About IUCN

IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, helps the world find pragmatic solutions to our most pressing environment and development challenges.

IUCN’s work focuses on valuing and conserving nature, ensuring effective and equitable governance of its use, and deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food and development. IUCN supports scientific research, manages field projects all over the world, and brings governments, NGOs, the UN and companies together to develop policies, laws and best practices.

IUCN is the world’s oldest and largest global environmental organisation, with more than 1,200 government and NGO members and almost 15,000 volunteer experts in some 160 countries. IUCN’s work is supported by over 1,000 staff in 45 offices and hundreds of partners in public, NGO and private sectors around the world.

IUCN’s Asia Regional Office is in Bangkok, Thailand. The IUCN Asia Regional Secretariat has over 200 staff located in the countries and liaison offices in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

IUCN has worked in Pakistan since 1985. Pakistan country programme has 42 member organizations, including the Government of Pakistan as the state member, 7 government agencies, 33 NGOs and an international NGO. IUCN has helped the Pakistani government and society to carry forward the agenda for conservation of natural resources, ecological stewardship and sustainable development.

www.iucn.org/pakistan
Message from the Chair, Pakistan National Committee of IUCN Members

Looking back at the year 2015, it gives me immense pleasure to see that IUCN Pakistan strived throughout the year towards fulfilling its mandate to conserve nature, biodiversity and sustainable development.

On my election as the Regional Councillor at the IUCN World Conservation Congress held at Jeju, South Korea in the year 2012, I made a commitment to the IUCN Pakistan that we would invite the newly elected IUCN President to Pakistan at an appropriate time. Conceding to my request, Mr. Xinsheng Zhang visited Pakistan and interacted with the IUCN Pakistan members. His visit was a source of great inspiration for the Members as well as the IUCN Pakistan Secretariat.

IUCN Asia now focuses more on joint initiatives; a fact that is evident from the present and forthcoming initiatives taken by IUCN Pakistan, which include a Vulture Conservation Project being jointly implemented by IUCN and our member Baahn Beli. A new project in FATA focuses on the establishment of an environment cell to cater to the sustainable development needs of the FATA region. This is being funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

The IUCN Pakistan membership base is getting stronger. In fact, IUCN Pakistan stands at the top in Asia, with 42 members comprising state member represented by the Ministry of Climate Change, six government agencies, one international organization and 34 non-governmental organizations.

A large number of IUCN Pakistan members participated in the IUCN Asia Regional Conservation Congress held in the year 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand. There were numerous learning opportunities for newcomers and the Pakistani perspective was shared.

The IUCN Commissions’ membership base stood at 152 members at the closing of the year 2015. Efforts are underway to increase the involvement of the commission members in IUCN Pakistan activities.
Message from the
Country Representative,
IUCN Pakistan

I am delighted to present the annual report for the year 2015. This year was a mix of challenging situations and rewarding outcomes. IUCN Pakistan, yet again, embarked on new sustainable development initiatives, reached several milestones, and continued to leverage its global expertise in addressing national environmental issues.

A significant highlight of the year was the visit of IUCN President Xinsheng Zhang to Pakistan. A prime focus of this visit was the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) to which IUCN has offered to provide technical assistance for environmental safeguard.

On another front, IUCN launched two new major projects: one on improving water governance in FATA, and the other on vulture conservation in Tharparkar, Sindh, which is in collaboration with its member, Baahn Beli.

At the same time, our current projects continued to maximize their impacts on the ground. Highlights include a national conference held in Islamabad under the Pakistan Sustainable Transport Project (PAKSTRAN) and a Regional Symposium on turtle conservation showcasing some of the achievements and learnings from a USAID funded project, Saving Sea Turtles in Coastal Areas of Pakistan. The PAKSTRAN national conference on sustainable transport concluded the learnings of the project with regards to climate change, controlling emissions, eco-friendly freight, management of urban transport and institutional mechanisms for sustainable transport. The Regional Symposium on turtle conservation highlighted some significant issues facing sea turtles along the Pakistan coast while suggesting best practices and solutions for preventing further loss of green turtles.

