



IUCN in Pakistan 2009



ABOUT IUCN

IUCN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, helps the world find pragmatic solutions to our most pressing environment and developmental challenges. It supports scientific research, manages field projects all over the world and brings governments, non-government organizations, United Nations agencies, companies and local communities together to develop and implement policy, laws and best practice.

IUCN's global mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature, while ensuring that the use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. At the same time, IUCN functions as a vibrant knowledge network, generating state-of-the-art conservation theory and practice.

The world's oldest and largest global environment network, IUCN is a democratic membership union, with more than 84 states, 111 government agencies and 874 NGOs as member organizations, 35 affiliates, 10,000 volunteer scientists in more than 160 countries, and professional staff in 60 offices across the globe. The Union's headquarters are located in Gland, Switzerland. Its Asia Regional Office is based in Bangkok, Thailand.

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IUCN Pakistan is part of the IUCN's Asia Regional Programme based in Bangkok, Thailand. Established in 1985 to assist in the preparation of Pakistan's National Conservation Strategy, IUCN Pakistan has grown to become the largest country programme of IUCN. From the mountains in the north to the southern coastline, IUCN manages projects across Pakistan through eight offices, with the support of 100 staff members. Together with its partners and members, IUCN is implementing several conservation initiatives in the country through institutional strengthening, policy advocacy and field work. Currently there are 27 active members of IUCN in Pakistan, including the Government of Pakistan as the state member, six government agencies and 20 NGOs. Over 100 volunteers from Pakistan work in IUCN's six specialised commissions.

FROM THE COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE PAKISTAN

Pakistan is endowed with immense beauty and diversity in its natural and cultural heritage. The country has enormous potential for sustainable growth. However, recent global, political and economic pressures have altered the local dynamics. The result has been an increased pressure on the natural environment, livelihoods and social fabric.

To address these concerns, IUCN in Pakistan reaches out to vulnerable populations facing threats from environmental degradation in particular. Being cognizant of the determined link between humans and nature, we seek to empower communities to influence change, such as through our vast network of members and partners. In congruence with our global niche, IUCN Pakistan is particularly known for its convening power, and role in good environmental governance and sustainable livelihoods. IUCN Pakistan has also evolved to maintain its relevance to changing conditions and conservation approaches. Since its inception in 1985, the Country Programme has spread across the country with a wide range of socio-ecological zones. As the largest Country Programme of IUCN, we also play a dynamic role in regional collaboration and sustainable ecosystem management.

The year 2009 was declared as the Year of Environment by the

Government of Pakistan. Together with key partners, such as IUCN, the government celebrated the year through various collaborative endeavors at a policy and field level. This initiative depicted IUCN's efforts to reorient developmental priorities of the government and get their commitment towards environmental reform. In 2009, in addition to providing impetus for attainment of sustainable development goals, IUCN Pakistan has continued to successfully demonstrate its role in launching innovative approaches, such as participatory premise to integrated water resource management, integrated coastal zone management, Juniper forest ecosystem protection, landscape approach to protected areas management, district visions development, environmental fiscal reforms, corporate greening, disaster preparedness and resilience to climate change, to mention a few.

Contributing towards our global vision of creating a just world that values and conserves nature, we strive to maintain the momentum created and infact enhance potential for ecologically conscious development in Pakistan. With that perspective, our future endeavors are directed towards addressing global changes (particularly climate change), transboundary biodiversity conservation, food security, rights-based governance, institutional



strengthening as well as increased outreach to our membership and commissions and effective delivery on our ongoing programmes.

We look forward to the support of societies in demonstrating a collective capacity to overcome social, economic and environmental challenges in the country and beyond.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shah Murad Aliani'.

Shah Murad Aliani
Country Representative Pakistan



THE IUCN PAKISTAN PROGRAMME



IUCN envisions a just world that values and conserves nature. It is described in terms of the three 'pillars' of sustainable development - economy, ecology and society. Contributing towards the global agenda, our Programme in Pakistan strives to address the sustainable development needs of Pakistan through innovative and collaborative initiatives, while also taking into consideration the goals and long-term changes aimed for by the overall IUCN's Asia Programme. We explicitly seek to direct the attention of decision makers onto the role of a healthy environment in sustainability and challenge whether current approaches to sustainable development are effective.

OUR NICHE

IUCN has identified its niche as "a Union of governments, NGOs, scientific expert networks and a decentralized Secretariat derived from the unique nature of its membership and the framework it offers for coherent international action dedicated to produce and use knowledge about the environment to benefit people and nature."¹

While taking into consideration our global niche, our involvement in Pakistan is largely determined by the country's history, realities and the constituency's expectations. As expressed through a recent survey, our partners in Pakistan characterize the Country Programme as 'a mix of policy and fieldwork at the federal, provincial and local levels, bringing together government, civil society and private sector institutions'. These local partners want us to continue generating knowledge and ensuring that it is used in practical ways through our network of scientists, policy makers, business leaders and NGOs.

Hence, keeping in view our evolving role and unique contribution within Pakistan, and relating to the core strengths of the Union, both

¹ IUCN, 2007, Strengthening IUCN: Decisions and Recommendations on Organizational Change. Gland: IUCN DGO.

globally and within the region, we continue to play the following key roles in Pakistan:

- Exercising convening power: bringing together a wide range of stakeholders on neutral ground, to address issues of mutual interest, such as environmentally sensitive development;
- Sharing global experiences: advocating and testing cross-cutting and replicable models, ideas and approaches in conservation from across the globe, especially from Asia;
- Linking global and regional knowledge to the Pakistani context: drawing on its wide global network of members, scientists and affiliates to extend natural resource management and sustainable development knowledge;
- Advocating for the environment: reorienting attention and interest of governments and development agencies to environmental issues;
- Creating an enabling policy environment: facilitating and promoting good governance, and increasing the participation of marginalized segments; and
- Improving self capacity: enhancing own understanding of managing degraded ecosystems and landscapes, as well as economic and social development.

