

Report of the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP)
National Rice Stakeholder 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

On 23 May 2017 WWF-Pakistan, the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP), HELVETAS Swiss Inter-cooperation and Mars Food/Rice Partners Ltd, convened the first SRP National Rice Stakeholder Dialogue and Workshop in Islamabad, Pakistan. The event brought together 95 high-level stakeholders to (a) highlight sustainability challenges in Pakistan's rice sector; (b) understand the rice policy landscape; (c) share progress and learnings in implementing rice sustainability solutions in Pakistan; and (d) develop collaborative multi-stakeholder action plans. The event marked the launch of a national multi-stakeholder Sustainable Rice Platform initiative in Pakistan, to be hosted and led by WWF-Pakistan.

The three workshop sessions included keynote presentations, a panel discussion and thematic group work. Mr Hammad Naqi Khan, Director General, WWF Pakistan welcomed all participants, and was followed by Mr. Jamil Ahmad, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Research of Pakistan, who expressed his appreciation to WWF-Pakistan and SRP for organizing the event. James Lomax of UN Environment and Chair of the Sustainable Rice Platform, then delivered his opening remarks, stressing that SRP and UN Environment consider rice farmers as stewards of the environment. In his keynote address Mr Zafar Yab Haider, Director General, Agriculture Extension Government of Punjab, highlighted the need to introduce standards in rice production in order to secure future export markets. Dr. Wyn Ellis, Coordinator, Sustainable Rice Platform, presented an overview of the SRP as global multi-stakeholder alliance to promote resource efficiency and sustainability in rice value chains. In her address, Ms Marriyum Aurangzeb, Minister of State for Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage, Government of Pakistan, emphasized that the SRP Standard and Indicators should also be integrated at policy level in Pakistan; she also extended an offer to promote consumer awareness of rice sustainability challenges through State-owned media channels. Arif H. Makhdum, Director Sustainable Agriculture & Food Programme WWF-Pakistan then presented an overview of Pakistan's rice sector.

During Session II, two case studies from Pakistan's rice sector were presented- first, Dr Rashid Bajwa, CEO of the National Rural Support Programme, presented the "NRSP Rice Project: Making Small Farmers Part of the Rice Value Chain", which was followed by a presentation by Dr Riaz Mann (Rice Partners Ltd) of the Contract Farming Programme funded by MARS Food. Key points emerging from the panel discussion included alternative methods for growing rice in a commercially and environmentally viable way, and approaches to drive adoption of improved practices and techniques to promote sustainable rice production and consumption in Pakistan.

In Session III, five thematic break-out groups were created to discuss and develop recommendations around key rice sector challenges. The groups then presented recommendations regarding field implementation, decent work in the rice sector, policy and research.

As an outcome of the Workshop, a Future Steps/Road Map has been developed to chart out the process and timeline for establishing SRP as a national multi-stakeholder initiative in Pakistan. WWF-Pakistan will host the initiative during this establishment phase.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

WWF-Pakistan expresses its thanks to the Sustainable Rice Platform for prioritizing Pakistan for national level action, and for supporting the organization and programme for the event. Special thanks also go to MARS Food for providing financial support. In this regard the participation of HELVETAS Inter Cooperation, UN Environment, the International Rice Research Institute and Rice Partners (Pvt) Ltd. is gratefully acknowledged.

We are indebted to our VIP guests, who graced the opening session with their presence.

- Ms. Marriyum Aurangzeb: Minister of State for Information Broadcasting & National Heritage, Government of Pakistan
- Mr Jamil Ahmad: Additional Secretary, Ministry of National Food Security & Research, Government of Pakistan
- Mr Zafar Yab Haider: Director General, Agriculture-Extension, Punjab
- Dr. W Wyn Ellis: Coordinator SRP
- Mr Luc Beerens: Global Sustainability Director, Mars Food
- James Lomax: Programme Management Officer (Agriculture, Food Systems), UN Environment
- Mr Geert Eenhoorn: Product Manager Rice, UTZ.

We thank the respected speakers for sharing important policy perspectives, demonstrating our shared goals and commitment to the adoption of climate-smart sustainable best practice in Pakistan's rice sector.

We are grateful to representatives from key government agencies, research institutions, private sector companies, academia and civil society, who all played pivotal roles in the planning and execution of this first Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Rice Stakeholder Dialogue and Workshop for Pakistan. The broad participation across the stakeholder spectrum provided a robust basis for the launch of the Pakistan chapter of the Sustainable Rice Platform, to be hosted by WWF-Pakistan.

