

annual report 1997-98

IUCN PAKISTAN



**IUCN**  
The World Conservation Union

#### Acknowledgements

With many thanks to all the staff who contributed.

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**IUCN PAKISTAN**

foreword	1
taking the programme forward	2
financial operations	6
implementing the national conservation strategy	8
working with people	12
enabling the laws	16
industry, economy and the environment	18
conserving biodiversity, demonstrating the principles of sustainable development	20
abbreviations and acronyms	24
1997 and 1998 publications	25
IUCN Pakistan offices	26





# f o r e w o r d

**T**he fact that this report covers a two-year period rather than one is symptomatic of the way the years have been lived in Pakistan by IUCN. Events have moved rapidly, change has been a constant, and it has been difficult to know when to stop and reflect on our work. Our biggest challenge, in keeping with most other institutions in Pakistan, has been to maintain some measure of stability and continuity of purpose and programme, through the turbulent political, economic and social times prevalent in the country.

In view of the fact that the future appears to be headed in much the same way as the present, this is as good a time as any, and we have decided to present a report combining two years of work.



The mission of IUCN, and its work with the members and partners, transcends the short-term priorities of power and politics. The agenda of sustainable development is, by definition, long-term and reflective of seasons and of life cycles, be they of a tree, a river or a human being. While focussing on the detail and the day-to-day operational requirements of project and programme which need to accommodate to changing daily realities, we have attempted always not to lose sight of the big picture.

We have tried therefore to ensure that the work has reflected the need to chart a steady course of field project implementation in the Northern Areas, the Punjab and the NWFP, of district and provincial strategies in Balochistan, Chitral and Abbottabad, of sustainable use in Gilgit and Hunza, and of institutional governance and reform at federal and provincial levels.

In all of this, our members, the Pakistan National Committee and the many individuals who represent IUCN Commissions have been colleagues, friends and mentors on the road we travel together. This record of IUCN's achievements is as much a reflection of their work, as it is of our partnership.

ABAN MARKER KABRAJI  
Country Representative, IUCN Pakistan

**taking the  
programme  
forward**



# W

ith a turbulent political and economic scene as a backdrop, change was the main theme for IUCN Pakistan in 1997 and 1998. During this period, the organisation went through rapid growth while setting in place a process aimed at decentralising functions.

Additional responsibilities in Balochistan and the Northern Areas, an expanding workforce operating numerous complex projects, and the setting up of programme offices across the country — these were some of the developments that created new challenges for the organisation. The key issue in this period of transformation was to prepare for decentralisation while retaining programme integration.

To meet this challenge, IUCN Pakistan undertook a process of organisational restructuring in mid '97. To retain both a cohesive overview and a focus on quality control, a triangular management structure was created. This consisted of the Country Representative, the Programme Directorate and the Directorate of Finance and Operations.

The new structure has brought about a number of improvements. It has, for example, helped in delegating responsibilities at all levels, while creating more informed decision-making, better links between financial and programme matters and a more focused approach.

The decision to decentralise the administrative structure followed the recommendations of a management review in 1995. IUCN Pakistan subsequently set up programme offices in Islamabad, the NWFP, Balochistan and the Northern Areas. The Karachi office also emerged as a distinct entity from the Country Office. This geographical devolution has helped to ensure tighter systems, greater accountability and management development.



Efforts were also made to ensure both vertical and lateral integration across programmes and projects. This was achieved through joint work planning, assessment exercises and the participation of staff in internal forums. The roles and responsibilities of thematic programmes and projects — as well as their impact on policies for sustainable development — were widely debated within the organisation. While matrix management remains the main tool for integration, it has been supported by encouraging the Programme Directorate and the heads of office to develop links and work closely together. In addition, programme coordination committee meetings — an internal forum for debates and decisions on programmatic matters — have been held regularly.

IUCN Pakistan recognises the importance of planning ahead, especially in uncertain times. To keep its fingers on the pulse and receive valuable feedback, the organisation undertook an extensive exercise of consultation. As part of this exercise, IUCN's membership, its partners, donors and staff were all consulted in order to assess the organisation's



strengths and weaknesses. For example, issues and opportunities available were weighed against programme criteria derived from its mission. A six-year strategic framework has been developed, which is expected to inform the two triennial programmes (2000-02 and 2003-05) as well as operational decisions over this period.

Over the years, IUCN Pakistan has very effectively geared up donor support for National Conservation Strategy projects by demonstrating the quality of outputs and maintaining strict financial discipline. However, an environment of uncertainty was created following the nuclear tests by Pakistan in May 1998 which provoked international sanctions. While IUCN Pakistan's portfolio of ongoing projects was not affected, progress on some relatively new projects was sluggish. The Mountain Areas Conservancy Project, a seven-year project, was initially stalked by the sanctions. However, the project was subsequently approved and is expected to enter the implementation phase in early 1999.