OUR APPROACH

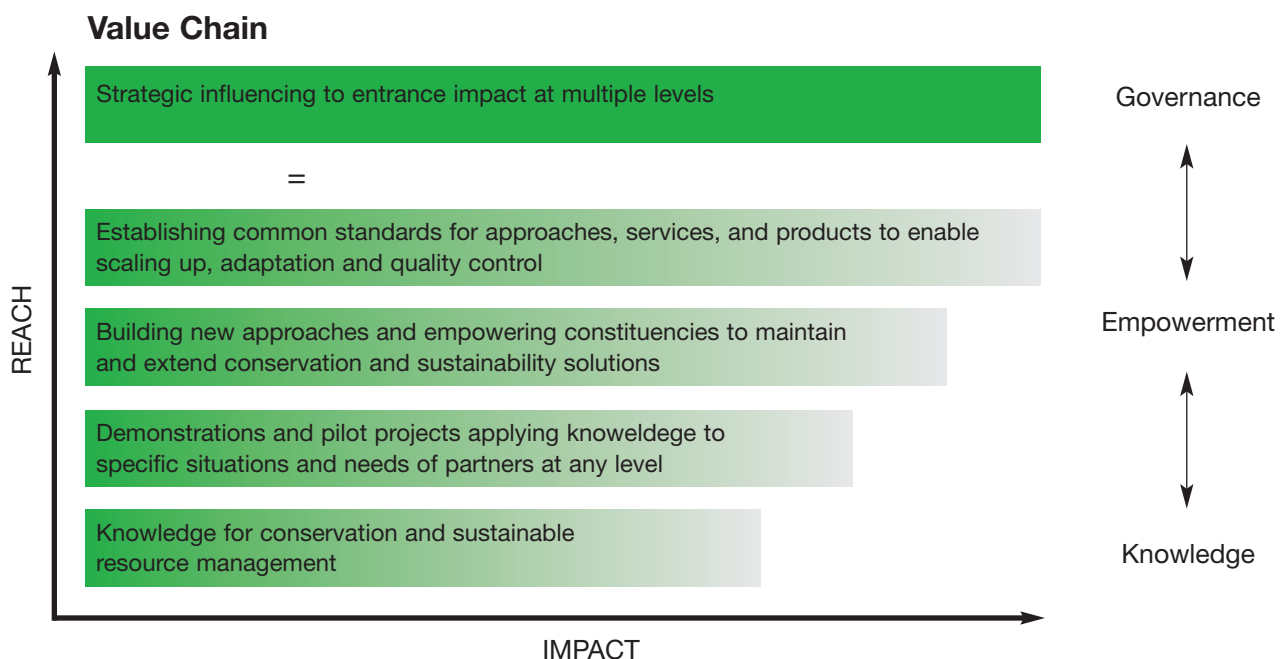
IUCN adopts an adaptive management approach, which recognizes that ecosystems and socio-economic systems are dynamic in nature, and that management interventions lead to new lessons being learned. These lessons can subsequently be applied to further improving ecosystem management in a continuing cycle of improved adaptation to changing conditions.

Our Value Chain

IUCN's strategy of tackling conservation and sustainability is defined by three key words, i.e. knowledge, empowerment and governance. Our strategy for change is based on the assumption that when knowledge is available and people and institutions are empowered to use it, they can participate more effectively in decision making to improve laws, policies, instruments and institutions. However, we also recognize that the flow from knowledge to empowerment to governance is not always linear. Hence, we aim to be a knowledge-based organization, such that we facilitate decision making, ensure effective linkages between knowledge, practice and policy, and enable our constituency to make better informed decisions.

Keeping the above mentioned strategy at the forefront, our key thrust in Pakistan is on:

- Environmental governance: institutional mechanisms and their strengthening, policy advocacy and review, legal frameworks and tools, multilateral environmental agreements, and integration of environmental imperatives into development planning;
- Landscape restoration, rehabilitation and management: community-based integrated natural resource management, forests and protected areas system management, and sustainable agricultural systems and practices;
- Environmental peace and security: conservation for peace, conflict resolution, environmental security, multi-stakeholder networks and alliances, rights-based resource governance, gender and social policy, communication and education for sustainable development;



- Development, economic growth and environment: payment for environmental services, environmental fiscal reforms and valuation, environmental economics, strategic and environmental impact assessment, corporate social and environmental responsibility, poverty reduction strategies, and Millennium Development Goals; and
- Climate change, energy and ecosystems: adaptation and mitigation strategies / policies / plans, sustainable transport and energy, and clean air.

To incorporate these segments in our planning, we have developed a series of interlinked programmes and initiatives in Pakistan. Such programmatic planning results in the formation of a strong link between the thematic focus areas and the projects that are designed to address them.

OUR FOCUS IN 2009–2012

At the World Conservation Congress 2008, IUCN adopted its latest four-year Intersessional Programme, focusing on one Core Priority Area (CPA) and four Thematic Priority Areas (TPAs). The priority areas guide our members, commissions and Secretariat in their conservation work.

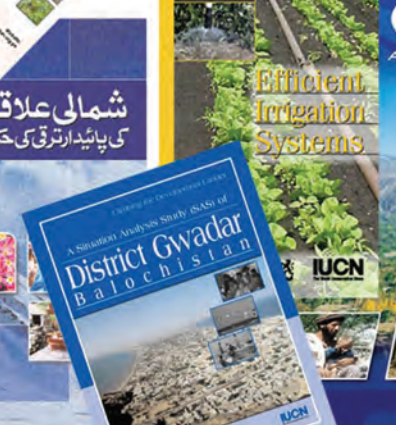
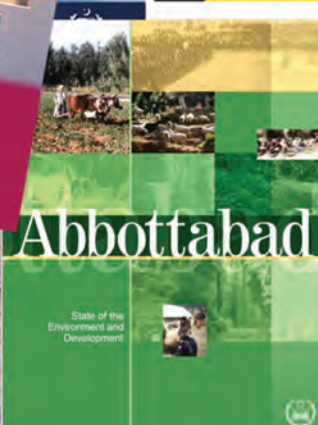
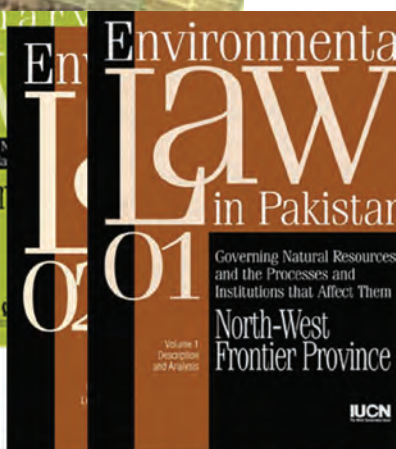
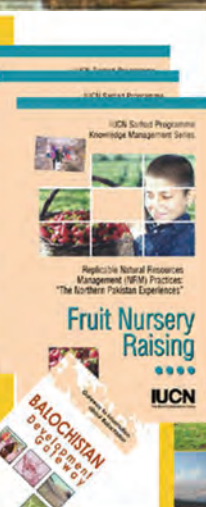
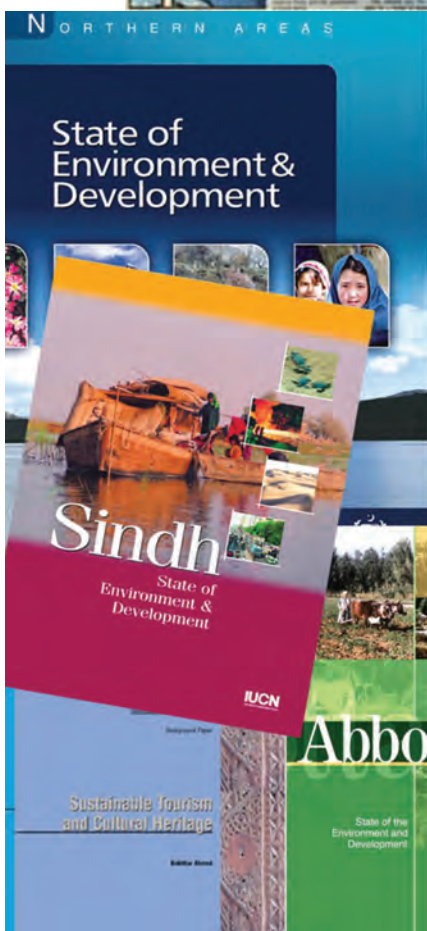
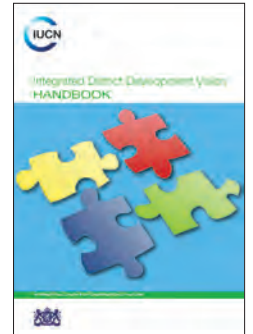
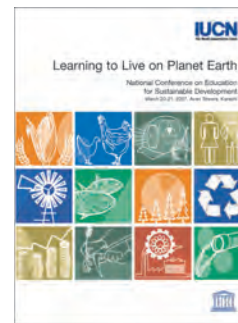
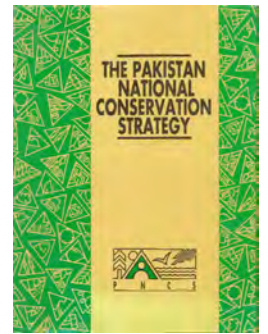
The Intersessional Programme 2009–12 for IUCN Pakistan is aligned with IUCN's global and regional intersessional programmes, while being hinged on ground realities in Pakistan. The Country Programme is well positioned to deliver on the priority areas and subsequent Pakistan specific sub-results for this period (see table on page-9). Significant momentum has already been achieved on climate change, sustainable ecosystem management and greening the economy.