I am pleased to report that the Ministry of Climate Change and IUCN rolled out a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) to synergize efforts across the country towards biodiversity conservation and to prevent further decline in animal and plant species. The NBSAP represents Pakistan's consolidated road map for achieving the International Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to which Pakistan is a signatory. Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (BSAPs) were also launched by IUCN in coordination with provincial Planning and Development departments.

The development of the NBSAP focuses on strong coordination and implementation mechanisms at provincial levels for effective mainstreaming of biodiversity into different sectors of development.

As always, we remain committed to conserving nature. Each year brings new challenges that we tackle and address, keeping in mind the collective benefit to the country and its people.
IUCN President Xinsheng Zhang's visit to Pakistan in June 2015 marked a defining moment for IUCN Pakistan's progression within IUCN as a whole and highlighted the importance of the Pakistan programme with regard to the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

The President's visit centered on several key objectives, the most significant amongst these was the inclusion of Pakistan’s provincial Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) government's billion-tree afforestation campaign in the global Bonn Challenge – a global campaign launched by world leaders at a high-level event co-hosted by the German Ministry of the Environment and IUCN, which calls for the restoration of 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded lands by 2020.

Another critical objective was to define the scope for IUCN’s role in the upcoming CPEC for which high-level discussions were held with the Ministry of Climate Change and the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms in Islamabad.

Pakistan and China have agreed on consolidating the existing Pakistan-China strategic cooperative partnership in political, economic, strategic and other areas, and this is being increasingly reflected in the urgency being shown by both countries towards the development of the CPEC.

IUCN’s engagement in the CPEC aims at integrating biodiversity and environmental concerns into developments along the corridor.
Visit Pakistan
Ensuring Environmental Safeguards along the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

Pakistan and China have agreed on consolidating the existing Pakistan-China strategic cooperative partnership in political, economic, strategic and other areas, and this is being increasingly reflected in the urgency shown by both countries towards the development of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

In April 2015, Pakistan and China signed an agreement to commence work on the $46 billion CPEC. While the project promises increased economic activity along the Corridor, the environmental impacts and concerns that will arise as development gets underway have yet to be adequately addressed.

Underscoring the need for sustainable and responsible development, IUCN, in line with its mandate to value and conserve nature, met with the Ministry of Climate Change, as well as with the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms, in June 2015, to offer assistance along the CPEC in carrying out environmental assessments, monitoring compliance, and ensuring environmental sustainability. The delegation was led by IUCN President Xinsheng Zhang, who made use of his visit to Pakistan as an opportune occasion to engage in discussions on IUCN's possible roles in the upcoming CPEC project.

IUCN's unique position as an intergovernmental organization means that it has a number of key strengths to bring to this engagement. Both Pakistan and China are state members of IUCN, and the organization also has a strong contingent of NGO members in both countries, allowing IUCN to play a key convening role. IUCN can also leverage its global network and draw on the expertise of thousands of Commission Members in six commissions to ensure that development along the Corridor provides a model of strategic environmental assessment and planning for other countries to follow.

Mr. Zhang's meeting with Mr. Ahsan Iqbal, Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Reforms was particularly fruitful as it paved the way for further discussions in China with relevant
authorities responsible for CPEC. The Federal Minister highlighted the CPEC as an opportunity to promote environmental awareness as well as the creation of ‘green’ jobs through the involvement of communities along the corridor. IUCN’s role was identified to work in close conjunction with the Ministry of Climate Change, Pakistan, in ensuring that development along CPEC adheres to sustainable development principles with the use of tools that could help monitor environmental sustainability.

IUCN President Zhang also met with Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed, Chairman of the Pakistan-China Institute, and discussed the promotion of regional economic cooperation and the need for an overall strategic direction for IUCN to be effective in environmental assistance. Discussions were carried out on possible entry points for IUCN to become a part of the CPEC. IUCN has assured the Government of Pakistan its full support to CPEC as regards environmental safeguards in conformity with the principles of sustainable development.