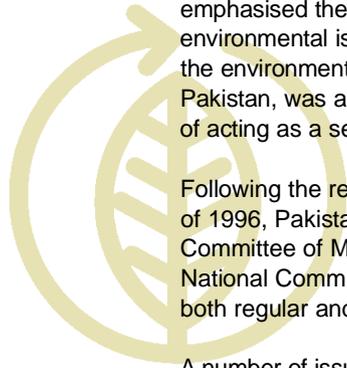
In October 1998, IUCN Pakistan convened a donors' conference, which emphasised the need for improved coordination between donors on environmental issues. As an outcome of the meeting, a donor group on the environment was set up. Another group, of donors supporting IUCN Pakistan, was also established, with IUCN being given the responsibility of acting as a secretariat for both.

Following the recommendations of the World Conservation Congress of 1996, Pakistan was one of the first countries to create a National Committee of Members. Following the creation of the Pakistan National Committee communication with the membership has become both regular and substantive.

A number of issues were identified during the strategic planning workshops in 1997. These have helped form the context in which IUCN Pakistan relates to its constituency.

While IUCN Pakistan forms a significant part of the Asia region at an operational level, statutorily it is part of IUCN's West Asia region. There have been very useful interchanges of staff, expertise and skills between Pakistan and the country offices in South and Southeast Asia, and further collaboration is foreseen. Areas in which such collaboration could prove fruitful include the coastal and marine sectors, environmental economics, biodiversity and natural resource management.

Over the years, IUCN Pakistan has learned the value of participation, decision-making by consensus, the empowerment of staff and the promotion of a learning culture. These are attributes that need to be consistently worked on and improved in the years ahead. There is a need to develop maturity in systems, increase the use of information technology and institute creative mechanisms for organisational learning.





**financial  
operations**

IUCN Pakistan's work is supported by international development funds directly channelled by donor agencies. Over the past couple of years, despite many shifts in donor priorities, and Pakistan-specific impediments, international grant aid support for IUCN-implemented projects has been generally forthcoming.

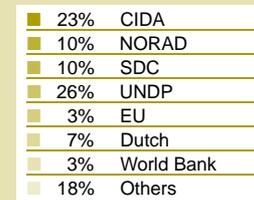
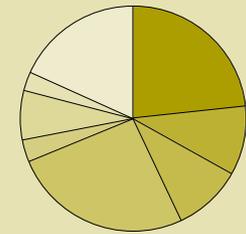
During 1997 and 1998, the seven-year US\$10 million GEF/UNDP-funded Mountain Areas Conservancy Project was developed and went through a tedious approval process. New phases of the Sarhad Provincial Conservation Strategy, the Northern Areas Conservation Strategy, the NORAD Frame Agreement and the Sustainable Development Network Programme are all pending donor approval. The Pakistan Environment Programme, which was scheduled to end in 1999, has been re-profiled. Barring unforeseen events we expect all these projects to receive approval in 1999. This then, would reflect a very healthy project portfolio, not only from a financial point of view, but from a programmatic one as well.

The total turnover was approximately Rs. 148 million in 1997, and Rs. 188 million in 1998, an increase of 9.6% and 27% respectively over 1996 and 1997. Almost all of the turnover was made up of project funds. Staff increased to 190 in 1997 and 250 in 1998. The large increase in 1998 can be attributed to field staff recruitment for the European Union-funded Environmental Rehabilitation in NWFP and Punjab.

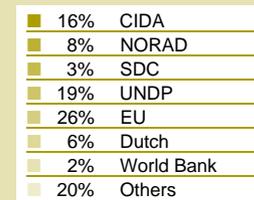
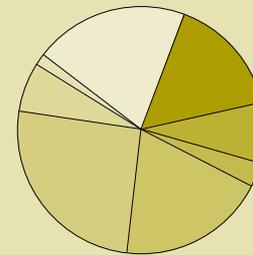
The diversity and continuity of our donor base gives us confidence for the future. However, we cannot be complacent and are constantly seeking to streamline our processes to achieve greater impact and efficiency. Finance, too, has found it necessary to take tangible steps to enhance its support to the Programme — we have begun the process of revamping our management information systems. With a view to greater efficiency, the finance function has been strengthened in the north enabling greater autonomy for these offices.

No doubt 1999 will be as challenging as the previous years. We believe we are well placed to meet what lies ahead.