A glimpse of IUCN's diverse work portfolio in Pakistan. © IUCN Pakistan

IUCN Pakistan's Intersessional Programme 2009-2012

Global Priority Areas	Pakistan's Sub-Results
CPA 1: Conserving the diversity of life Ensuring sustainable and equitable management of biodiversity from local to global levels	PK 1.1.1.1 Development of sustainable development strategies in four districts of Balochistan facilitated PK 1.1.1.2 Development of the National Wetlands Policy facilitated PK 1.2.1.1 The revised IUCN protected areas categories introduced in Pakistan PK 1.2.1.2 Integrated Water Resource Management concepts disseminated and tested in Balochistan PK 1.2.1.3 Sustainable use approach successfully demonstrated in the Ziarat juniper forests
TPA 2: Changing the climate forecast Integrating biodiversity considerations and opportunities into climate change policy and practice	PK 2.1.1.1 Biodiversity considerations incorporated in the National Climate Change Policy PK 2.2.1.1 Climate change considerations integrated in agriculture and water policies PK 2.2.1.2 Integrated sub-river basin water resource management-as an adaptive strategy for climate change-demonstrated in arid Balochistan PK 2.2.2.1 Livelihood diversification pilot tested in two districts of Balochistan, with climate change adaptation strategies incorporated in it
TPA 3: Naturally energizing the future Implementing ecologically sustainable, equitable and efficient energy systems	No particular result planned for Pakistan
TPA 4: Managing ecosystems for human well-being Improving livelihoods, reducing poverty and vulnerability and enhancing environmental and human security through sustainable resource management	PK 4.1.1.1 Resource management practices improved through enhanced capacity in extension services PK 4.1.1.2 Natural resource management based livelihood diversification demonstrated in three districts of Balochistan, through implementation of Integrated District Development Visions PK 4.1.2.1 Natural resource management practices improved through integrated resource planning PK 4.1.3.1 Mangrove ecosystem rehabilitated in Sindh and Balochistan PK 4.2.1.1 Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan developed for Sindh and Balochistan PK 4.2.1.2 Integrated Water Resource Management approach demonstrated in three selected sites in Balochistan, to enhance community resilience against drought PK 4.2.2.1 Environmental safeguards ensured for post disaster rehabilitation initiatives
TPA 5: Greening the world economy Integrating ecosystem conservation values in economic policy, finance and markets	PK 5.1.1.1 Environmental Fiscal Reforms pilot tested in at least one district of Pakistan, and advocated at the federal and provincial level



OUR WORK SINCE 1985

IUCN is a proud pioneer of orienting Government of Pakistan's focus on environment and conservation, especially with regard to initiating efforts to formulate environmental legislation and create enabled institutions. We have also facilitated and maintained international and national level multi-stakeholder involvement in Pakistan, to address ecological sustainability, particularly towards global change and natural resource management.

Following formulation of the World Conservation Strategy in 1980, the Government of Pakistan requested IUCN to help develop a National Conservation Strategy (NCS), for which our Country Office was established in Karachi. Since the approval of NCS by the Federal Cabinet in 1992, we have developed geographically specific and contextually relevant strategies for Balochistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Gilgit-Baltistan, North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Punjab and Sindh. District level strategies have also been devised for Abbottabad, Badin, Chitral, Dera Ismail Khan, Gwadar and Qila Saifullah.

These strategies offer insight into the debates and possibilities that need to be explored to address the issue of environmental governance. They also provide concrete recommendations and action plans, and list priority areas to be addressed.

We have also played an important role in the drafting of Pakistan Environmental Protection Act (PEPA), 1997. Additionally, we have facilitated the development of all the key environmental regulations, including the National Environmental Quality Standards, Biodiversity Action Plan for Pakistan and the National Environment Policy.

In addition to influencing changes in policy and legislation, we have played

a pivotal role in empowering communities to be aware of and exercise their natural resource ownership and user rights, along with ensuring efficient management regimes and regulatory systems for equitable and sustainable use of natural resources.

While successfully advocating more space for civil society in public policy and decision making, we have co-designed and facilitated the implementation of most of the post-NCS environmental projects. Our field work began with a socio-economic and marine pollution baseline survey conducted in the coastal areas of Sindh. Resultantly, a multi-player project on rehabilitation of coastal and marine areas of Sindh was

Healthy
biodiversity is no
luxury – it's the
foundation of all
life on Earth



conceived. We have since emerged as the specialist agency in community led mangrove rehabilitation, a position we have achieved after replanting mangroves in over 6000 hectares of land along the coast of Pakistan, creating new mangrove areas in Balochistan without disturbing the natural ecosystem, introducing innovative and replicable mangrove plantation techniques, reintroducing three extinct mangrove species, improving the commercial aspect of mangrove forestry in Pakistan, facilitating ownership by the government and introducing alternative fuel products.

Moreover, we have been the key agency for endeavours related to mountain areas conservation, species protection, institutional strengthening of concerned bodies, social mobilization, women empowerment, scientific research and ecotourism. A few examples of our contribution towards some of these components are given below.

With regard to species conservation, one of our major innovations has been the successful establishment of trophy hunting of high value species in the mountainous areas of northern Pakistan. The revenues thus generated enabled communities to invest in resource conservation and fulfill their development needs. Another achievement worth mentioning is our intervention towards the long-term conservation and rehabilitation of endangered species. In this context we facilitated the transfer of a Snow Leopard (Leo) found stranded in the Gilgit-Baltistan region, to a simulated environment at the Bronx Zoo in New York, USA,

which is an institute with a globally renowned breeding programme.

