CORPORATE PARTNERSHIPS REPORT
FY 2021 WWF-PAKISTAN
MARCH 2022
WWF is one of the world’s largest and most experienced independent conservation organizations, with over five million supporters and a global network active in more than 100 countries. WWF’s mission is to stop the degradation of the planet’s natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by conserving the world’s biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable, and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

**NATURE AT THE BRINK**

**WWF’s Living Planet Report** shows that humanity and the way we feed, fuel, and finance our societies and economies is pushing nature and the services that power and sustain us to the brink. Agricultural expansion, deforestation, overfishing, urban development, energy use, mining and pollution are all driving habitat loss, water shortages and climate change. In addition, every year, the **World Economic Forum Risks Report** continues to show the increase in the scale and urgency of environmental risks to the global economy, as well as the deepening interconnections between environmental issues, economic strains, and geopolitical tensions.

We cannot afford to be complacent. In fact, we need to move into an emergency and solutions-based mindset. According to the landmark **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, Global Warming of 1.5** paints a clear but dire picture. It states that to avoid the most serious impacts of climate change, we need to drastically transform the world economy in the next few years. Allowing nature to fail will disrupt businesses, undermine economies and drive social instability.

The good news is that we also have an unparalleled opportunity for positive change – the science is clearer, awareness is greater, and innovation more powerful than ever before. We can redefine our relationship with nature – but we need to work together. One organization alone cannot deliver the change we need. That is why WWF collaborates with businesses – working in partnership – to find solutions and act at a scale that matters.
TAKING BOLD COLLECTIVE ACTION

The time to act is now. We have put in place a global conservation strategy that reflects the way the world is changing, meets the big environmental challenges of the age and helps us simplify, unite and focus our efforts for greater impact.

WWF continues to deliver locally in crucial ecoregions around the world, by focus on six global goals – wildlife, forests, oceans, freshwater, climate and energy, and food – and three key drivers of environmental degradation – markets, finance and governance. We are creating global communities of practice for each of the goals and drivers composed of specialists from WWF and key external partners. This will foster greater collaboration and innovation, incubating new ideas and taking promising ones to scale, as we unite our efforts toward making ambitious targets a reality.

We know that one organization alone can’t effect the change needed. That is why our work on the goals and drivers includes our partnerships with institutions and corporations, both local and global. The changes we want to see in the world can only come about through the efforts of many actors: local communities and national and multinational corporations, governments and NGOs, finance institutions and development agencies, consumers and researchers.

There has never been a stronger sense of urgency for action. In WWF we are defining new ways of working together to make a difference at a scale that matters. We know we must redefine humanity’s relationship with the planet. And together we passionately believe we can.
WWF’S GLOBAL VISION FOR CHANGE

BETTER CHOICES

FROM A ONE PLANET PERSPECTIVE

REDIRECT FINANCIAL FLOWS

PRESERVE NATURAL CAPITAL

PRODUCE BETTER

CONSUME MORE WISELY

ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

FOOD, WATER AND ENERGY SECURITY

HOW WE MAKE IT HAPPEN

6 GLOBAL GOALS,
3 CROSS-CUTTING DRIVERS,
DELIVERED BY POWERFUL COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE AND PARTNERS
OUR WORK WITH THE CORPORATE SECTOR

WWF’s mission is to stop the degradation of the planet’s natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

Therefore, WWF seeks to work with those who have the greatest potential to reduce the most pressing threats to the diversity of life on Earth and together find solutions for conservation challenges such as deforestation, over-fishing, water scarcity and climate change. The corporate sector drives much of the global economy, so we consider that companies also have a specific responsibility to ensure that the natural resources and ecosystems that underpin their business are used sustainably. Companies are also primed to lead on rapid adaptation and on the innovative solutions needed to drive change.

We do this in a variety of ways, including supporting regulations that stop illegal or unsustainable activities, encouraging companies and industry platforms such as the UN Global Compact, Science Based Targets, the Consumer Goods Forum to make ambitious commitments (and to engage in public policy discussions at the global and local level, and supporting credible certification schemes (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC), Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Roundtable on Responsible Soy (RTRS), Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)). We also publish scorecards and reports on company or sector performance (e.g. palm oil scorecard; soy scorecard, and sustainable cotton ranking), mobilize public pressure through high-profile campaigns on issues related to business activities (e.g. Business for Nature, Build Back Better, Coalition to end wildlife trafficking online), as well as work in partnership with individual companies.