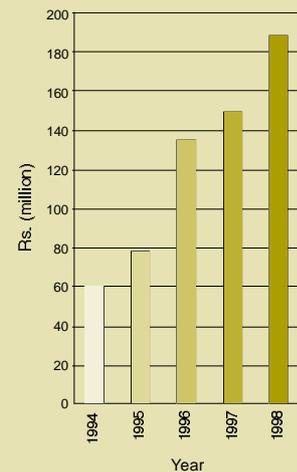
Donor-wise funds, 1997



Donor-wise funds, 1998



Funds Turnover



**implementing  
the national  
conservation  
strategy**



**T**he **National Conservation Strategy**, a policy document that embodied the government's commitment to the conservation and sustainable use of its natural resources, was prepared with technical assistance from IUCN Pakistan. The NCS brings together government and non-government organisations in a unique partnership that is in itself an achievement. Since the adoption of the NCS, IUCN's programme has been guided by the priorities expressed in that policy document.

#### The National Conservation Strategy

**On March 1, 1992, the Federal Cabinet of Pakistan approved the National Conservation Strategy. This 406-page document was prepared by a team of experts over a three-year period through a partnership between the Government of Pakistan and IUCN. It involved more than 3,000 people through workshops and direct and indirect consultations.**

**The NCS has three overriding objectives: conservation of natural resources, sustainable development, and improved efficiency in the use and management of resources. These, in turn, depend on three principles: achieving greater public partnership in development and environment management; merging environment and economics in decision-making; and focusing on durable improvements in the quality of life in Pakistan.**



One of the main tools for the implementation of the National Conservation Strategy is building capacity within institutions. To help in the capacity-building effort, a partnership of government and non-government institutions was formed through the **Pakistan Environment Programme**. Capacity-building is a complex and long-term process anywhere in the world, particularly so in a developing country where the roles of the state and civil society are being redefined. PEP involves the NCS Unit in the Ministry of Environment, the Environment Section in the Planning Commission, the Sustainable Development Policy Institute and IUCN Pakistan.

Despite the fact that the Pakistan Environment Protection Council — that was to steer the policy direction of PEP — did not take off, the partner institutions met regularly to discuss the issues involved. PEP also undertook a capacity mapping exercise through which the training needs of the four institutions were identified. A training programme was subsequently undertaken by SDPI.

Study tours to and from environmental institutions in the South and Southeast Asia region were conducted, and technical advice was provided to the Government of the NWFP in the rehabilitation of the rapidly depleting stock of mahaseer fish. A programme for the provision of targeted technical assistance by Canadian experts was developed as one of the consequences of the capacity needs

assessment. In late 1998, a mid-term review of the PEP was carried out by a combined team of Canadian and Pakistani consultants. The review concluded that progress had been achieved in all the organisations involved, but mainly within SDPI and IUCNP, despite the economic and institutional difficulties. However, certain systemic difficulties within government institutions will need to be overcome to achieve success.

The economic situation in the country has driven communities to become increasingly dependent on natural resources for their survival, pushing conservation to the bottom of popular and official priorities. It has therefore become increasingly important to re-orient the focus of conservation strategies aimed at sustainable development towards a long-term vision of poverty alleviation in the country.

Implementation of the NCS is being pursued at a sub-national level through provincial and district conservation strategies, involving government agencies and civil society institutions. IUCNP is supporting the formulation and implementation of various sub-national conservation strategies. The **Balochistan Conservation Strategy**, after an initial period of mobilisation, gained momentum following a number of public consultations in five districts of the province. Involving government line departments, NGOs, the media and teachers, the consultations helped to identify and prioritise various development issues. Eleven interest groups, made up of persons from all sectors of society, were set up and technical papers by local authors were commissioned.

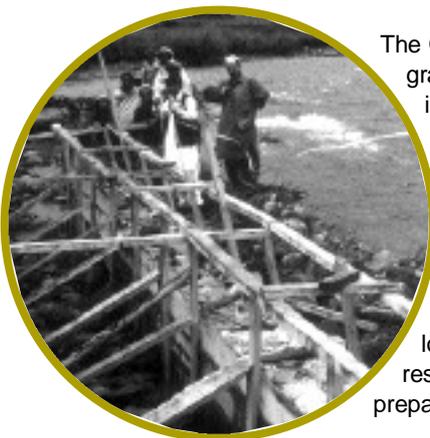
The **Sarhad Provincial Conservation Strategy** continued to be one of the most active of the provincial conservation strategies. Official recognition was granted with its launch as the NWFP's principal strategic environmental planning framework. This was followed by official notification of several roundtables which created greater ownership and paved the way for the more active involvement of civil society actors in the public policy process.