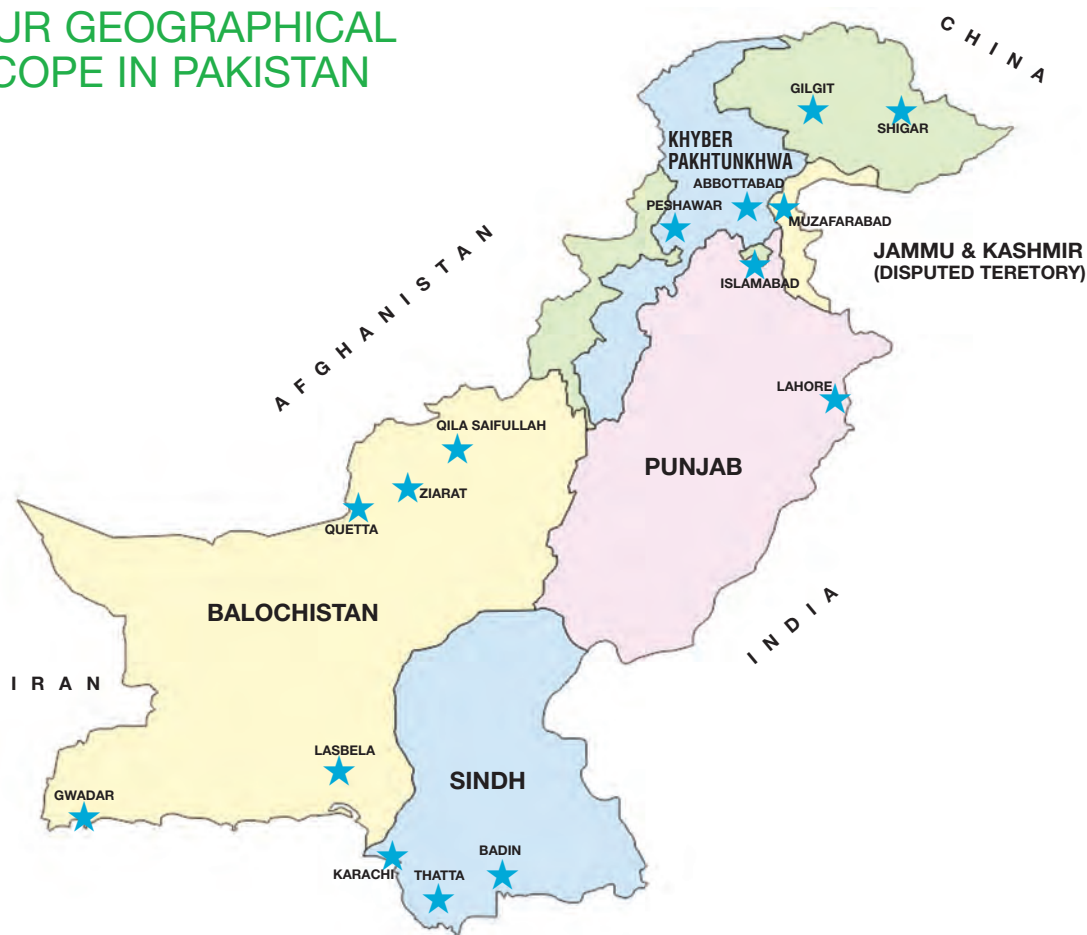
In the area of water management, we established micro-hydel power stations in northern Pakistan, where the off-grid electricity generation provided succour to 8000 households. Likewise, in Balochistan a water related project focusing on developing a water reservoir to improve water availability and upgrade the water distribution system for irrigation was implemented. Under this project, mechanisms for the equitable distribution of water within the community, including disadvantaged groups and women, were also put in place.

In context of women empowerment, our interventions in northern Pakistan have provided means for women to engage in planning processes, awareness building programmes, livestock and poultry management, nursery maintenance, record keeping, fruit processing, mushroom farming and kitchen gardening. In Chitral (Shishi Valley) and Gilgit-Baltistan (Diamer), community-based chilgoza pine conservation and management has particularly benefited women. Women in these areas were provided enhanced income generation opportunities through market-oriented sustainable use of natural resources, in particular non-timber forest products (NTFPs). Under this initiative, efforts were made to increase incomes through improving the production potential of chilgoza pines through value addition to the processing and marketing stages of the trade, and securing access rights to natural resources for disadvantaged groups.



Women as decision makers, Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan. © Karl Schuler, IUCN Pakistan

OUR GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE IN PAKISTAN



OUR WORK IN 2009

Working closely with the government at the national, provincial and district levels, as well as with the civil society and private sector, we aim to integrate environmental conservation with development, enhance institutional and human resource development, facilitate the creation of a supportive policy and legal framework, and increase popular support for conservation. The underlying goal is to link knowledge, practice and policy through programmatic, project and policy level interventions broadly defined in the country specific priorities-derived from our global priority areas mentioned in the Intersessional Programme. This combination has led to various groundbreaking initiatives, some of which have been discussed in this section.

IUCN Pakistan is the lead implementing agency for a diverse range of projects and short term initiatives that follow the Union's global approach. Ecological sustainability and community empowerment continues to form the foundation of all our work in Pakistan, with about 43% of the activities focused on environmental governance, followed by water resource management (27%), coastal ecosystem management (20%), and forest and landscape management (10%). Climate change, gender mainstreaming and convening efforts form the backbone of all our initiatives. Other programmes gaining momentum include work on business and biodiversity and education for sustainable development. All these thematic focus areas reflect on IUCN staff expertise managing these initiatives in the country.

The following sectors broadly define our major scope of work in Pakistan. It must be noted here that though these thematic areas are indicative of IUCN's contribution in each sector, they do not illustrate the integrated way our programmes and projects function; for instance, a project focusing on coastal zone management could also include interventions on climate change and/or disaster risk reduction.

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND POLICY

Our efforts towards strengthening environmental governance have contributed to the success of our

interventions related to various thematic priority areas. Firstly, we have institutionalized ecosystem management through the formulation of district level strategies and consequently through the development of an Integrated District Development Vision Handbook. A result of extensive research and consultative process, the Handbook provides guidance to assist in district level development planning and for complying with national and international obligations. We have also led the process for development of the Punjab Sustainable Development Strategy for Government of the Punjab. This strategy provides a strategic framework which sets direction for sectoral planning (short, medium and long term) for pro-poor development and a paradigm shift in governance, thus providing an enabling environment for sustainable development to the relevant sectoral departments and organizations in the Punjab.

Work on environmental governance has also led to consultative policy level work, including development of the National Wetlands Policy for Pakistan in accordance with the Ramsar Convention guidelines and objectives. The development of the Policy was initiated under the Pakistan Wetlands Programme, an initiative of the Federal Ministry of Environment and WWF Pakistan, which strives to create a conducive environment for wetlands conservation and steer its wise use by providing an enabling policy framework, training, capacity building and awareness raising opportunities.

IUCN Pakistan has also extended its services to Lao PDR, for the development of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) framework for the government, and for its institutional strengthening. Another related activity is our

new multi-stakeholder initiative, 'National Impact Assessment Programme' (NIAP), which aims at institutional strengthening for environment-sensitive policies, plans and projects. In doing so, the programme intends to build on the significant efforts that are currently underway to improve Pakistan's environmental management system. The Programme includes interventions at the policy level, through introduction of SEA; capacity building on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and SEA at all levels and sectors; and development of tools, procedures and mechanisms for impact assessment. IUCN has succeeded in bringing two main qualities to this multi-partner initiative: leadership in advocating for environmental policy through dialogue, interaction and consensus building with various actors; and support in the implementation of environmental policy by providing assistance in policy and legislative reforms, capacity development, environmental assessment, awareness, education and selected field projects.