Meeting of the Pakistan National Committee of IUCN

A meeting of the Pakistan National Committee (PNC) of was organized. This gave IUCN members in Pakistan the opportunity to meet and discuss issues with the IUCN President. Both governmental and NGO members of the PNC expressed interest in joint ventures with IUCN and the CPEC was discussed at length, as members assessed how they could contribute to making the project beneficial to local communities and the country.
Restoring Landscapes and Defeating Deforestation

The Global Bonn Challenge launched in conjunction with IUCN’s Global Forestation Campaign aims at restoring 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded lands by 2020. On June 5, the World Environment Day, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) government in collaboration with IUCN officially launched the ‘Billion Trees Afforestation (BTA) program’ as the government’s contribution to the Global Bonn Challenge.

IUCN President Xinsheng Zhang praised the KPK government for their massive initiative, terming the campaign as the first instance in Pakistan’s history of a forest area being targeted for major enhancement. The BTA programme promises of long-term impacts especially with the introduction of a job-opportunity scheme for the youth and strengthening of the forestry department through funds generated from wood confiscated from the timber mafia.

IUCN estimates an approximate $85 billion per year increase in net benefits from the completion of the Bonn Challenge; earnings that could significantly affect income opportunities for rural communities and generate positive economic changes. Following the launch, President Zhang also paid a field visit to the Doonga Gali forest reserves, which hold the main forest restoration sites of the project, to observe the on ground activities in preservation and protection. The field visit opened up discussions on possible future contributions and collaborations of IUCN with the KPK government in other initiatives and sustainable development projects in the province.
An IUCN Donor Coordination Group (IDCG) meeting was held in January 2015 in Islamabad, and attended by major donors and partners, representatives of the government and international NGOs, as well as by national and international experts. The IDCG is an annual IUCN event the objective of which is to inform and update donors on IUCN's current and upcoming programmes and projects as well as on the environmental issues facing the country.

The meeting was chaired by IUCN Regional Director Asia Aman Marker Kabraji, who in her opening remarks gave an overview of IUCN’s upcoming programmes and the need for greater focus on sustainable development in Pakistan – especially in view of the impacts of climate change that were being increasingly felt in the country.

Ms Kabraji appreciated the support given by donors over the years and underscored the need for more strategic partnerships given the seriousness of environmental issues being faced. IUCN’s role, as she described, has been to facilitate and provide technical assistance towards common goals in sustainable development.

The meeting also encouraged donors to explore the options of transboundary initiatives especially between countries that shared similar environmental or biodiversity challenges.

IUCN Global Vice President and Regional Councilor Asia, Malik Amin Aslam, describing Pakistan being rich in unique ecosystems, identified both challenges and opportunities in environmental conservation – and why investment in conservation had become imperative.
Environmental degradation, he explained, cost the country 6% of its GDP – and this cost arose mostly from air, water and soil pollution. Melting of glaciers, droughts and sea intrusion, he added, are some of the very reasons investments in environment become essential.

He further stated that according to the UNFCCC National Economic and Environmental Development Study 2010, it was revealed that Pakistan needed $ 6-14 billion a year in order to adapt to climate change. So, it’s high time for us to prepare ourselves for investments in order to secure our future as green growth initiative.

Representatives of donor agencies identified areas where possible collaborations could be expected. Donors viewed water scarcity as a major threat to the country, for which they suggested investment in preventative measures to avert the situation from aggravating.

Mr. Mahmood Akhtar Cheema, Country Representative, IUCN Pakistan, described some of IUCN Pakistan’s major initiatives and accentuated the need for moving from a project to a Programme approach to ensure sustainability of interventions for long term meaningful impacts. Dr. Don Macintosh, a senior advisor to IUCN on the Mangroves for the Future (MFF) programme, gave a detailed presentation on IUCN’s upcoming Pakistan Coastal Programme.

The meeting helped to pave the way for better focused interactions with donors and partners for possible joint programmes that are more comprehensive in nature and promise long-term positive impacts.
IUCN Asia Regional Conservation Forum (RCF), which meets every four years, provides a neutral platform for IUCN Members, governments, NGOs and the business sector from across Asia to discuss how they could work together to deal with the region’s pressing environmental issues, and to chart ways forward to overcome current and expected sustainable development challenges.

The Sixth RCF, held in August 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand, focused on the theme “Resilience in Action: Creating Solutions for People and Nature”. Many interrelated topics covering a wide range of issues from across Asia led to lively debates during the two and a half days of plenary sessions, as well as 17 side events.