In early 1998, a review of the SPCS concluded that civil society institutions needed to be strengthened to enable them to take on an enhanced role in the sustainable development of the province. IUCN was asked to continue to focus on NGOs, the private sector and the media to support their involvement, as well as to strengthen and support initiatives by the Government of the NWFP. With this impetus, SPCS moved into its third phase in July 1998, and was renamed Partnerships for Sustainable Development in NWFP. Achievements in this phase included support in greening the portfolios of two major umbrella NGOs in the NWFP, and interacting with the media to publicise the conservation strategy. SPCS examined the scope for building environmental capacity of partners in the public and civil society sectors, and will focus on this aspect in the coming years through the development and implementation of a training programme.



In 1996, in consultation with the Government of NWFP and the Swiss Development Corporation, IUCN moved to the preparation of district-level conservation strategies as a progressive implementation process of the SPCS and the NCS. The Government of the NWFP had shown commitment to this process, and SPCS was instrumental in launching the first ever district conservation strategies in Chitral and Abbottabad in 1997. This step towards decentralisation marked a significant milestone in the NCS pursuit of good governance.

The idea behind district conservation strategies was to facilitate the conservation process by making it more participatory and closely linked to the environmental priorities of a district as well as to available financial resources. In the Hazara division (in eastern NWFP), the strategy process is facilitated by the **Abbottabad Conservation Strategy Support Unit**, which began functioning in September 1997. Recognising participation and the involvement of stakeholders as key to the process, IUCN initiated a roundtable of representatives from government agencies and civil society organisations. The process of roundtables continued in 1998, as did public consultations involving civil society actors in identifying and prioritising issues for the district.



The **Chitral Conservation Strategy Support Unit** involved grassroots institutions in strategy formulation in district Chitral in the northwest of the province. IUCN began by generating awareness about the Chitral Conservation Strategy as an initiative to speed up decentralisation of development planning processes. A district roundtable was established through which the input of communities and their development priorities were made a part of the district development programme. Consultations were held in a number of tehsils and villages with active participation from local institutions and individuals. Issues were prioritised and resource persons from within Chitral were requested to prepare sector papers.

The **Northern Areas Conservation Strategy** was initiated through a partnership between the Northern Areas administration and IUCN Pakistan. In the initial phase, government agencies, NGOs, CBOs, and organisations already working in the NAs were briefed on the purpose of the NACS and generic issues in development. Convinced of the need for such a strategy, the government notified the creation of an Environment Section in the Planning and Development Department.

Strategies for sustainable development differentiate between different gender roles, responsibilities and resources. In all the conservation strategies that IUCN has been associated with, a significant factor has been to facilitate the involvement of women and men in consultation, prioritisation, planning and implementation. This has also required respect for local social norms and conditions, thus adapting the gender integration process to what the people are willing to accept.

**working  
with people**



**P**articipation is the guiding principle of IUCN; indeed the success of the conservation agenda and the NCS relies on their acceptance and adoption by the people of Pakistan. To ensure this, a strong component of communication, education and networking has been built into the NCS. This also reflects IUCNP's approach to awareness raising: ensuring effective two-way communication, integrating environmental concepts into education and providing support to organised civil society. This approach guides three key streams of working with people by engaging in project activities as well as integrating into the larger programme of the organisation.

The **Communications Programme** provides the capacity for the organisation to act as a communicator for the promotion of an attitude of conservation. The Programme is the focal point for publications, capacity-building for more effective communication, media relations, electronic communications and advocacy.

The publications work of IUCNP in 1997 and 1998 was led by the combined issue of the two quarterlies (*The Way Ahead* in English and *NCSJareeda* in Urdu) on the occasion of IUCN's 50th Anniversary. Throughout the two years, *Jareeda* was published regularly, with a mailing list exceeding 1,500 subscribers. The issues combined investigative reports on the environment with awareness-raising articles and were written in simple, non-technical language. Other publications included brochures and books (in Urdu and English) for IUCNP and internationally. In collaboration with SPCS, a film was produced on the Sarhad Provincial Conservation Strategy, while another focused on environment issues in the Rahuki canal area. The latter was launched publicly through a number of press shows.



The Programme also built up the capacity of partners to communicate effectively on environmental issues, in order to keep the subject at the forefront of public concerns.

Capacity-building work centred on the initiation of and support to two forums of journalists: the Forum of Environmental Journalists of Pakistan and the Frontier Forum of Environment Journalists. These were supplemented by workshops for journalists in Quetta and journalists and editors in Karachi, focusing on building capacity in environmental reporting. Finally, capacity-building measures also targeted IUCNP staff, to build their communication skills.