Moreover, as a step towards effective governance, our programme in Balochistan has initiated a capacity building exercise on realization of relevant policies and laws related to ecosystem management.

One of our projects directly focused on governance for better livelihoods was undertaken in Shigar valley. As part of our role in the project, we endeavored to improve the quality of life of people living in Shigar Town (in Gilgit-Baltistan region) at various levels, for example through the development of an Environment Management Plan that focused on three key areas – solid waste management, water quality management and energy conservation.



Pristine natural environment of Pakistan. © IUCN Pakistan



Flourishing mangrove ecosystems. © Asghar Shah, IUCN Pakistan

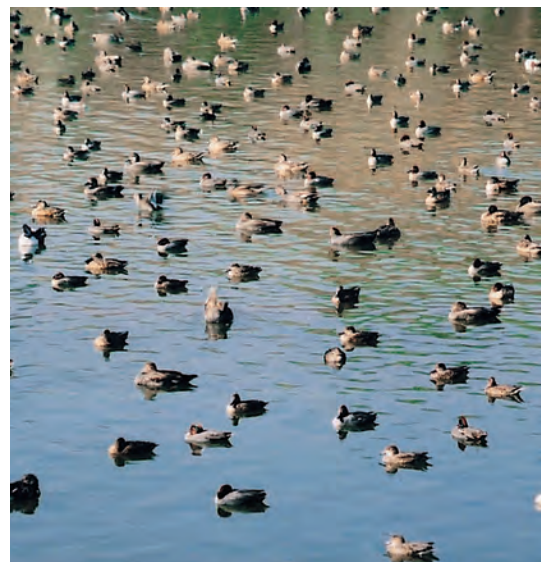
MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

While discussing IUCN Pakistan's field based contribution towards each thematic area, at the forefront is our unprecedented work for marine and coastal ecosystem management. Technical backstopping provided for mangrove rehabilitation has led to a key milestone: the Guinness World Records certified Pakistan for planting the largest number of mangrove saplings in a 24 hour period by a team of 300 people at Ketu Bandar, Thatta. Similarly, along the coast of Balochistan, we have restocked 3000 hectares for mangrove plantation, including protective plantations (which work as buffer zones / estuaries to mitigate flash floods, sea intrusion and impacts of natural and man made disasters) in Shadi Kaur. Additionally, we have undertaken sand dune stabilization work in Pasni in over 50 hectares of land, with 500,000 mesquite plants transplanted. Furthermore, we have initiated studies assessing the socio-economic impact of our coastal programme. Concurrently, there has been continuous engagement with governing bodies and other major stakeholders, with regard to an integrated coastal zone management plan, which includes providing alternative livelihood and renewable energy solutions.

WATER AND WETLANDS

Our support in the development of Pakistan Wetlands Policy helps meet the challenge of protecting and rehabilitating wetlands of international and national significance, and their associated biodiversity. The Policy makes available a comprehensive national policy as a basis for domestic action, and works as a framework for international and national cooperation.

We have also launched several initiatives in Balochistan under the umbrella of community-based integrated water resource management. Such endeavors were undertaken in Balozai and Bagh Viala, where water conservation techniques were demonstrated vis-a-vis the establishment of artificial groundwater recharge/channel lining, rainwater harvesting and diversion dikes, with the help of local communities. Similarly, in Ziarat a water reservoir was constructed, pipelines were laid for water conveyance and a high efficiency bubbler irrigation system was installed. The success of such innovative measures has led us to consider them for upscaling at sub-river basin level and replication in similar environments.



Wetlands protecting biodiversity. © IUCN Pakistan

PROTECTED AREAS

As part of the 'international partnership for sustainable development of mountain regions', we consultatively developed a Management Framework for the Central Karakoram National Park (CKNP) in Pakistan – the country's largest Protected Area, covering over 10,000km and encompassing the world's largest glacier outside of the polar regions. This project was an open collaborative initiative, intending to provide easy access to relevant information and knowledge to support management and conservation; and access to documents, geographic and research data as well as communication products. Under this project, a Decision Support System was devised for the sustainable management of the Hindukush Karakoram Himalaya (HKKH) complex.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

IUCN Pakistan is currently engaged in mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into production systems in the Juniper forest ecosystem, jointly with the Balochistan Forest and Wildlife Department. The initiative has achieved numerous milestones in 2009, and has contributed greatly towards participatory development for ecological sustainability. Key efforts towards ecological change include sustainable harvesting and propagation of medicinal plants, maintenance of forest plant nursery, initiation of a tree plantation drive, provision of fire extinguishers to control forest fires, increased environmental awareness through formation of green clubs in local schools, establishment of baseline for range and wildlife resources in the project valleys, and valuation of goods and services accruing from Juniper forests.

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

IUCN's experience with communities has shown that the adoption of conservancy approach cannot be forced on people; rather success can be achieved by conveying the right message through empowering people. Hence, we adopt a participatory approach for learning practical skills, critical reflection, dialogue, perspectives and values that guide and motivate people to seek sustainable livelihoods, participate in a democratic society and live in a sustainable manner.

Our Country Programme in Pakistan has a long history of working with communities for ecosystem management and livelihood enhancement. In the coastal areas, our scope of work has expanded from mangrove restoration to integrated coastal zone management, job diversification and service provision that is environmentally sustainable. Our work on sustainable resource management has translated into increased livelihood opportunities for the locals, in terms of earnings from fisheries (such as from cage fishing and shrimp/crab fattening), fuelwood and fodder.

Moreover, rehabilitation of the water supply scheme in Gunz village of Balochistan modeled into a sustainable village, has led to increased earnings of the community (especially women), due to water availability in close vicinity allowing more time and attention to be given to agriculture and livestock management.



Working towards improved livelihoods in Balochistan. © Mumtaz Haider Khan, IUCN Pakistan



Saving the living fossils in Ziarat, Balochistan, home to world's second largest Juniper forest. © Azhar Saeed, IUCN Pakistan

Similarly, our Juniper project has established a successful model for ecosystem management through community empowerment and enhanced resilience to changing conditions, such as climate change. Several examples illustrate this objective and include activities such as social mobilization and formation of Community Conservation Organizations (CCOs), trainings for CCO members on alternate income generation opportunities, development of ecotourism management plan, renovation of visitor huts, and establishment of tourism information centre. The biggest contribution however, has been the project's work on livestock production and protection, which has been undertaken and owned by the CCOs. This activity included lowering mortality rates and weight loss in livestock, increasing productivity through livestock vaccination and medication against contagious diseases, feeding concentrate feed (lamb) for fattening, capacity building of community livestock extension workers in health, nutrition and management of livestock; provision of vaccination storage facility, and distribution of poultry pullets among members of CCOs (including women's organizations).

The Shigar project that focused on improving livelihoods for local communities has contributed immensely towards increasing the community's knowledge and awareness on environmental health and hygiene, and strengthening the Shigar Town Management and Development Society, which is the main local organization working with project partners for improving the quality of life in Shigar through integrated planning and development of the cultural, natural and built environments.