This report presents an overview of the partnerships that this WWF office has with individual companies.
WWF’S CORPORATE PARTNERSHIPS

Our cooperation with partners is based on a common understanding of issues, shared ambitions or activities, and a willingness to speak out in public. In general, we distinguish three types of partnerships with companies:

1. DRIVING SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS PRACTICES

Our partnerships aim to deliver direct conservation results on key issues or in priority places by changing practices throughout a company’s operations and value chain. These intend to reduce the major environmental impacts of some of the world’s largest companies, achieve conservation results that would not otherwise be possible, and influence related sectors and markets.

2. COMMUNICATIONS AND AWARENESS RAISING

The second way that WWF partners with the private sector is by raising awareness of key environmental issues and mobilizing consumer action through communications and campaigns (including cause-related marketing campaigns). These partnerships also aim to highlight the beauty and uniqueness of WWF’s priority places and species. This approach includes, for example, consumer actions to encourage the purchase of sustainable products such as FSC-certified wood, or results in companies supporting campaigns that inspire action in favour of special places such as the Arctic or endangered species like the tiger.

3. PHILANTHROPIC PARTNERSHIPS

The third approach is articulated through specific programmes with companies to fund conservation projects and the institutions that deliver them. Philanthropic relationships with companies raise money for the conservation of key places and species, and the capability and tools to deliver such conservation impact.

WWF partners on a philanthropic or awareness-raising level with companies that are undertaking substantial action to improve their sustainability performance, or that have negligible environmental impacts.

Many partnerships with companies use a combination of these approaches.

WWF works with companies to achieve our conservation goals. NGO and company partnerships involve engaging in constructive dialogue while challenging each other with real issues. As such, they involve opportunities and risks for both parties. At WWF, we manage the risks by having clear guidelines and criteria in place, including a due diligence process. In all relationships, we maintain and exercise the right to public commentary.
Results and impact, both qualitative and quantitative, are essential for us. We advocate for transparency in action by all stakeholders as a crucial step toward sustainability. We believe that accountability for results and transparency to our supporters and our members on how we deliver those results are key to our approach of working in a constructive, cooperative manner with all our partners, including the corporate sector.

We want all our partnerships with companies to deliver the greatest impact possible, with the goal of creating lasting results at scale. We have, therefore, started a process of deeper and more systematic assessment of the targets and the outcomes we achieve in our work with the private sector and specifically through our bilateral partnerships.

All WWF offices are committed to continue reporting publicly on all our company relationships, their intent, objectives and impacts, of which this report is one part. A Global Report of WWF’s largest corporate partnerships globally can also be found here.

The aim of this report is to give an overview of the partnerships that WWF-Pakistan has with individual companies. Funds obtained through corporate partnerships are typically used by WWF to:

- Work with the company to reduce its impacts and footprint and to help shift sectors and markets toward sustainability in line with WWF’s global conservation strategy;
- Raise public awareness of key conservation challenges;
- Directly support WWF conservation projects.

This WWF office is responsible for the (contractual) agreement(s) with the concerned companies. The activities of the engagements in many cases take place in other countries or regions.
The goal of the project was to improve water management in order to maintain/restore water security, strengthen water stewardship, and consequently achieve sustainable poverty reduction. The project interventions were implemented through a team of professionals to increase farm productivity with optimum use of natural and human resources. Machinery tools such as laser land leveller, deep plough and multi-bed planter were used to perform farm operations, which helped to save water and other farm resources.

The project aimed to improve the livelihoods of cotton growers through agroforestry in cotton producing areas of Pakistan for poverty reduction, GHG emission reduction and biodiversity conservation.

- More than 2,000 farmers trained to adopt agroforestry into the agricultural system.
- More than 30 farmers adopted agroforestry by establishing block-plantations on 43 hectares of their low valued agricultural lands and planted 131,000 tree saplings.
- More than 15 farmers adopted the Taungya system for linking agroforestry with livelihood improvement.
- More than 80,000 tree saplings were raised at farm nurseries.
- Established 30 fruit orchards at farmland with the support of farming communities.
More Crop per Drop project is a continuation of WWF-Pakistan’s efforts to strengthen water stewardship in the agriculture sector for long-term sustainability of water resources. The project aims to improve water use efficiency through reduction of conveyance/distribution losses and ground water extraction in irrigation systems to improve water equity amongst the shareholders. On and off farm water management consequently enhances water use efficiency by reducing conveyance, distribution, application and finally crop management losses to maintain water security, mitigate water scarcity, and enhance crop water productivity. The project is being implemented in Bahawalpur district of Punjab, Pakistan. Duration of the project is three years (2017-2020).