The increasing number of requests for advice and information on the development-conservation nexus identified the need for a more explicit definition of policy and advocacy linkages. Advocacy work included building IUCNP's profile, for example through supplements in the national daily newspapers on the occasion of IUCN's 50th anniversary. The IUCNP secretariat also provided policy and legal advice to the Government of Sindh and its own members to define their position on the issue of proposed mining for gas in the protected area of Kirthar

National Park. IUCNP continues to act as a neutral interface between the government, NGOs and the private sector to work towards a mutually acceptable resolution of the issue.

The Communications Programme also facilitates the evolution of public channels of communication for the environment. The most important in this regard is the Sustainable Development Networking Programme, co-sponsored by UNDP.

#### Communicating electronically on development

**One of the largest SDNP's in the world, SDNP Pakistan offers low-cost access to e-mail for commercial users across the country, combined with an electronic platform for debates on issues of sustainable development. A growing number of topical issues are being debated through SDNP, while its users also continue to increase. In 1998 SDNP also began planning the development of a meta-website on sustainable development and the process of registration as an Internet Service Provider.**

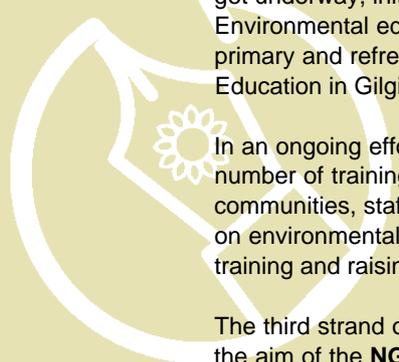
The **Education Programme** continued its task of incorporating the environment into mainstream education through its inclusion in curricula, building capacities to this end and engaging in partnerships.

Given political and economic conditions, little official attention was paid to education in the country during this period. However, the Education Programme made progress in its primary aims in a number of ways. One of these aims is to integrate environmental education into the various conservation strategies. At a macro level, the Programme represented environmental concerns in the relevant policy-making bodies, such as the panel reviewing the National Education Policy.

The Programme succeeded in integrating environmental education into the field-based teacher development programme of the Aga Khan Education Services. It also aided the SPCS Education Roundtable to get underway, initiating in-service teacher training programmes. Environmental education was also included in the syllabus of the primary and refresher courses at the Government College of Education in Gilgit.

In an ongoing effort to build capacity for environmental education, a number of training workshops were conducted, targeting project communities, staff, NGOs, journalists and government servants. Plays on environmental themes were developed as one of the tools for training and raising awareness.

The third strand of the approach of working with people is reflected in the aim of the **NGO and Community Support Programme**: to support NGOs and community-based organisations as viable entities





for environmental management. The Programme continued this work by providing technical assistance and networking.

In the NWFP, a training programme linking natural resource management to community livelihoods was developed, and two key support NGOs were assisted in conducting training for grassroots CBOs. Grassroot organisations were also assisted by involving them in field-level activities and enhancing their access to government services.

The Programme also participated actively in a major research project on NGO management with the Aga Khan Foundation.

A significant development for the NGO and Community Support Programme was the formulation and adoption of a gender policy for IUCNP. This was supplemented through a number of gender sensitisation workshops for partner organisations in the NWFP and Balochistan.

An internal review of the NGO Programme was conducted in 1997. The review suggested changing the focus of the Programme from direct assistance for capacity-building to environmental sensitisation.

**enabling the  
laws**



**T**he **Law Programme** continued its work to support and frame laws that enable the sustainable use of natural resources. Support was provided to the government in promulgating the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997. This Act was promulgated as an Ordinance which eventually lapsed. PEPA is the only comprehensive environmental legislation in Pakistan that enables citizens to protect their rights with regard to the environment. IUCN had been involved with this initiative from its inception and played a central role in its conception, funding, drafting, and in organising public consultations, while steering the legislation through government processes.