Finally, and most importantly, we wish to thank all the distinguished participants for a vibrant and high-level discussion, and for the many suggestions and recommendations. We look forward to working together with all sectors in building a strong and functioning Pakistan Chapter for the Sustainable Rice Platform in Pakistan (SRPP).

WWF-Pakistan

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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 Programme
PARC	Pakistan Agriculture Research 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	UN Environment
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, recently convened the first Sustainable Rice Platform National Rice Stakeholder Dialogue and Workshop, bringing together high-level stakeholders across the spectrum. This one-day event was held at Islamabad, Pakistan on 23 May, 2017.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this First Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Rice 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

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, and financial institutions besides representatives from the



Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP), Mars Food, UN Environment, UTZ, Better Farming Better Future, HELVETAS Swiss Inter-cooperation, and the EC Delegation to Pakistan (see Annex 1 for List of Participants).

The full-day workshop was structured as follows (see Annex 2 for the Workshop Programme):

- **Session I:** Welcome, keynote 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

WORKSHOP ORGANISATION

Session I: Keynote addresses and speaker presentations

Session Facilitator: Ms Sidra Iqbal

Welcome Address: WWF-Pakistan

In his inaugural address Mr Hammad Naqi Khan, Director General, WWF-Pakistan welcomed all participants, and thanked representatives from the food sector, research, academia and civil society for their keen interest and participation. He reminded delegates of the findings of recent studies indicating that climate change and its impacts on extreme weather and temperature swings, is projected to reduce global production of



corn, wheat, rice and soybeans by 23% by 2050. “The time is ripe for us to adopt sustainable practices in the rice sector. Sustainable production methods, efficient use of water and agrochemicals can help offset climate-induced losses. While our rice exports have more than quadrupled from 1990 to 2010. This has come at 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: Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Research of Pakistan

Mr. Jamil Ahmad, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Research of Pakistan expressed his appreciation for the efforts of WWF-Pakistan and SRP for organizing the national dialogue in Pakistan. He viewed the event as a very significant step in the context of challenges related to climate change and food security. Highlighting the strategic importance of rice for Pakistan, he reminded participants that rice is the country's second most important food crop 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 national GDP, with an overall production of over six million tons, with Punjab province having 58% and the Sindh province 29%. Pakistan's rice exports reached US\$2 billion in 2016. Describing the challenges, he emphasized 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 his Ministry for the initiative, which will bring critically needed improvements to the country's rice sector.

Opening Remarks: Sustainable Rice Platform

James Lomax, Agri-Food Programme Officer at UN Environment, and Chair of the 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 changes are correlated; if we succeed in managing our water resources, we can also mitigate the impacts of climate change. In the current climate scenario, 15%-18% reduction in the world rice yield is expected as a result of climate change. UN Environment and SRP consider rice farmers as stewards of the environment; bringing sustainable production practices to rice production systems will contribute significantly to a reduced environmental footprint for the whole sector.

Keynote Address: Agriculture Extension, Government of Punjab, Pakistan

In his keynote address Mr Zafar Yab Haider, Director General, Agriculture Extension, Government of Punjab, Pakistan, thanked SRP and WWF-Pakistan for organizing the event as well as providing him with an 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 challenges. 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 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 produce better.

He emphasized the importance of standardization of agricultural commodities to ensure efficient resource utilization. He also highlighted the need to introduce food standards in rice production to ensure that food materials, products, processes and services are fit for human consumption as food standards safeguard the health of consumers, ensure confidence of consumers in our food system, and 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.

Overview of 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. 90% of which is produced in Asia, rice contributes to 19% of global per capita caloric intake, 47% of Southeast Asia's caloric intake, and 29% for all Asia. It is the staple diet for 50% of the world's population. He highlighted key rice sustainability challenges in meeting a projected 25% global supply shortfall by 2050. These are 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); and climate change impacts. He emphasized the need to transform rice value chains in three ways: First, to measure what we mean by sustainability. By offering a credible, robust and feasible ‘Sustainability toolkit’ for farmers, the SRP Standard helps to define sustainability in the context of rice; this can also serve as a basis to inform policymaking; Incentives serve as a second pillar of sector transformation. A mechanism is needed to pass the benefits of adopting climate-smart sustainable agriculture through the value chain, and drive wide-scale adoption. The third pillar is up scaling. Collaboration among stakeholders as well as the financial sector will be essential if we are to accomplish wide-scale sector transformation at farm and policy levels.