The event attracted strong participation from IUCN Pakistan Members who brought to the fore key environmental issues facing Pakistan.

An impressive number of attendees from diverse backgrounds shared their contributions and actively engaged in the sessions that followed. RCF was a melting pot of different cultures, countries and populace that had nature and conservation as a primary focus.

IUCN is deeply grateful to the Government of Thailand, particularly the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation who co-hosted this event. IUCN also thanks its Members for their active participation and thought provoking contributions.

The outputs of the Regional Conservation Forum will feed into further developing the IUCN Programme 2017-20, to be presented at the IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC) in Hawaii in September 2016. The WCC is the vehicle for IUCN's more than 1,300 Member organisations exercise their rights, influence the global conservation agenda and guide IUCN's work plan for the four years to follow. The next WCC, hosted by the State of Hawaii with the support of the US Department of State, will take place from 1-10 September 2016 in the Hawaii Convention Centre, in Honolulu.
Sea turtles are vital to the maintenance of the sea grass beds that act as breeding grounds for many marine species, including fish, crustaceans and shellfish. There are seven species of marine turtles in the world. Six of such species are found in the Indian Ocean, and out of these four species have been reported in the coastal regions of Pakistan. All are classified as vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered, according to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

In Pakistan, sea turtles are known to nest at Sandspit and Hawkesbay beaches in Karachi, Sindh, and Ormara, Tak and Daran in Balochistan. However, the continental shelf of Pakistan is regularly exploited for commercial and artisanal fishing posing a serious threat of turtle entanglements in fishing nets. Sea turtles face other major threats, including degradation and encroachment of nesting beaches, coastal pollution and poaching. Surveys conducted in 1981-1983 boasted robust populations of over 6000 Green Turtles and 200 Olive Ridleys nesting on the beaches of Hawkesbay and Sandspit. A study conducted by IUCN Pakistan under the USAID Ambassador's Fund Small Grants Programme in 2015 revealed a large population of fishermen catching turtles accidentally in their nets – which when extrapolated to the entire operational fishing fleet of over 500 vessels operating out of Karachi Harbour, revealed an alarming number of fishery-wide potential turtle by-catch, indicating high rates of sea turtle mortality in Pakistan. These findings have once again reinforced the need for a diverse programme for conservation of sea turtles in the country.
Regional Symposium on Sea Turtle Conservation in Pakistan

IUCN’s efforts to arrest the decline in sea turtle population in Pakistan were showcased in a Regional Symposium on Sea Turtle Conservation held in March 2015 in Karachi. The symposium was held as part of the ‘Saving Sea Turtles in Coastal Areas of Pakistan’ project, funded by the USAID Small Grants and Ambassador’s Fund Program, in 2014-2015. The first of its kind in the region, the symposium addressed the ever growing threats to marine turtles in the area, and has ignited debate amongst several countries facing similar issues.

The event was attended by marine turtle conservation experts from Bangladesh, Germany, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam and UAE; while representatives from government line departments, environmental NGOs, academia, and private sector organizations also participated.

This enabled conservationists from different countries to discuss the various solutions their governments or organizations are implementing, and to share best practice and the more successful approaches to maximize the efficiency of turtle protection methods and their application in each country. The collective agreement by all present on recommendations and directions for future practices is an indication of overall success of the symposium.

Saving Pakistan’s sea turtles has been an initiative funded by the USAID Small Grants and Ambassador’s Fund Program and sponsored jointly by the Government of Pakistan and the Government of the United States of America. IUCN Asia Regional Director, Aban Marker Kabraii, described turtle conservation as ‘the only programme
that has, over the years, consistently been run by the Sindh Government’. For many years, IUCN has had a strategic conservation plan which has helped create awareness of the importance of conserving sea turtles. The USAID project has immensely contributed to IUCN’s efforts towards conservation of sea turtles in Pakistan.

The project specifically promotes the use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TED), a specialized device with a grid of bars that facilitates the escape of captured sea turtles caught in fishermen’s nets. Moazaam, 2011 estimated that about 15-25 turtles are entangled in fishing nets every month in the coastal areas of Pakistan. This is more so in the winter months, with 2-3 reported mortalities each month. The TED is used in fishing nets to prevent such by-catch mortalities of large untargeted animals such as sea turtles and dolphins.