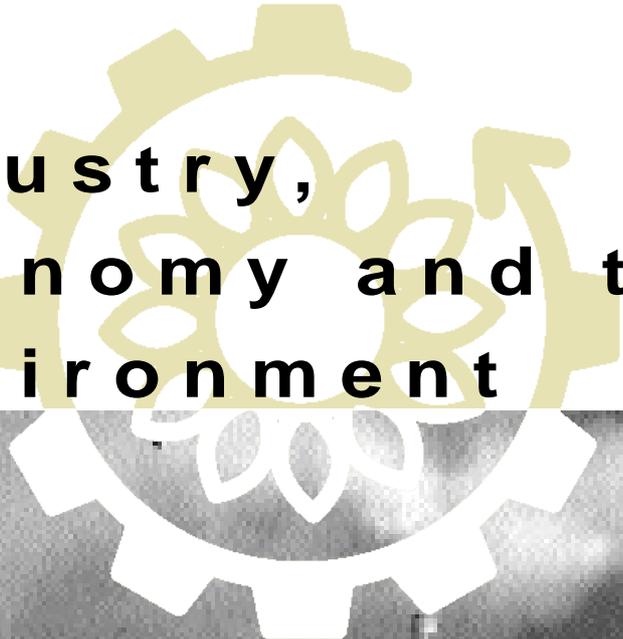
The Law Programme held seminars on PEPA in all the provinces of Pakistan. The seminars targeted lawyers and the legal community, with an aim to familiarise participants with the new Act and the rationale behind its principles.

In addition, the Programme conducted research on legal issues related to wildlife, forestry and mining for oil and gas in protected areas. A model wildlife policy was drafted and taken through a wide consultative process, demonstrating the principles of public participation in policy-making.

To support and raise awareness about environmental legislation in Pakistan, the Law Programme facilitated the setting up of the Pakistan Environmental Law Association. The Association's objectives include the promotion and development of environmental law through research and training, facilitation of legal aid and assistance in environmental cases, and promotion of cooperation with international and national associations in order to receive the benefit of comparative international developments in environmental law.

It was also felt that there is a serious lack of information on environmental public interest litigation in Pakistan. Sensitive to the importance of this issue, the Law Programme compiled two manuals. One is aimed at lawyers and is technical in nature, while the other is a guide for laypersons on how to take an environmental case to the courts. Both publications will be ready in 1999.





**industry,  
economy and the  
environment**



**T**here is a growing realisation across the world that the earth can no longer support "business as usual". Traditional economic practices are at the centre of environmental degradation, particularly in times of hardship, when the environment is the last priority of debt-ridden economies. Recognising this, IUCNP began work on the **Green Accounting** initiative in 1997, as part of a larger initiative at IUCN headquarters. IUCN Pakistan began by carrying out a case study and conducting a series of workshops on the significance of assessing economic value for the GA initiative. It is hoped that the Government of Pakistan will promote this concept and that natural resource accounting will be taken forward.

At the same time, IUCNP and SDPI collaborated on selected research to assess the environmental effect of trade policies in certain industrial sectors. The study, sponsored by the International Institute of Sustainable Development in Canada, is expected to inform the policy-making process on the downstream effects of economic policies.

The **Environmental Assessment Services Programme** is part of IUCNP's commitment to greening the industrial base through providing institutional support for environmental impact assessments. It continued with its strategy of influencing development policies, strengthening institutions through capacity development and technical assistance, and carrying out demonstration projects. Policy work centred on industry compliance with the National Environmental

Quality Standards — locally at a thermal power station and nationally through representation on a standing committee.

The Programme was also active in raising public awareness on environmental issues through media interaction and participation in international conferences.



EAS also launched several initiatives to help the industrial sector in meeting the requirements of new legislation and providing technical advice on how to make their operations environment-friendly. Information generation activities included surveys of industrial areas, such as the I-9/I-10 area in Islamabad. Advice to industry was based on assessments of specific activities, such as glycol waste incineration at Gharibwal Cement and the ICI facility at Sheikhpura. One study of the Bin Qasim Thermal Power Station located at Port Bin Qasim near Karachi revealed the implications of using dirty fuel on the surrounding environment and communities. Another study examined the impact of effluents from the Qadirpir gas field on the endangered Indus dolphin. Technical support on making industrial processes environment-friendly was provided through training workshops.



**conserving  
biodiversity,  
demonstrating  
the principles  
of sustainable  
development**



In pursuit of its mission of promoting the equitable and sustainable use of natural resources, IUCNP places great importance on the conservation of biodiversity. Pakistan is host to nine major ecosystems, and the importance of conserving biological diversity is widely recognised. The government has signed and ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity and has set up a Biodiversity Working Group to facilitate its implementation. IUCNP works closely with this group and other agencies to help protect the country's biological heritage.

With respect to the implementation of the CBD, the Biodiversity Programme coordinated a preparatory workshop, aimed at raising awareness for the CBD Conference of Parties agenda and at preparing the Pakistani delegate for this meeting. The workshop, considered useful by the participants, was arranged in conjunction with IUCN's Regional Biodiversity Programme.

Following up on a government initiative of 1996, IUCN formulated the Biodiversity Action Plan in close collaboration with concerned agencies. BAP was finalised after extensive public consultations through provincial workshops.