Dr Ellis presented an introduction to the Sustainable Rice Platform, which aims to address key sustainability challenges in rice, particularly climate change impacts and resource use efficiency. SRP is a public-private partnership founded in 2011 by UN Environment and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). As a global multi-stakeholder partnership, the SRP alliance has grown rapidly from four members at its inception to over 70 institutional partners today, 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 and the International Finance Corporation, as well as civil society organizations and grass roots NGOs.

Sustainable Rice Platform adopts two approaches to accomplish its goal of reaching 1 million rice smallholders adopting climate-smart best practice by 2021. By targeting both supply chain governance and public sector engagement. SRP aims to drive



improvements in supply chain governance (sustainable sourcing) through standards and incentive mechanisms and an assurance programme, while in the public space, policy-level action is essential for wide-scale impact. SRP's goals and targets are aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The SRP Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation is the first and so far the only sustainability standard for rice cultivation. The Standard permits users to make a sustainability claim that is credible and tradable, and helps communicate the claim throughout the supply chain, from producers to buyers, in that way creates economical, reputational and socio environmental value for all actors. Following the launch of the Standard in 2015, and the subsequent commitment by Mars to 100% sustainable sourcing for all its global rice supplies by 2020, there has been 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 to climate change mitigation, he indicated that National Adaptation Priorities include improving the irrigation system, watershed management, water conservation and a Climate-Smart Agriculture programme. Regarding the national GHG Inventory, the rice sector offers promising mitigation potential through management of water in rice cultivation to control release of methane from agricultural soils, introduction of water-efficient rice varieties, and more 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 to promote sustainable practices across the country and for playing a vital role in familiarizing farming communities with the 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 this National Rice Stakeholder Dialogue. She emphasized that the SRP Standard and recommendations should also be integrated at policy level in Pakistan as the Government of Pakistan has different farmer focused initiatives such as Kissan Package, Kissan Bethak, and inputs subsidies for promotion of sustainable agriculture. For success of SRP in Pakistan, she suggested that multi-sectoral integration is important along with an exit strategy of the programme to ensure its longer-term sustainability. She recommended stakeholders to consult the Parliamentary Task Force for policy support because the engagement of parliamentarians will facilitate local as well as national policy support. She also suggested engaging academia and alignment of research with local climatic conditions. She stressed the importance of media partnerships to promote the SRP Standards in Pakistan. She extended her personal support by offering access to public sector TV and radio channels to highlight the importance of sustainability in the rice sector.



Overview of Pakistan Rice Sector

Director Sustainable Agriculture & Food Programme WWF-Pakistan

Arif H. Makhdum, Director Sustainable Agriculture & Food Programme WWF-Pakistan presented an overview of Pakistan's rice sector.

Pakistan is the world's 4th largest producer of rice following China, India, and Indonesia. Rice exports account for about 13% of the country's foreign exchange earnings, making it the second most important source of foreign exchange. Rice is cultivated over 10% of the country's 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 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 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, though the price has since fallen from this peak.

Strengths of Pakistan's rice sector include a strong comparative advantage due to soil endowment, climate and irrigation network, as well as a strong labor force for processing and production. Weaknesses of the sector include: high post-harvest losses (up to 30%), and a lack of R&D and post-harvest processing facilities. The rice sector offers a number of opportunities for Pakistan: with an increasing global population and demand for high-quality, high-value rice, Pakistan is well-positioned to enhance its global standing in the rice trade by providing excellent quality products in compliance with the latest international safety and quality standards. Threats to Pakistan's rice sector include: Pakistan's image as an exporter of low quality rice as well as the security situation which hampers trade. Export issues faced by the rice sector include poor quality, lower international prices, failure to develop a credible rice brand, and a narrow exporter base.

At farm level, there a a wide range of key constraints, including water availability and quality, land constraints, marginal land holdings, deteriorating soil health, environmental problems, lack of capacity among farmers to adopt improved practices, lower rice productivity and grain 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 stem from the fact that Pakistan's rice sector has not developed to a progressive, modern industry. It is characterized by an inability to assemble and deploy intellectual and economical resources, a limited knowledge of global trade requirements, lack of

government focus, no foreign investment, and high levels of taxation. So far as certification and quality control are concerned: the Rice Export Association of Pakistan (REAP) with more than 800 members covers the entire country. The Pakistan Institute of Quality Control provides technical assistance to companies regarding HACCP certification in Pakistan, and 20 rice companies are HACCP certified in Pakistan.