The goal of the project was the to promote Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) amongst the cotton growing communities of Pakistan. There were a number of achievements such as: the development of E-Smart Farming Platform, creation of a Digital Knowledge Bank which included informational videos, farmer Interviews, docudrama etc., digitization of training material in video tutorials format, E-learning vans for training and information dissemination amongst the farming communities and documentation of success stories to highlight achievements and impacts of IKEA projects. Furthermore, information was compiled in the form of impact sheets/infographics to demonstrate the impacts of different interventions while street theatre performances were conducted for training of farming communities in collaboration with a media house. Impact Assessment Studies were done to measure the effectiveness of projects interventions and significance of changes.

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The project-built the capacity of more than 4,000 famers on water conservation practices. These farmers were organized into 155 water user associations that enabled them to play a role in participatory irrigation management. Farming communities adopted on-farm water conservation practices on 5,000 acres while 12 field trials were conducted to demonstrate and validate on-farm water conservation practices in collaboration with research institutions. Furthermore, 53 outlets and two water regulatory gates were installed with the technical support of Punjab Irrigation Department (PID) to ensure equitable water distribution amongst the shareholders. The structure of more than four kilometres lined watercourses and lined 770 ft watercourse was renovated and 30 earthen watercourses (approximately 30 km length) were redesigned and realigned, along with the installation of water control structures at junction points. 20 stakeholders and 39 meetings were organized to strengthen links between farmers and water regulatory authorities.
The Climate Resilient Crop Production (CRCP) project enhanced the resilience of the farming sector to combat climate change through building their capacities on climate-smart agricultural practices. Climate-smart solutions enabled the farming communities to reduce risks of negative climate change impacts on their lives and livelihoods (crops, livestock etc.).

Along with climate resilience, CRCP also focused on enhancement of their economic resilience through adoption of alternate income generation sources. There were three core areas of focus: development, validation and demonstration of climate smart practices; promotion of climate smart farm technologies; and enhancing the adaptive capacity and economic resilience of the farming communities.

Boll to Bale project is working towards value addition in the cotton supply chain, through standardization of harvest and post-harvest processes and practices to improve social, economic and environmental sustainability of Pakistan. The project adds value to sustainable cotton production at the farm level to the supply chain by improving access to quality cotton as well as improving the reliability of supply to commission agents, middlemen, seed cotton transporters, ginners and traders. Furthermore, the aim is to add value to seed cotton through adopting best practices, such as: contamination prevention, trash abatement and fibre quality preservation for picking, handling, storage and transportation. The project aims to build the capacity of the ginning sector specifically by improving procurement, enhancing the processing and trading of quality cotton and lint. There is also a focus on linkage development, communication and dissemination among supply chain actors. The project is being implemented in Khanewal, Bahawalpur and Lodhran districts of Punjab and Sukkur district of Sindh province of Pakistan.
The project is designed to promote a compliant and resilient cotton value chain by promoting quality-based trading norms, enhancing resource efficiency and building the capacity of supply chain actors for adaptation of sustainable harvest and post-harvest standards.

The action involves a holistic and integrated upscaling approach across the cotton supply chain actors within the core cotton growing landscape of Pakistan i.e. Central Indus Eco-region. It will take into consideration vertical integration of the different stages of the cotton value chain to promote aligned incentives, standardisation of processes to improve farmers profitability and fibre quality. The action will put efforts for quality based contractual trading through building the capacities of supply chain actors.

Some of the achievements of the project include the creation of a digital quality-based cotton trading platform ‘Apni Kapas’, which has seen roughly 8400 MT lint offered and 5600 MT is procured by textile suppliers. A webinar on ‘contractual, quality-based cotton trading’ was conducted by building the capacities of supply chain actors.