As an important component of promoting the sustainable use of natural resources, the Biodiversity Programme actively demonstrates some of the guiding principles through field projects. Key among these is Biodiversity Conservation Through Community Development — a three-year project funded by the Global Environment Facility/UNDP. Its review in 1997 gave very favourable recommendations. The project promoted the concept of community participation in conserving biodiversity, for example through involving communities in Chitral in managing the endangered ibex and markhor. The income generated from trophy hunting provides an incentive for the communities to conserve the species through enhanced technical and managerial skills provided by the project. District Conservation Committees were set up in the Northern Areas, and Village Wildlife Guides were trained to create a cadre of 'extension agents' that are now supporting conservation initiatives at the local level. The establishment of Village Conservation Funds was important to direct benefits back into conservation, a critical step in involving local communities in conserving biodiversity. The concept of integrating community development with natural resource management will now be replicated through a seven-year development project, known as the Mountain Areas Conservancy Project.



Through such activities, the Biodiversity Programme developed effective linkages with the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme and other organisations in the Northern Areas, with the World Wide Fund for Nature and various government agencies.

Similarly, the goal of the Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Programme is the conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources of



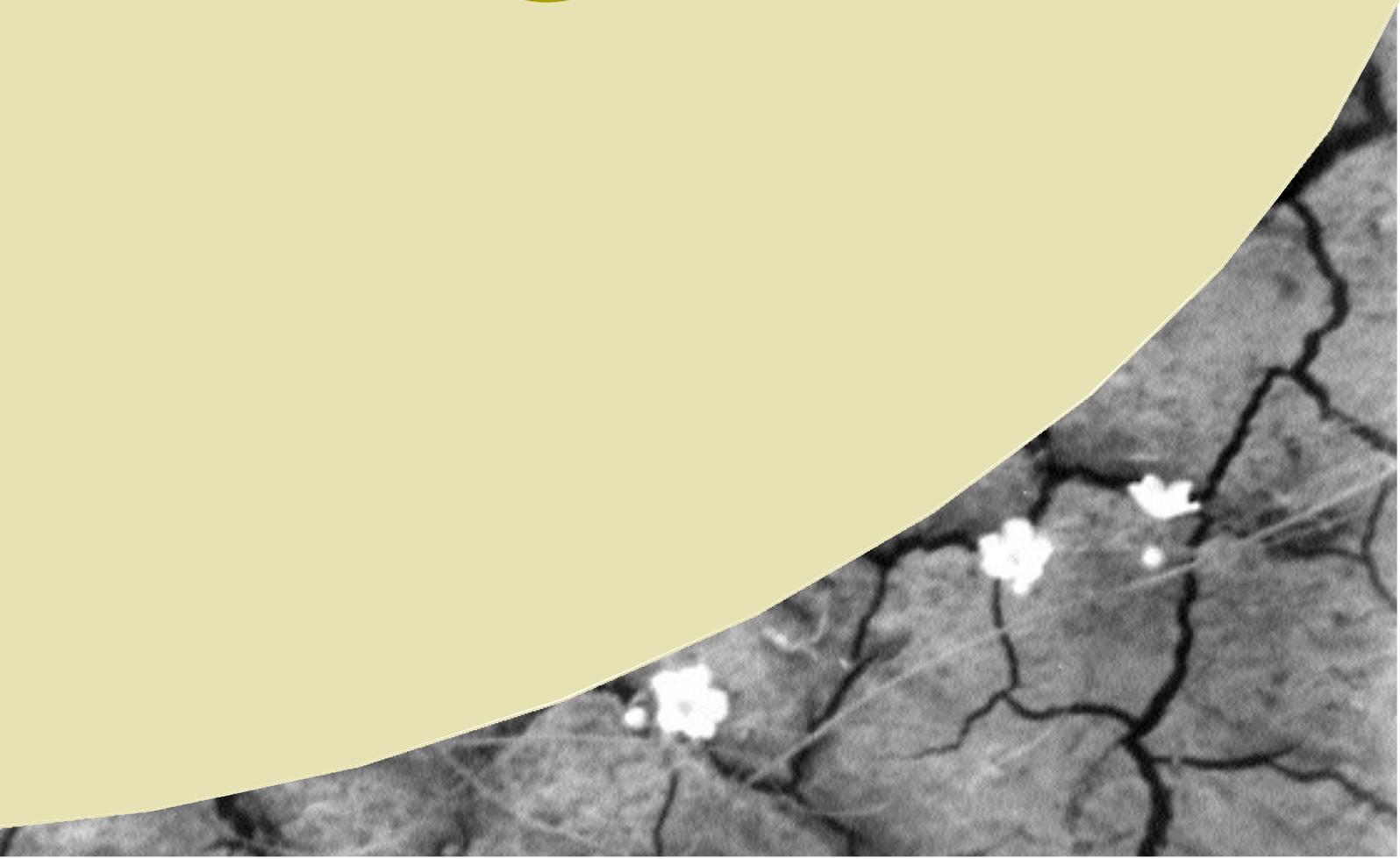
Pakistan's coastal areas. A key feature of the Programme's work is to engage the coastal communities in moving towards this goal.