To address these constraints and enhance the country's rice sector, Mr. Makhdum suggested strategies which included increasing the exportable surplus, higher capacity utilization, capacity expansion, productivity growth, enforcing quality control, encouraging private-public partnerships, 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 on the Water Productivity Project (WAPRO) funded by SDC; a pilot project led by HELVETAS in cooperation with MARS Food and Rice Partners (Pvt.) Ltd. (RPL) as project partners. Each panelist was asked to present his/her perspective for five minutes followed by discussion/questions.

Sajid Ali, Rice Grower, presented his perspective as a farmer, starting with challenges he faces in rice cultivation, and the 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 shortages for transplantation, high input costs, high rates of commission by traders/middlemen and late payment. He noted that over 20 years have passed since Basmati super variety was introduced, and suggested the government should expedite



introduction of new varieties to tackle productivity stagnation. He also stressed the need to improve 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 and 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 Food in supporting the same, he briefed 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 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 results in higher cost. When the land is not level it will require more water which reduces income.

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

Answer 2: 80,000 seedlings per acre are recommended for transplantation but when transplanted by labour there are hardly 65,000 seedlings per acre. By planting rice with drill this problem is solved.

Answer 3: Certainly, it will affect the income of female labourers but this can be managed by educating girls to equip them for more skilled employment, creating SMEs in a rural setting and creating alternate source of income for women labourers.

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

Answer: There are both challenges and opportunities. Of course, rice is a commercial commodity by which farmers earn their livelihoods. MARS selected five impacts that are most material to us as a company: human rights, farmer income, land use, greenhouse gas emissions and water. We wish to create positive impacts on people and plant, wherever we secure our rice. When we look at Pakistan, farmer income and water are key issue, and we therefore focus on human rights and water issues here in Pakistan. We have to find techniques how to grow rice with less water so that for next 20-30 years we can continue to source high quality rice from Pakistan. That is why we have asked RPL and experts to focus on water issue together with farmers, and this is also why we are investing in the WAPRO project.

Conclusion of the panel discussion was presented by the Moderator. Summing up the panel discussions, Ms. Nizami noted that alternative methods for growing rice should both be commercially and economically viable. Also, the rapidly growing market demand for sustainably produced products offers significant opportunity for improvement and sustainable productive partnerships. Unsustainable water use in rice-producing countries could potentially ripple outward, causing food crises 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 stressing that water use presents a social and economic case as well as a business case. Mechanization will change the dynamics of gender in labour, 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 key challenges facing Pakistan's rice sector.

Theme # I	Identify key challenges and opportunities in implementing climate-smart best practices by rice smallholders.	
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 and 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
Dr. Bilal Chattha	Punjab University	

	Lahore	<p>less and less competitive over a period of time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Actions needed to scale up best practice adoption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity of line departments/farmers and other stakeholders • Policy support for collective action • Institutional development <p>Opportunities to drive adoption</p> <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 Organizations, premier representative bodies including the Rice Export Crop Ltd and sensitization of consumer for push and pull
M. Ashraf Ansari	Syngenta PK Ltd	
Ali Hamza	SAACIWCE, Labour and HR Department, Punjab	
Dr. Abid Ilyas Dar	ENGRO	
Danish Rafi	ENGRO	
Jens Soth	HELVETAS	

Theme # II	What are the needs of (a) the export market and (b) domestic rice supply chains, for supply chain assurance schemes?	
Supply chain assurance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 1st, 2nd or 3rd 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 and Geert Eenhoorn (UTZ)	
Participants	Organization	Discussion Points
Amjad Ali	Doaba Foundation	Main Supply Chain Issues
Geert Eenhoorn	UTZ	

Khusrau Nadir Gilani	ENGRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMO • Pesticide residues • Aflatoxins • Khapra beetle • Purity/Admixture <p>Challenge</p> <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 <p>Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency of standard • Credibility of Assurance Programme through consistent implementation of the SRP Standard • Performance management system (reward improvement, not just pass or fail) • Claim on product • Supply chain traceability from farm to miller to exporter to retailer
Zaheer Ahmad	ENGRO	
Muhammad Imran	Bayer Crop Science	
Mansoor Ali	ADB Basmati value Chain Project	
Shahid Tarer	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	Suggestions

