and research, extension services, public and private sector organizations to provide technical support for implementing SRP standards at ground level. Advisory Council/Steering Group will also work on rice policy framework review and recommendations.

SRP-Pakistan Coordinator will remain in close contact with them and will convene meetings on monthly/quarterly basis.

3. Demonstrating Pilot Project

Developing and executing of SRP pilot project in Pakistan. The project will link different actors of rice value chain focusing on primary producers. This pilot phase will aim to involve at least 5,000-10,000 rice farmers facilitating them to produce their product by implementing SRP production standards. A trained cadre of field experts will provide technical support to farmers on regular basis. These farmers will be further linked with national rice processors and brands for marketing of their products. It is worth noting that state Minister of Information in her speech at SRP rollout workshop extended full support of state electronic media (TV & Radio) to be used as an awareness raising and capacity building tool in such forthcoming initiative.

Proposed Role & Responsibilities

Role of WWF-Pakistan will

- Host SRP in Pakistan within a given time frame (one year) with a clear set of terms of references
- Support SRP to identify and hire a SRP-Pakistan Coordinator and host him/her in the most suitable office
- Will provide logistical and institutional support for pilot project activities pertaining to implementation, monitoring and technical support.

- Will provide support to ensure SRP membership from Pakistan.
- Provide support to develop technical material for training and capacity building.
- Provide support to SRP for policy work under the leadership of SRP
-

Role of SRP will

- Provide training for SRP standards and performance indicators.
- Engage and motivate international/European brands to provide financial support for in-situ ground SRP implementation activities in Pakistan.
- SRP will share its experience and will provide technical support/review of global rice policy leaders/experts to devise an exclusive policy for Pakistani rice sector with reference to global policy framework.
- Facilitate in resource mobilization for hiring/hosting SRP Coordinator

Time-line

Activity	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Remarks
Identification of SRP Coordinator							
Membership campaign and mobilization of local brands/processor for active participation in field level implementation							
Training on SRP Standards and Performance Indicators to local partners.							
Establishment of Advisory Committee (AC)/Working Group (WG)and hosting its first meeting							
Rice policy review and developing recommendation endorsed by AC/WG.							

ANNEXURE # 1

List of Participants: SRP National Stakeholder' Dialogue and Workshop						
	Date	23rd May, 2017	Venue	Serena Hotel, Islamabad, Pakistan		
Sr. #	Organisation /Department	Name	Position	Email	Phone	Mobile
1	Ministry of Information Broadcasting & National Heritage	Ms. Marriyum Aurangzeb	Minister of State for Information Broadcasting & National Heritage	info@infopak.gov.pk	00-92-51-9103557	
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39	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad	Dr. Riaz Ahmad	Chairman Department of Agronomy	riazahmadgr@gmail.co m, riazahmaduaf@hotmail. com		0333- 6602393
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ANNEXURE # 2

Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Stakeholder Dialogue and Workshop

Preliminary Programme

Tuesday 23 May 2017

Time	Subject	Presenter/ Facilitator
08:30 - 09:00	Registration of participants	
09:00 - 09:10	Welcome address	Hammad Naqi Khan (CEO, WWF-Pakistan)
09:10 - 09:30	Opening remarks (VIP Panel)	Jamil Ahmad (Additional Secretary, Ministry of National Food Security and Research) James Lomax (Chairman, Sustainable Rice Platform)
09:30 - 10:00	Keynote address Strategic importance and policy challenges for Pakistan's rice sector.	Zafar Yab Haider, Director General, Agriculture Extension Government of Punjab
10:00 - 10:15	Introduction to the Sustainable Rice Platform- a global multi-stakeholder alliance to promote resource efficiency and sustainability in rice value chains.	Dr. Wyn Ellis (Coordinator, Sustainable Rice Platform)

10:15-10:30	Address by the Chief Guest	Ms. Marriyum Aurangzeb, Minister of State for Information Broadcasting & National Heritage
10:30– 10:45	Coffee Break	
10:45 - 11:00	Overview of Pakistan's rice sector	Arif H. Makhdum (Director, SFAP WWF-Pakistan)
11:00-11:15	NRSP, initiatives in rice sector	Dr. Rashid Bajwa, (CEO, National Rural Support Programme)
11:15 - 12:00	Panel discussion: Case studies in Pakistan's rice sector	Moderator: Dr. Arjumand Nizami (Helvetas Swiss InterCooperation)
	Panelists:	
	- Sustainability solutions for Pakistan's rice sector: The Water Productivity Project in Pakistan (WAPRO)	
	- Reducing impacts of rice production: A private sector role	Dr. Riaz Mann (Rice Partners Ltd)
	- Key challenges in rice: A farmer's perspective	Rice grower, Sajjid Ali
	- Sustainable rice: Role of the international development community	Luc Beerens, Mars Food
	- Donor perspective and link of livelihood with the rice sector	Ms. Roshan Ara, European Union Delegation to Pakistan
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch Break	
13:00 - 15:00	Group work-Thematic Sessions	
13:00 - 13:10	Group Formation and Briefing	Moderator: Wyn Ellis, SRP
	Participants will be divided into five thematic groups for development of practical recommendations for action.	
13:10 - 15:00	Theme-I: Challenges in field implementation of best practices	Moderator: Arif H. Makhdum and Asad Imran, WWF-Pakistan
	Identify key challenges and opportunities in implementing climate-smart best practices by rice smallholders.	
	Theme-II: Supply chain assurance	Moderator: Luc Beerens, Mars Food & Geert Eenhoorn (UTZ)
	What are the needs of (a) the export market and (b) domestic rice supply chains, for supply chain assurance schemes?	
	Theme-III: Policy issues	Moderator: Bilal Qureshi,
	Identify key policy challenges; how can policy levers incentivize and finance wide-scale adoption of climate-smart best practice in Pakistan?	WWF-Pakistan & Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ashfaq, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

	Theme-IV: Decent work and gender Identify ‘decent work’ and gender issues in rice production, including trade-offs in technology adoption; propose action points to enhance gender equality and working conditions in the rice sector.	Moderator: Liaqat Ali Khan & Muhammad Abu Baker, WWF-Pakistan
	Theme-V: Action on the ground Identify opportunities for collaborative action (public-private-civil-society-research) (a) at farm level, to upscale farmer outreach; and (b) at policy level, to incentivize adoption of sustainable best practice to support national climate change mitigation targets, conserve water and provide decent work for rice farming communities.	Moderator: Mehreen Shahzad, WWF-Pakistan & Dr. Tasneem Khaliq, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad
15:00 - 15:15	Coffee Break	
15:15 - 16:00	Group presentations	Moderator: Sidra Iqbal
16:00 - 16:30	Questions and discussion	
16:30 - 16:45	Conclusions and recommendations Next steps: Building SRP in Pakistan to support national objectives.	Wyn Ellis SRP Coordinator
16:45-17:00	Close / Vote of thanks	James Lomax (Chairman, Sustainable Rice Platform) & Rab Nawaz, Senior Director Programmes, WWF-Pakistan