The goal of the project is the promotion of sustainable crop residue management to improve soil health and protect the natural environment by bringing economic benefits for the agriculture sector. The project built the capacity of more than 2,000 farmers on sustainable residue management practices through 28 training sessions. Technological support was provided to farmers on more than 1,057 acres through provision of different farm tools. 28 capacity building trainings, four stakeholder meeting, five seminars and one training session for trainers on manufacturing home décor utilizing rice straw were conducted. Royal Bio Energy has procured more than 70 MT rice straws from project-engaged farmers at the rate of PKR 4,000 per MT.

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Some of the achievements of the project include the creation of a digital quality-based cotton trading platform ‘Apni Kapas’, which has seen roughly 8400 MT lint offered and 5600 MT is procured by textile suppliers. A webinar on ‘contractual, quality-based cotton trading’ was conducted to build the capacities of the cotton value chain actors on sustainable business practices. Moreover, more than 4,000 supply chain actors i.e., farmers, intermediary market actors, seed-cotton transporters and workers were trained on sustainable harvest and post-harvest practices while more than 1,200 cotton pickers were trained on sustainable picking practices and occupational health & safety measures. Furthermore, 10 ginning SMEs were trained on fibre quality preservation and different aspects of quality-based trading. Lastly, in collaboration with Pakistan Cotton Standard Institute (PCSI), Sukkur, 40 personnel from ginning SMES took the course on Cotton Grading and Classification.
• Conducted technical audit of two ginning SMEs pertaining to energy efficiency, production and; process efficiency by using different efficiency assessment tools/gadgets.

A transition towards resilient, carbon smart cotton production system by promoting water stewardship, land use & management practices and reducing GHG emissions. The project will pave the way towards carbon neutrality & climate resilience of Pakistan’s cotton value chain. The project is envisioned on an integrated and holistic approach that aims at extending sustainability efforts in vertical as well as horizontal dimensions. The action involves an upscale, holistic and integrated approach across cotton farming communities within the core cotton growing landscape of Pakistan i.e. Central Indus Eco region and focuses on integrated management of agricultural production systems to increase productivity and incomes, reduce GHG emissions, increase carbon sequestration and support climate change adaption.

• More than 20,000 farming families have been trained to adapt carbon-smart agricultural practices pertaining to crop production and protection, GHG emission reduction, water conservation, soil health management, biodiversity conservation etc. • Conducted 20 E-Learning sessions for farming families using Surface Mount Device (SMD vans). • Established the Centre for Farm Input Resources, Skill Development and Training (C-FIRST)’ in the Multan project area to facilitate small holding farmers through provision of farm machinery. • Constructed two ground water recharging wells with the support of communities to inject rain water and excess irrigation water into the aquifer. • More than 1,000 farming families were trained on sustainable livestock management practices. • Overall 21 percent reduction in GHG emission per hectare through adoption of carbon-smart agricultural practices. • 19 per cent conservation of farm water through adoption of climate-smart water conservation practices.

WWF-Pakistan and The Coca-Cola Foundation initiated a joint effort with an overall goal of improving sustained flow of freshwater in local springs, streams, and ultimately in Khanpur Dam’s reservoir. This proposal builds upon the first and second phases’ interventions and proposes scaling-up of successful interventions, with a focus on watershed protection and water for productive use interventions that are needed for effective integrated watershed management and livelihoods improvement in the area.
The Sustainable Fisheries Entrepreneurship Project (SFEP) is being implemented in the two union councils (UCs) of Karachi’s coast i.e. Ibrahim Hyderi and Rehri. The project is partnered with fisher groups, Sindh and marine fisheries departments and other relevant government departments and private sector organizations with the key objective to address some of the key contributors to the problems of the marine and coastal ecosystems. The project focuses to support and promote improved fisheries management in two UCs of Karachi, by reforming fisheries governance and management to combat illegal fishing and reduce pressure on marine ecosystems through increased awareness.

For data collection, an android-based mobile application was developed and a demonstration of the application was conducted for fisher groups. The project formed a Market Catch Review Committee (MCRC) consisting of one representative from each fisher group with the responsibility to collect data from fish landing sites and provide support to the local fishers in negotiating fish prices in the market. To address post-harvest losses and maintain the quality of fish in the supply chain, the project provided iceboxes. In addition, the project has provided toolkits with a set of standard tools such as screwdrivers, spanners, hammers, etc. to the poorest fishermen to help improve the quality of their ships and to reduce maintenance costs. Furthermore, three-stage water-filters were installed in the project area of Ibrahim Hyderi and Rehri to provide access to clean-drinking. To promote alternative livelihoods, the project conducted training workshops on candle-making, cloth-stitching and beautician skills for female fishers at Ibrahim Hyderi and Rehri. All trainees were provided with relevant toolkits such as sewing machines, candle-making and beauty parlour kits.