	Faisalabad	<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 efficient water management • Political will <p>Information Gaps</p> <p>1-Robust scientific knowledge regarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water pricing • Alternate cropping patterns • Rice sector as a whole <p>2-Weather forecasting</p> <p>3-Market information</p> <p>4-Agro climatic conditions forecasting</p> <p>5-Water market research</p> <p>6-Labour Migration data is not available</p> <p>Suggestion: Ministry of Climate Change to take 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
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	
James Lomax	UNEP	
Faisal Hassan	Colonel Basmati Farms	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (macro and micro) issues Many relevant policies are still 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 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"> What is the status of gender equity in Pakistan's rice sector? What are the major trade-offs associated with technology adoption, and how might these be addressed in practice? 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	<p>Gender Issues in Pakistan's Rice Sector</p> <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)
M. Usman Waheed	Engro	
Amir Feroze Khan	Engro	
Asim Saqlain	Oxfam	
Dr. Nadeem	Agri Clinic	

Akabar	Faisalabad	<p>are not generally reported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender roles are segregated • Work environment is naturally challenging (heat, open watery fields) <p>Trade offs</p> <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 <p>Suggested Actions</p> <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) • 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
Basit Mustafa	Rice Farmer	
Abdul Hanan	Bayer	
Ms Arjumand	HIS	
Dr. Raheel	University College of Agriculture, The Islamic University Bahawalpur	

Theme # V	Identify opportunities for collaborative action (public-private-civil-
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Action on the ground	<p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>Key policies, development initiatives & market driven concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality issues: • Premature harvest • Unavailability of combine harvesters • Climatic change policy and action plan • Seed purity, quality, vigour (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 • MRLs <p>Key Stakeholders</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, IRRI, etc) • Traders, farmers, millers, food processors, policy makers
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	

		Options for collaborative actions <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. MRLs 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 a summary of the group recommendations. He reminded delegates that the dialogue began with statements of commitment from partners and senior representatives of the government of Pakistan. It is therefore important to take this forward in the policy arena in order to create awareness and incentives. Group I focused on identifying key challenges faced by Pakistan's rice sector; Group II focused on the specific question of whether there is commercial value in sustainable rice, and whether there is willingness to pay for it either at industry or consumer level. Group III identified water pricing as a politically sensitive area, and noted technology and information gaps in research and extension. There is a large gap between research and farm yields, so let us contribute to introducing proven technologies into farmers' fields, perhaps leverage adoption with support from financial institutions (linking financial services such as credit to best practice adoption). Group IV discussed gender issues in rice production, and noted that changes in agricultural practice typically involve compromises or tradeoffs. It is therefore imperative to understand the linkages and potential impacts of change on social and economic opportunities for women. Finally, Group V highlighted the range of key challenges faced by Pakistan's rice sector. The group also embarked on a preliminary identification of stakeholders; this stakeholder map will be continually extended and developed to incorporate not only value chain actors but also secondary and non-supply chain actors. He suggested that each of these groups takes

ownership of their respective themes to contribute to development of a national road map for sustainable rice. He thanked the groups and speakers for their contributions to a rich debate.

CLOSING REMARKS

James Lomax: Programme Management Officer (Agriculture, Food Systems), UN Environment and Chair, Sustainable Rice Platform

In his closing remarks, James Lomax thanked all participants and speakers, and reminded them that there is a lot to look forward to at the end of this very important event. Appraising the overwhelming participation by all quarters of agriculture and the rice sector, he expressed confidence that SRP can accomplish major advances in Pakistan through collective action. Policy issues need to be prioritized to drive impact, and structural mechanisms identified to enable the government to incentivize adoption of climate-smart sustainable best practice in the country's rice sector. He advocated a multifaceted, pragmatic approach including consideration of water pricing, markets and policy, in order to make concrete steps forward. The establishment of a national SRP Chapter in Pakistan represents a milestone in bringing together Pakistani stakeholders to focus on a strategic national issue. UN Environment and the Sustainable Rice Platform Secretariat stand ready to offer support as needed; however, the political will, the commitment and the knowledge rests with experts, policymakers and practitioners here in Pakistan. In conclusion, he commended WWF-Pakistan for its leadership in hosting the SRP in Pakistan, and thanked MARS Food for providing financial support for this workshop.