Maintaining a focus on the mangrove ecosystem of the northern Indus Delta near Karachi and Sonmiani on the Balochistan coast, the Programme collaborated closely with the Sindh and Balochistan Forestry Departments, the Port Qasim Authority, and various NGOs and CBOs. Collaboration included extensive mangrove plantation and maintenance exercises with the support of local NGOs. The Programme also continued to extend support to Shirkat Gah, a national NGO, for the rehabilitation and sustainable use of mangrove forests through community participation in Korangi Creek.

In order to address the economic factors of coastal degradation, basic training on forestry and apiculture was conducted. By providing alternative sources of income, these initiatives have helped reduce the pressure on mangroves. Mangrove protection was promoted through awareness-raising activities (such as hosting visits by groups of journalists, teachers and school children to the mangrove areas) and through eco-tourism (by the construction of a 1-kilometre walkway into the heart of the mangrove forest in the Indus Delta).

Extending the concept of involving community development for natural resource management, IUCNP is engaged in the **Environment Rehabilitation in NWFP and Punjab** project. This initiative aims to halt and reverse environmental degradation in the two provinces, through integrated measures for the rehabilitation/conservation of natural resources and sustainable socio-economic development with the full involvement of the local population. Community mobilisation is a central component in the three upland project sites.

The project targets areas that have faced consistent environmental degradation. It aims to establish sustainable natural resource management practices through active community mobilisation. The project has been made fully operational in three field sites, with a Resource Unit supporting it from Islamabad. The management structure of the project is complex, based on decision-making by consensus between three partners: the Government of Pakistan, IUCN and the European Union. Progress has therefore been fraught with difficulties. An external monitoring mission reviewed the project in late 1998 and gave a positive assessment.



## acronyms and abbreviations

<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CBOs</b>	Community-based Organisation
<b>CIDA</b>	Canadian International Development Agency
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>GA</b>	Green Accounting
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>NCS</b>	National Conservation Strategy
<b>NORAD</b>	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
<b>PEP</b>	Pakistan Environment Programme
<b>PEPA</b>	Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997
<b>SDC</b>	Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation
<b>SDNP</b>	Sustainable Development Networking Programme
<b>SDPI</b>	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
<b>SPCS</b>	Sarhad Provincial Conservation Strategy
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme

## **1997 and 1998 publications**

***Quarterly NCS Jareeda*** (Urdu)

***Quarterly The Way Ahead*** (English)

***Beyond Fences: Seeking Social Sustainability in Conservation***

Volume 1: A Process Companion

Volume 2: A Resource Book

***Biological Diversity in Pakistan*** (English and Urdu)

***IUCN Annual Report 1996***

***You Can Make a Difference: Environmental Public Interest Cases in Pakistan*** (English and Urdu)

***You Can Make a Difference: A Lawyer's Reference Guide*** (English)

**50th Anniversary posters, folders and newsletters**

## IUCN Pakistan offices

### **IUCN Pakistan Country Office**

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# IUCN-The World Conservation Union

Founded in 1948, The World Conservation Union brings together States, government agencies and a diverse range of non-governmental organizations in a unique world partnership: 954 members in all, spread across 140 countries.

As a union, IUCN seeks to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. A central secretariat coordinates the IUCN Programme and serves the Union membership, representing their views on the world stage and providing them with the strategies, services, scientific knowledge and technical support they need to achieve their goals. Through its six Commissions, IUCN draws together over 8,000 expert volunteers in project teams and action groups, focusing in particular on species and biodiversity conservation and the management of habitats and natural resources. The Union has helped many countries to prepare National Conservation Strategies, and demonstrates the application of its knowledge through the field projects it supervises. Operations are increasingly decentralized and are carried forward by an expanding network of regional and country offices, located principally in developing countries.

The World Conservation Union builds on the strengths of its members, networks and partners to enhance their capacity and to support global alliances to safeguard natural resources at local, regional and global levels.

In Pakistan, the Union seeks to fulfill this mission by supporting the empowerment of civil society institutions and facilitating the government to implement the National Conservation Strategy as well as other national and sub-national plans on sustainable development.