As part of the crew-based observer programme, a total of three observers were engaged under Phase II of SFEP to collect fisheries data from longline and gillnet boats on a regular basis. Promoting sustainable fishing practices, a total of seven vessels have been converted to longline gears. The data provided by the observers showed a significantly lower number of bycatch and non-targeted fish catch, indicating that longline fishing is a more sustainable and eco-friendly fishing practice that needs to be out scaled by the fishers.

One of the key successes of the project is the establishment of a fishermen training centre (FTC) at Government Lower Secondary School Rehri with the consultation and approval from education department of Government of Sindh. The centre was equipped with necessary equipment such as multimedia devices, laptop, furniture, scanner, stationery, etc. The main purpose of establishing the FTC is to provide opportunity to local fishermen to learn sustainable fishing practices and enable them to reduce post-harvest losses, ensuring proper fish-handling as well as safely releasing endangered marine species. As part of the training programme, SFEP-Ph2 successfully organized a 10 day training workshop for 20 master trainers through Fisher Sustainability Schools (FSS) at Ibrahim Hyderi and Rehri on the negative impacts of overfishing, causes of post-harvest losses and impacts of bycatch. Subsequently, the master trainers conducted sessions at the Fisher Sustainability Schools (FSS) for more than 300 young fishers, ensuring the dissemination of knowledge within the fisher communities.
The project aims to catalyze a shift from conventional farming methods to organic agriculture for economic, social and environmental benefits for cotton farming communities in Balochistan, Pakistan. The project particularly focuses on building up the capacities of 6,000 small farmers and DAE Balochistan on standard practices of organic cultivation and certification. The project also concentrates to create an enabling environment of organic agriculture in Balochistan and a transparent supply chain of organic produces. The project also includes to promote soil and water conservation practices amongst the programme farmers as well as empowering women folk through skill enhancement and establishment of women led home based small businesses to improve the livelihoods of poor farming families

1- 883 farmers got organic certification from the cotton produce
2- 13,000 certified bales were produced and taken up by the suppliers/buyers
2- 3- farmers received 10 per cent premium on organic produce
4- 2,500 new farmers were registered and organized in FFS
5- 12,000 plants (fruits, olive, neem) were planted in the project area
6- Over 150 farmers were trained on NRM (Natural Resources Management)
7- Around 120 women have been trained on alternate livelihood skills
8- 3,698 bags (10 kg each) of tested Non-GMO cotton seeds were purchased and distributed amongst the project farmers
9- 20 demonstration plots (two acres each) for seed multiplication purposes were established and provided bio-inputs with 10-1000 packets of bio-fertilizer for promotion purposes procured and applied at field level.

The project aims to build the capacity of 1,000 farmers and DAE staff on standard practices of organic cotton cultivation and certification. It is an effort to catalyze a shift from conventional cotton farming to organic cotton cultivation for economic, social and environmental benefits in Balochistan, Pakistan. The project also focuses to develop a transparent and dedicated supply chain of certified organic cotton and meet the market demands.
The initiative aims to root out possible causes of trash and contamination in raw cotton and provide the cotton sector with a distinctive quality of cotton. This pilot project targets to enhance the capacities of 500 cotton farmers, 300 women cotton pickers and six ginning units to comply with the proposed standards of Milliner Cotton Initiative. The project also focuses to enhance skills of 300 poor women cotton pickers and support them in the establishment of small businesses to improve the livelihoods of their families. So far, farmers and cotton pickers have been trained on MCI standards while a number of small homebased businesses have been established.

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The project aims to build up the capacity of 2,000 farmers and DAE staff on standard practices of organic cotton cultivation and certification. It is an effort to catalyse a shift from conventional cotton farming to organic cotton cultivation for economic, social and environmental benefits in Balochistan, Pakistan. The project also focuses to develop a transparent and dedicated supply chain of certified organic cotton and meet the market demands.