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

In his closing remarks, Rab Nawaz, Senior Director Programmes, WWF-Pakistan thanked all the speakers and participants. He noted that planning for rolling out SRP in Pakistan will face two major implementation challenges following the success of the current workshop, which has brought together key stakeholders to participate in a rich and productive discussion. He thanked all participants for their strong contributions to this first milestone, yet reminded them of the greater challenge ahead- making things happen on the ground. He reminded participants of the WWF slogan: "Together possible"; change can only be realized through collaboration. Closing the meeting, Mr Rawaz thanked all participants, especially international delegates, for their productive contributions to the outcomes of the dialogue.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Recommendations for Field Implementation

- Promote adoption of improved practices and techniques for sustainable rice production and consumption in Pakistan
- Ensure that alternative methods for growing rice are both commercially and economically viable
- Build capacity of farmers, line departments and other stakeholders
- Support the availability of driers and storage at village level
- Encourage agricultural service providers for up scaling and capacity building (e.g. combine harvesters with specialized rice kits to minimize harvesting losses).
- Encourage availability of, and access to, climate resilient varieties to enhance seed purity, quality, vigour (bagged and tagged)
- Introduce legislation for installation of rice kits on combine harvesters.
- Introduce zoning of rice varieties in specialized regions
- Promote resource use efficiency and economies of scale through contract farming and cooperative farming
- Ensure availability of quality seed to farmers
- Demonstrate and promote equitable and efficient water management among rice farmers
- Provide support to rice smallholders to enable them to compete in domestic, regional and international markets
- Improve farmers' access to financial services to boost development of rural areas
- Introduce water-efficient rice varieties and efficient and targeted use of chemical fertilizers to reduce nitrous oxide release from agricultural soils
- Engage with consumers, farmers and the general public via public sector TV and radio programming to highlight the importance of improving sustainability in the rice sector
- Promote investment by development partners in adoption of new agricultural technologies and for climate change adaptation and mitigation to build capacity of smallholders to adapt to climate change and mitigate impacts on rice productivity.

Recommendations for Decent Work Implementation in Rice Sector

- Continue to study the gender dynamics of mechanization for labour in the rice sector, and find solutions by adopting appropriate technology.
- Educate youth, to develop skills and competencies to broaden employment opportunities for young women in professional or skilled jobs as an alternative to transplanting etc.

- Develop alternate skills development for women
- Study the subject of migrant labour (men and women)
- Promote SMEs for alternate businesses, such as production of other crops or rice by-products
- Sensitize the public and private sectors regarding decent work issues
- Government should enforce precautionary measures at work place

Policy Recommendations

- The SRP Standard 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 to ensure its sustainability
- Stakeholders should consult the Parliamentary Task Force for policy support: engagement with parliamentarians will strengthen local level implementation as well as policy support.
- Align rice policy with key national policy goals for water and climate change
- Incentivize efficient water usage at farm level, reconciling water demand of all key stakeholders through dialogue between irrigation department, farmers and other water users
- Ensure clarity in definition and government investment in various sectors
- Focus policies on productivity and profitability
- Revoke subsidies that lead to unintended adverse consequences
- Introduce crop insurance as part of government policy
- The Government must continue to create a policy environment that allows small and medium sized enterprises and agro-industries to develop and flourish
- Introduce strategies such as to increase exportable surplus, capacity utilization, capacity expansion, and productivity growth, enforcement of quality control, encourage private public partnerships, reduce transaction costs, attract foreign investment and introduce international standards to rice value chains.
- Introduce a pricing policy for rice, modelled on that used for wheat
- Introduce policy support and institutional development for collective action to transform the rice sector
- Ensure that water issues are considered in terms of their social and environmental implications, as well as from the business perspective
- Build the political will to incentivize adoption of climate-smart sustainable rice production in all its aspects.

Recommendations for the SRP Standard

- Establish linkages with global roundtables and implementation of other commodity standards, as well as concerned stakeholders from research, the government extension department, academia, farmer organisations, apex representative bodies such as the Rice Export Crop Ltd and sensitization of consumer for push and pull
- Multi-sectoral integration is important along with an exit strategy of the SRP programme to ensure its long-term sustainability
- Ensure consistency and local applicability of the SRP Standard
- Credibility of the SRP assurance programme through consistent implementation of the SRP Standard
- Establish an inclusive performance management system based on the SRP Standard (ensure the Standard is used as an inclusive tool to drive and reward improvement, rather than simply as a pass-or-fail compliance tool)
- Establish a system for supply chain traceability from farm to miller to exporter to retailer
- Engage with stakeholders towards collective action through a multi-stakeholder working group to coordinate SRP-related initiatives and activities and encourage collective action
- Focus on measuring impact against the SRP Performance Indicators
- Create a media partnership for promotion of the SRP Standard in Pakistan.