Economic conditions are being addressed through the piloting of Environmental Fiscal Reforms (EFR). The initiative

aims to reduce poverty and improve the environment through institutional, legal and policy arrangements, for effective and sustained fiscal decentralization. This concept is contributing directly towards enhancement of livelihood, by helping to address environmental problems, such as those concerning solid waste, water contamination, air pollution, mining and quarrying, and the reduction of environmental services that threaten the health and livelihoods of the poor.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

As described in earlier sections, the Juniper project addresses sustainable biodiversity conservation. Related efforts include water harvesting, watershed management, stock water ponds construction, valley level conservation plan development, reducing pressure on rangeland resources while increasing fodder production and documentation of lessons learnt. The project has also gained considerable support from the private sector in ecotourism, energy, water, agriculture and livestock sectors. The water and soil conservation initiatives (such as water channel lining, pipeline laying and gabion wall construction for flood protection) have also been replicated by donor organizations. Another worthy effort has been towards mainstreaming biodiversity into the energy sector, under which the project staff introduced alternate energy sources and distributed 350 fuel efficient stoves on 20% cost sharing basis, in addition to installation of two solar water pumping machines in the area.

Another initiative geared towards the dual goal of landscape management and community empowerment is the HKKH Project, which contributed to consolidating the

institutional capacity for systemic planning and management at the local, national and regional levels, with a view to improving the living conditions of local communities and reducing the loss of biodiversity in the HKKH region.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

IUCN Pakistan has been playing its role in disaster management, especially since the 2005 earthquake that caused unprecedented damage in the northern parts of Pakistan. Soon after the 2005 earthquake occurred, our team undertook emergency response activities and an assessment of environmental risks and needs in the affected areas. Our efforts in the area continue, with our support to Asian Development Bank in providing emergency assistance in three sectors-transport, health and education. This intervention contributes towards ensuring minimum environmental impact of developmental activity, while also building ground for integration of environmental aspects in future planning.

Additionally, we are engaged in developing a climate change based disaster management strategy for Balochistan, in addition to preparing disaster management plans for selected areas in the province. Moreover, we are imparting training on disaster preparedness and protective plantation of mangroves in the coastal belt of Pakistan.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECOSYSTEM

Under the ambit of climate change work several targets were attained, in particular through the Technical Advisory

Panel on Climate Change (TAP-CC). This Panel was established in 2008 and encompasses a pool of experts who facilitate research, provide advice to national institutions and share knowledge for informed decision making. As a result of TAP-CC's efforts, climate change has been notified by the government as a priority national agenda that needs to be addressed with cooperative involvement from all tiers of society. Another milestone achieved by the Panel was its role in ensuring multi-stakeholder involvement in the regional conference titled 'Climate Change: Challenges and Opportunities for South Asia', organized by IUCN in January 2009. The conference served as the curtain raiser for the Year of Environment 2009 in Pakistan and provided the impetus for policy planning in sectors most susceptible to climate change, i.e. agriculture, water and disaster management.

We also provided support to Pakistan's delegation to UNFCCC's COP 15 (held in Copenhagen in December 2009), to ensure that the team is well versed and informed on key issues to be highlighted at the event. Input was collated from a diverse group, ranging from government representatives to civil society members. Post event activities include devising an agenda for a national level programme addressing climate change concerns.

Furthermore, since the transportation sector is one of the main contributors of greenhouse gases, we have undertaken initiatives to create awareness on better air quality management practices and sustainable transportation. We helped address air pollution concerns at source and catalyzed the formation of three Clean Air



Regional Conference on "Climate Change: Challenges and Opportunities for South Asia". © IUCN Pakistan



© SDPI

Coordination Committees, in Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta. These Committees work for the institution of air quality monitoring mechanisms, sustainable transport and development of linkages with educational institutes for research and capacity building.

Additionally, our programme in Balochistan has undertaken a capacity mapping exercise in partnership with government line departments and civil society, in an attempt to gauge the expertise and support available for climate change awareness and advocacy endeavors. Our team is also engaged in identification of sites for climate change related demonstration projects. Likewise, they are conducting studies on climate change vulnerability assessment, and economic and ecological valuation.

Several knowledge based products on climate change were developed in 2009 and have been listed in the subsequent section titled 'Knowledge Products'.

BUSINESS, ECONOMICS AND NATURE

To integrate ecosystem conservation values in the business sector, key initiatives that were undertaken in 2009 include utilization of EFR options, which finance pro-poor environmental management in conjunction with other development activities. The concept explores usage of fiscal instruments to influence behavior, providing incentives for environmental protection and biodiversity conservation by directly or indirectly modifying the prices of biodiversity related goods and services. Available

instruments include taxation, tax exemptions, permit trading, tax rebates, direct expenditure, programme expenditure and tax credits. The concept requires that taxes are adjusted to make them sensitive to environmental impacts and create incentives for greener practices. Revenues from these taxes are then 'recycled' to achieve environmental and poverty-reduction aims, including programmes aimed at achieving development targets, such as water supply, sanitation, education and health facilities.

Another initiative targeted towards greening the economy includes our Business and Biodiversity Programme. The Programme engages with the corporate sector and has made considerable progress in its attempt to increase businesses' understanding of the conservation imperative and business opportunities in nature conservation. As a step towards achieving this, a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, an apex body representing business efforts in the country. The Programme is actively holding discussion for collaborative work with several corporate entities, such as Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development, Barclays, Engro Polymer and Chemicals Limited, Espresso Coffee Houses (Pvt) Limited, Pakistan Petroleum Limited, Pakistan State Oil Company Limited, Tourism Promotion Services (Pakistan) Limited and media houses, in an attempt to devise green solutions for businesses, raise biodiversity performance standards, reduce carbon footprints, set examples for best practices, and enhance efforts for corporate social and environmental responsibility.

Project Portfolio 2009 at a Glance

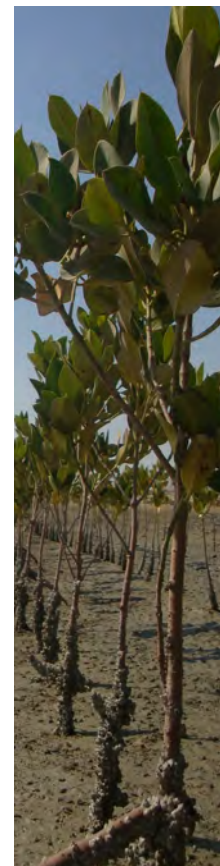
Project	Donor	Budget (US\$)	Period
Balochistan Partnerships for Sustainable Development	EKN	6,000,000	Aug 2007 / Jul 2013
Building Coalitions for Change to Implement Pro-Poor Environmental Fiscal Reforms	SDC	890,000	Jun 2006 / Jun 2010
Capacity Building for Institutions Related to Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation	ADB	150,000	Jul 2008 / Apr 2010
Clean Air Initiative for Asian cities	ADB	36,000	Aug 2006 / Sep 2009
Improving Livelihoods in Shigar through Integrated Planning and Development of the Cultural, Natural and Built Environments	DGCS	806,000	Jun 2006 / Jun 2009
Institutional Consolidation for the Coordinated and Integrated Monitoring of Natural Resources towards Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation in the Hindu Kush Karakoram Himalayas Mountain Complex	DGCS	230,000	Jul 2006 / Sep 2009
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Production Systems in the Juniper Forest	GEF/UNDP	1,260,000	Dec 2006 / Mar 2011
National Impact Assessment Programme	EKN	4,240,000	Nov 2009 / Apr 2014
Pakistan Wetlands Policy	WWF	205,000	Nov 2007 / Nov 2009
Post-Earthquake Reconstruction and Revitalization of Extension Services Management Academy	Italian Autonomous Province of Bolzano	140,000	Jul 2009 / Jun 2010
Punjab Sustainable Development Strategy	Govt. of Punjab	31,000	Sep 2008 / Jun 2010
Road to Copenhagen Strengthening Pakistan Participation at COP 15	DFID	82,000	Jul 2009 / Mar 2010
Sindh Coastal Community Development Project	ADB	550,000	Apr 2009 / Mar 2013