1- The project team hired and project office has been established
2- The field team has been oriented on the project and trained on standard protocols of organic cotton cultivation and certification
3- 1,400 farmers were registered and organized in FFS
4- 900 bags of Non-GMO cotton seeds were purchased and distributed amongst the project farmers.
5- Training of project farmers is in progress.
An initiative to inform and engage 3,000 youths through an action-oriented programme. The programme consists of a series of workshops and a community service project. The workshops will cover topics like global impacts of plastic pollution, sustainable and responsible consumer behaviour, and plastic-preneurship. Besides participating in the workshops, the participating students will collect domestic plastic waste and donate it to WWF-Pakistan’s recycling partner.

1- 3,000 students from over 65 cities and 70 institutes have participated in the programme.
2- Workshop sessions conducted by WWF-Pakistan’s team.
3- The participating students helped collect more than 12,000 kg of domestic plastic waste.
4- Eco-friendly bags and certificates distributed amongst the participants of the programme.
WWF’s Green Office is an environmental management system for offices. The aim of the programme is to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and workplaces’ ecological footprint. Green Office is suited to offices in private companies, the public sector and other organisations.

The initiative, launched in 2009, is a practical and simple environmental management system specifically for office conditions to reduce carbon emissions. Its implementation helps offices cut energy costs; reduce solid waste, travel, and water; make better procurement choices and conduct training for staff to educate them on environmental issues. In addition to cost savings, a participating office also improves its corporate image. At present, 82 offices are implementing the programme and are working actively with WWF-Pakistan.

The WWF Green Office Initiative (GOI) is a family of 82 offices in Pakistan working towards the common objective of reducing carbon emissions, cutting energy costs, reducing wastage and water consumption while making better procurement choices. In FY2020, the network added 18 more companies, which includes:


The following list represents all companies, which are WWF-Pakistan partnered during FY21 with an annual budget of less than EUR 25,000.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CAMPAIGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>TetraPak</td>
<td>School Education and Awareness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midas Clothing Limited</td>
<td>Tree Plantation</td>
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<td>Engro Fertilizers</td>
<td>Tree Plantation</td>
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<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</td>
<td>Tree Plantation</td>
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<td>Feroze Mills 1888</td>
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<td>Chottani Industries</td>
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<td>Crescent Steels</td>
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Al Karam
Soorty Enterprises
Younas Textile Mills
Eighteen
National Foods
Dawlance Pvt. Ltd
Nishat Mills

Tree Plantation
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CORPORATE CLUB

WWF Corporate or Business Clubs are membership programmes that provide a platform for companies locally or regionally to support WWF’s work. Membership in such clubs does not create a partnership between WWF and the company, and does not imply an endorsement of any nature by WWF of the company or its products and services.

The following list represents all companies, which are WWF-Pakistan corporate members with an annual budget of less than EUR 5,000.

1. Associate Group
2. Atlas Honda Limited
3. Bank of Punjab
4. BERGER Paints
5. Bilal Engineering
6. Century Paper & Board Mills
7. Chiesi Pharmaceuticals
8. Coca Cola Private Limited
9. Curexa Health Private Limited
10. Dawlance Private Limited
11. Educational Services Private Limited
12. Fauji Fertilizer Company Private Limited
13. Ibrahim Fibres Private Limited
14. Ittehad Chemical Private Limited
15. JDW Sugar Mills Limited
16. Kot Addu Power Company Limited
17. KSB Pumps Co. Limited
18. Malik Auto & Agricultural Industries Private Limited
19. Millat Equipment Limited
20. Mitchell’s Fruit Farm Limited
21. Naveena Export Limited
22. Pak Kuwait Textiles Limited
23. Pharmajin
24. Pharmajin
25. Samira Fabrics Private Limited
26. Sapphire Textile Mills Limited
27. Seasons Edible Oil Limited
28. Service Sales Corporation Private Limited
29. Shahtaj Sugar Mills Limited
30. Shezan International Limited
31. Shezan International Limited
32. Siddique Leather
33. Tapal Tea Private Limited
34. Tariq Glass
35. Tariq Glass
36. Titans Autographs and Memorabilia

For further information on corporate engagement at WWF-Pakistan, please contact:
Nazifa Butt/ Head of Corporate Partnerships and Fundraising / nbutt@wwf.org.pk
OUR MISSION IS TO STOP DEGRADATION OF THE PLANET’S NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND TO BUILD A FUTURE IN WHICH HUMANS LIVE IN HARMONY WITH NATURE.