Recommendations for Research

- Study impact of water on agri-productivity and profitability
- Develop climate resistant rice varieties and ensure wide access by small farmers
- Develop new rice varieties that are not only climate-resilient but also meet quality standards set by the global market
- Continue to study gender dynamics of mechanization and develop solutions to mitigate impacts on labour opportunities for women
- Introduce low water-use rice varieties and efficient and targeted use of chemical fertilizers to reduce nitrous oxide release from agricultural soils
- Engage academia to align research with local climatic conditions and needs.

WORKSHOP OUTCOMES/ 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 the Sustainable Rice Platform in Pakistan. Introduction and wider adoption of the SRP Standard in Pakistan's rice sector will have a positive impact on its global market share by enhancing national rice sector competitiveness through improved quality, food safety standards, credible and traceable sustainable sourcing for international buyers. This will translate into sustainable livelihoods for rural communities engaged in rice production, leading to a sustainable rice sector and national economy for Pakistan.

To move forward to enhance the sustainability of Pakistan's rice sector, the following steps are proposed

1. Nominate and Appoint Coordinator for SRP-Pakistan

The SRP-Pakistan Coordinator will facilitate and oversee SRP activities in Pakistan and will represent SRP at national/international fora. He/she will also perform the following roles:

- Support in establishing an SRP Advisory Council/National Working Group in Pakistan and convene its monthly/quarterly meetings.
- Coordinate with national rice brands and the private sector to promote SRP membership, and will engage them in SRP activities (detailed below in Activity1).
- Engage with government authorities/institutions/organizations with the support of the Advisory Council/National Working Group to initiate/garner support for required policy changes (detailed below in Activity 2)

Activity 1: Linking Private Sector/National Brands

The SRP-Pakistan Coordinator will motivate major national rice brands and private sector companies to join as members of the Sustainable Rice Platform, and link them with field activities to support farmers to adopt climate-smart sustainable rice production practices 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 secure their support for rice sector and sharing policy recommendations with a long-term vision to embed the SRP Standards within national policies, especially for food security, water and climate change.

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

With the support of key stakeholders, the Coordinator will establish an Advisory Council / National Working Group in Pakistan, bringing together representatives from all segments of the rice value chain, including government authorities/departments, research and academia, extension services, public and private sector organizations, in order to provide technical support for implementing the SRP Standard at field/farm level. The Advisory Council/National Working Group will also work on drafting a rice policy framework review and recommendations.

SRP-Pakistan Coordinator will work closely with the Advisory Council/National Working Group and external stakeholders, and will convene meetings on monthly/quarterly basis as appropriate.

3. Demonstrating Pilot Project

Developing and executing SRP pilot projects in Pakistan. The project will link rice value chain actors, focusing on primary producers. This pilot phase will aim to involve at least 5,000-10,000 rice farmers, facilitating them to implementing the SRP Standard in their rice fields. A trained cadre of field experts will provide technical support to farmers on a regular basis. These farmers will be further linked with national rice processors and brands to facilitate marketing of their produce. It is noteworthy that the State Minister of Information in her keynote speech at the SRP rollout workshop, extended full support of the State electronic media (TV & radio) to be used as a channel to build public awareness, support and capacity.

Proposed role & responsibilities of WWF-Pakistan

WWF-Pakistan will undertake the following roles and functions:

- Host the establishment of the SRP in Pakistan for a 1-year period with a clear set of terms of reference.
- Identify and hire a SRP-Pakistan Coordinator and host him/her at the most suitable WWF-Pakistan office location
- Provide logistical and institutional leadership in implementing pilot project activities pertaining to implementation, monitoring and technical support.
- Lead stakeholder efforts to establish alliances with key stakeholders to build upscaling capacity, including resource mobilization targeting the government, international donor community and philanthropic organizations.

- Provide support to increase membership of SRP among Pakistan institutions across all stakeholder groups.
- Support development of local-language technical material for training and capacity building.
- Lead SRP's efforts to drive national policy reform, in collaboration with the SRP Secretariat.