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

Our knowledge based products form part of our thematic programmatic activities geared towards providing nature based solutions to growth. The main products of 2009 include the following (in alphabetical order):

- Community Perceptions on Climate Change in Bagrote Valley
- Community Perceptions on Climate Change in Shigar Valley
- Disaster Management in Pakistan
- Droughts and Floods: A Study on Community Coping Strategies in Dryland Areas of Balochistan
- Drylands of Balochistan: Kharan Desert

- Studies on Environmental Fiscal Reform in Abbottabad:
 - Drinking Water
 - Fiscal Decentralisation
 - Mining and Quarrying
 - Revenue and Expenditure
 - Solid Waste Management
- Flora of Ziarat: Ethnobotanic and Medicinal Importance
- Friday Sermons and Environmental Protection
- Gap Analysis of Government of Pakistan's Agriculture and Water Policies with Respect to Climate Change
- Integrated District Development Vision Handbook
- Vulnerabilities in Agriculture in Pakistan
- Water Vulnerabilities in Pakistan



OUR FUTURE WORK

As we continue to deliver results through our ongoing initiatives - especially those concerning impact assessment and integrated water resource management - there are several other exciting avenues that are opening up for IUCN Pakistan. One such opportunity is a result of our pioneering endeavors for coastal ecosystem management that has led to Pakistan being granted membership of Mangroves for Future Programme (MFF)², which works towards integrated coastal zone management. Through this membership, Pakistan has been made eligible for small and large grants in this field.

In addition to this, IUCN in Pakistan is venturing towards achieving several other targets. We have been assigned the task of establishing a biodiversity park at Murree- a hill station in the Punjab province- and developing its management plan. This is a unique initiative in which the

Government of the Punjab has agreed to transform a housing scheme into a conservation showcase, thus promoting sustainable use and restoration of indigenous forms of biodiversity in that region. IUCN will also provide technical assistance to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas' (FATA) Secretariat, for strengthening the capacity of its environment cell to mainstream environment into its development planning and mobilize resources for the implementation of FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015 that was developed with our technical support. Additionally, we will undertake research on food and ecosystem security that will lead to implementation of ecosystem based agricultural practices, while also taking into consideration the impacts of climate change.

We will further strengthen our work on addressing climate change in Pakistan. The innovative approaches that we adopted to cope with climate change in Pakistan have proved effective and sustainable due to the groundwork done through TAP-CC. To translate this effort from policy

² MFF was launched by President Bill Clinton in December 2006, as a response to the 2004 Tsunami that hit South East Asian countries. It is a unique multi-partner regional initiative that promotes good governance and investment in coastal ecosystem conservation for sustainable development. For further details, visit www.mangrovesforthefuture.org

to practice, we are currently developing an overarching climate change programme. In addition to this, we are planning the formulation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to Climate Change, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA), second national communication to UNFCCC and a piloting programme for capacity building on the subject.

Furthermore, as an extension of our services towards establishing an ecosystem based management framework for CKNP, we have now been assigned the task of developing a sustainable development master plan for the same region.

These outputs will contribute towards our global and local mission. We will also continue building active partnerships with the government, civil society and private sector, and enhance our engagement with our members and commissions.

OUR CONSTITUENCY

Our core strength lies in our strong network of members from government and non-government organizations, experts and other stakeholders from the civil society. We believe that partnership is pivotal to achieving greater impact and 'deep change' towards environmental conservation and sustainable development. In keeping with this approach, we continue to explore and forge effective relationships by building on the strengths of development partners.

Our membership in Pakistan has grown from eight in 1990 to 27 in 2009. A complete list of our members and partners in Pakistan is given at the end of this section. In addition to members, we also work with a variety of other partners; these include research and educational institutions, government departments, chambers of commerce and industry, law networks, media houses and NGOs. Our collaborative endeavors entail participation in programme planning, joint projects, correlating initiatives, collaborative advocacy for key issues and support in fund raising. The following are the key stakeholder groups we work with through various partnerships:

Government Agencies

Government agencies are key players in delivering the change that is needed to address challenges related to poverty and environment. IUCN develops and implements new and innovative ways to address these challenges in close collaboration with different government agencies from the national to the local level. Through a joint learning approach, we spearhead knowledge generation, skills development and capacity enhancement.

Civil Society Organizations

Civil society organizations play a crucial role in furthering the sustainable development agenda. Through advocacy and interventions, these organizations are often instrumental in reorienting the development related vision of implementing agencies in favour of the environment. Through working with members, particularly those belonging to civil society, checks and balances are put in place to ensure a broad-based and well-balanced programme.



Pakistan National Committee meeting. © IUCN Pakistan

International NGOs

International NGOs, many of which are part of the IUCN network, play an important role in assisting us with advocacy work and provision of networks, knowledge and technical capacity.

Media

A free, accountable and independent media is an increasingly important element in environmental governance. Availability of information is a prerequisite for the creation of informed stakeholders who are empowered to participate meaningfully in negotiations and can serve as watchdogs. IUCN works with the media to strengthen media role in addressing emerging environmental challenges, their repercussions on core sectors and possible solutions.

Academic and Research Institutions

Managing global challenges require investment in scientific research, learning processes and adaptive management. Governments need access to international expertise and relevant networks to adopt and use new knowledge and skills to address environmental issues. IUCN collaborates

with universities, research institutes and researchers to develop innovative solutions through research grants, scholarship programmes and other partnership mechanisms.