Role of the Sustainable Rice Platform Secretariat

- Provide training on implementation of the SRP Standard and Performance Indicators.
- Engage with and motivate international/European brands to provide financial support for in-situ ground SRP implementation activities in Pakistan.
- Share experience and provide technical support and guidance to facilitate market access for SRP-certified sustainable rice
- Support SRP-Pakistan in drafting policy recommendations for Pakistan's rice sector, with reference to global policy frameworks.
- Facilitate resource mobilization for hiring/hosting SRP Coordinator and project implementation.

Timeline

Activity	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Remarks
Identification / hiring of SRP Coordinator							
Membership campaign and mobilization of local brands/processor for active participation in field level implementation							
Training on SRP Standard and Performance Indicators for local partners.							
Establishment of Advisory Committee (AC)/National Working Group (WG)and hosting its first meeting							

Rice policy review and developing recommendation endorsed by AC/WG, in cooperation with the World Bank, FAO and WFP.							
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ANNEX 1

Participant List: SRP National Rice Stakeholder Dialogue and Workshop						
	Date	23rd May, 2017	Venue	Serena Hotel, Islamabad, Pakistan		
Sr. #	Organization /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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30	Engro Fertilizers Private Limited	Danish Rafi	Export Head	drafi@engro.com		0302-8228196
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32	Better Grain Ltd.	Aamer A. Sarfraz	Chief Executive Officer	aamer@asarfraz.com	0092-051-2652713-15	0300-5001578
33	HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation	Jens Soth	Senior Advisor Commodity Projects	jens.soth@helvetas.org	-	
34	HELVETAS Intercooperation Pakistan	Dr. Arjumand Nizami	Country Director	arjumand.nizami@helvetas.org	051-2624680 +92-(0)51-2201564	
35	HELVETAS Intercooperation Pakistan	Dr. Jawad Ahmad	Sr. Programme Officer	Jawad.Ali@helvetas.org	051-2624680 +92-(0)51-2201564	
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	Ltd	Siddique				874-5695
39	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad	Dr. Riaz Ahmad	Chairman Department of Agronomy	riazahmadgr@gmail.com , riazahmaduaf@hotmail.com		0333-6602393
40	Syngenta Pakistan Limited	Ashraf Ansari	Head Technical Development	<u>Muhammad_ashraf.ansari@syngenta.com</u>		0307-4445198
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42	NIAB Faisalabad	Dr. Javeed Akhtar	Director NIAB	-		
43	Agro Climatology Lab, University of Faisalabad	Dr. Ashfaq Ahmad Chatha	Professor	ashfaqchattha@uaf.edu.pk, aachattha1@yahoo.com	0092-041-9200161	0300-7204372
44	NIAB Faisalabad	Dr. M. Asif Kamran	Sr. Scientist	<u>agriecon.niab@gmail.com</u>		0334-6559919
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ANNEX 2

Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) National Stakeholder Dialogue and Workshop Programme

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 (UN Environment, and 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 and National Heritage)
10:30– 10:45	Coffee Break	
10:45 - 11:00	Overview of Pakistan's rice sector	Arif H. Makhdom (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 Panelists: - Sustainability solutions for Pakistan's rice sector: The Water Productivity Project in Pakistan (WAPRO) - Reducing impacts of rice production: A private sector role - Key challenges in rice: A farmer's perspective - Sustainable rice: Role of the international development community	Moderator: Dr. Arjumand Nizami (Helvetas Swiss InterCooperation) Dr. Riaz Mann (Rice Partners Ltd) Sajjid Ali (rice grower) 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 Participants will be divided into five thematic groups for development of practical recommendations for action.	Moderator: Dr Wyn Ellis (Sustainable Rice Platform)
13:10 - 15:00	Theme-I: Challenges in field implementation of best practices Identify key challenges and opportunities in implementing climate-smart best practices by rice smallholders.	Moderator: Arif H. Makhdum and Asad Imran (WWF-Pakistan)
	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?	Moderator: Luc Beerens, (Mars Food) and Geert Eenhoorn (UTZ)
	Theme-III: Policy issues Identify key policy challenges; how can policy levers incentivize and finance wide-scale adoption of climate-smart best practice in Pakistan?	Moderator: Bilal Qureshi (WWF-Pakistan) and 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 and 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) and 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.	Dr Wyn Ellis (SRP Coordinator)
16:45-17:00	Close / Vote of thanks	James Lomax (Chairman, Sustainable Rice Platform) and Rab Nawaz (Senior Director Programmes, WWF-Pakistan)