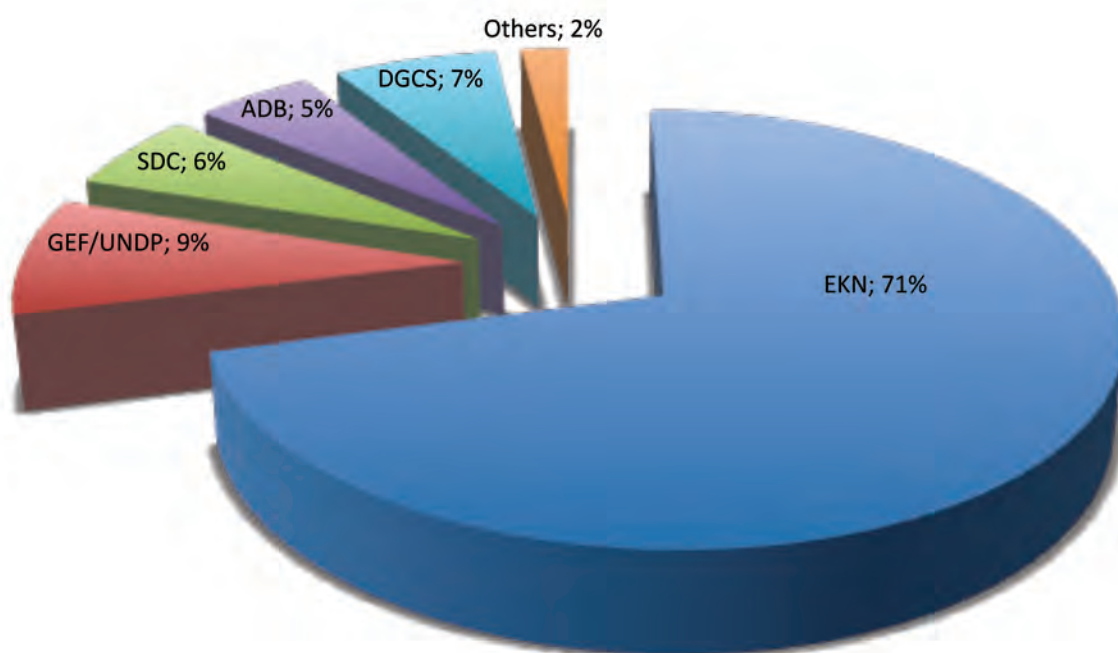
Private Sector

With the increasing realization of corporate social and environmental responsibility, private sector organizations are key partners in the sustainable development endeavours. These partnerships not only complement the effort but also help advance environmental assessment processes in Pakistan.

Donors

Over the years, some of our significant donors have included Asian Development Bank (ADB), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Department for International Development (DFID), Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN), European Union (EU), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGCS), Royal Norwegian Embassy (RNE), Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

DONOR PORTFOLIO 2009

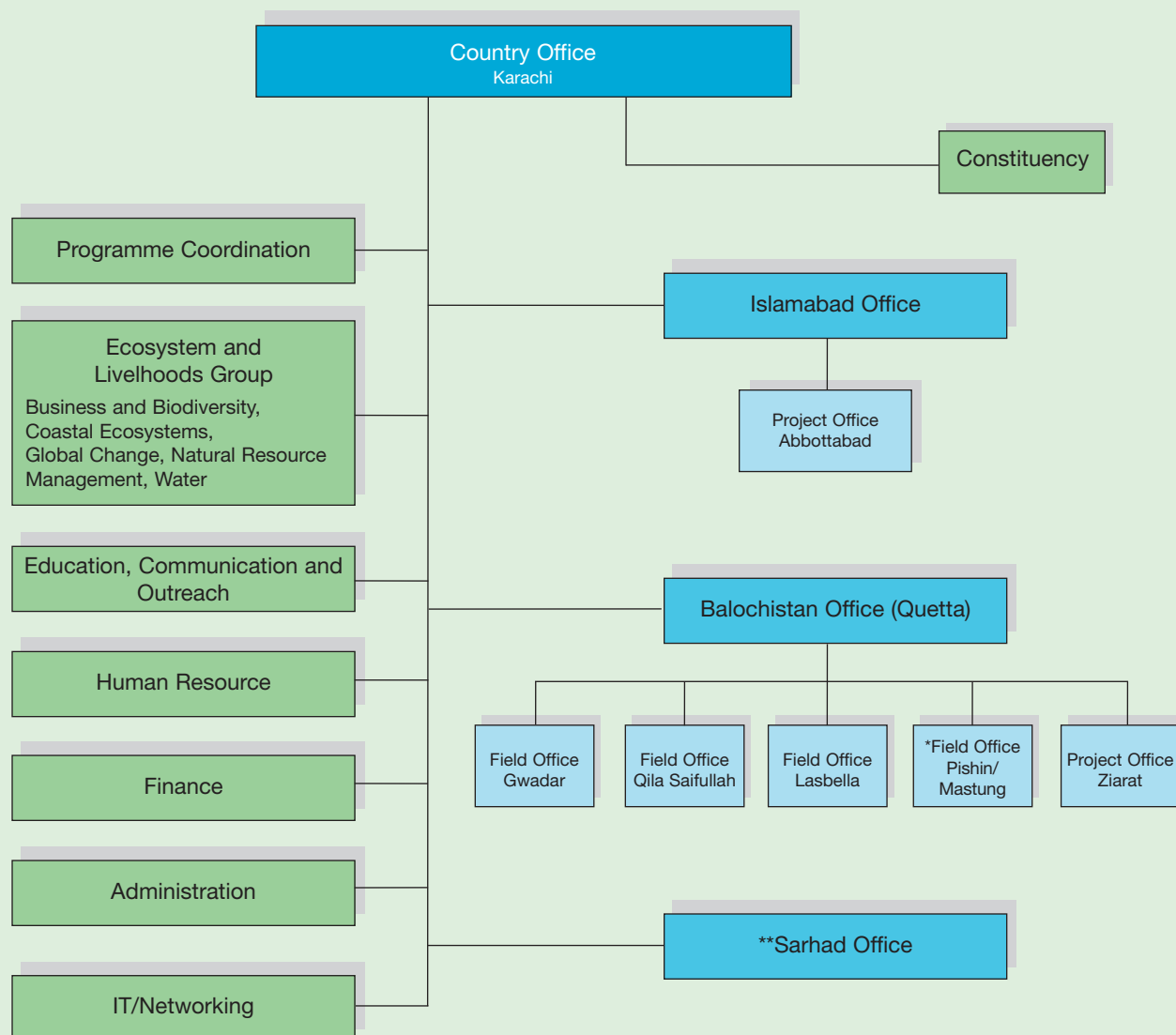


PAKISTAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF IUCN MEMBERS

1. Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP)
2. Baanhn Beli
3. Belour Advisory and Social Development Organization (BASDO)
4. Government of Gilgit-Baltistan
5. H.E.J. Research Institute of Chemistry
6. Haashar Association (HAASHAR)
7. Indus Earth Trust
8. Khwendo Kor (KK) / Sister's Home
9. Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD), Pakistan
10. National Council for Conservation of Wildlife, Ministry of Environment
11. National Institute of Oceanography (NIO)
12. National Rural Support Programme (NRSP)
13. Pakistan Environmental Protection Foundation (PEPF)
14. Pakistan Institute of Labour, Education and Research (PILER)
15. Planning and Development Department, Civil Secretariat, Federally Administered Tribal Areas
16. Planning and Development Department, Government of the Punjab
17. Planning, Environment and Development Department, Government of the North West Frontier Province
18. Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP)
19. Scientific and Cultural Society of Pakistan (SCSP)
20. Shehri: Citizens for a Better Environment
21. Shirkat Gah – Women's Resource Centre
22. Sindh Wildlife Department (SWD)
23. South Asia Partnership - Pakistan (SAP-PK)
24. Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO)
25. Sungi Development Foundation
26. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
27. World Wide Fund for Nature - Pakistan (WWF)



IUCN PAKISTAN ORGANOGRAM



* Currently based in Quetta due to security reasons

** Temporarily moved to Islamabad due to security reasons

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