The project has promoted actions towards the conservation of sea turtles in Pakistan with the main objective being the reduction of sea turtle mortalities during fishing operations along the Sindh and Balochistan coasts. Awareness raising and capacity building of communities and coastal resource managers in the use of TEDs to prevent fatalities, damage to fishermen’s nets and to create opportunities for nature-based ecotourism, education and livelihood support for local communities have also been essential components of the project. During the course of the project 100 TEDs were successfully installed in fishing nets along the Sindh and Balochistan coasts.

IUCN Regional Director Aban Marker Kabraji, underscoring the need for developing a common understanding of the actions required for the long-term survival of marine turtles, shared the story of Dhamra Port in India which exemplified a perfect example of collaboration between a major corporation and a global environmental organization (IUCN) working together to mitigate threats to endangered sea turtles.

“Marine turtles don’t recognize national boundaries; they travel vast distances over the course of their lifetimes. And the only hope of saving them, and dealing with many of the global environmental issues we face lies in international and regional cooperation on an unprecedented scale,” noted Ms. Kabraji.

Mahmood Akhtar Cheema, Country Representative IUCN Pakistan remarked that
IUCN Pakistan was working with clear broad objectives of reducing the direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortalities in Pakistan, and of protecting, conserving and rehabilitating marine turtle habitats. He encouraged the participants to come up with valuable and concrete recommendations so that a robust action plan could then be underway following the symposium.

Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change, Arif Ahmed Khan, highlighted the importance of respecting other species on earth and described how the survival of such a seemingly insignificant species was essential for the health of the overall planet. He stressed the role of the Ministry of Climate Change, which, as per its mandate, bring together experts to discuss and deliberate on issues for a more sustainable future. He emphasized the private sector’s role as a potential partner and beneficiary, and the need for its emergence within the environmental sector to ensure that fishermen meet international obligations in order to produce profitable and uninterrupted seafood exports.

Dr. Nicolas Pilcher, Co-Chair of IUCN Turtle Specialist Group, reported that a baseline survey conducted along the Pakistani coast in 2014 depicted a grim situation for marine turtles. “At least a thousand turtles were caught in nets during fishing activities, which is a worrying situation, and calls for stringent measures for turtle protection,” he urged. With 87% of fishermen reporting accidental by-catch of turtles last year, Mr. Pilcher estimated potential 1,817-2,381 turtle deaths in the previous year alone. He cited the model of Malaysia as a successful example to follow, a case where TEDs had proven to be highly effective for fishermen, who were educated on how the use of such a device led to better catch quality, reduced the cost of fuel, and increased the overall efficiency of fishing enterprises.

In Pakistan there is a need for creating greater awareness and a better understanding of how the TED must be used.

The project and the regional symposium were spearheaded by Project Manager Ghulam Qadir Shah, who in his presentation briefed participants on the project objectives and achievements, and the project’s overall contribution to conservation plans.
IUCN’s efforts towards introducing a better understanding of sustainable transport concepts in Pakistan remained steady and led to numerous milestones in 2015 under the Pakistan Sustainable Transport (PAKSTRAN) Project.

A significant milestone for the project in 2015 was the national conference ‘Paving the Way for Sustainable Transport in Pakistan’ held in Islamabad in December. Also, round the year, IUCN continued its awareness raising campaigns targeting the youth and students as well as the media under this project. A dialogue on sustainable transport was held with the leaders of major political parties during February.

In Pakistan, the transport sector contributes significantly to national carbon emissions, and is responsible for more than half the oil consumed in the country. As the population and economy have grown, so have the size and number of vehicles. Over the past ten years, road traffic, both passenger and freight, have grown faster than the national economy. Excessive reliance on road transport is also causing increased congestion, and degradation of air quality with a dramatic increase in GHG emissions.

In the face of such urban issues, an effective Sustainable Urban Transport (SUT) is considered of utmost importance – for improved living conditions, particularly for urban dwellers.

PAKSTRAN aims to reduce the growth of energy consumption and related greenhouse gas emissions from Pakistan’s transport sector, while simultaneously improving urban environmental conditions and improving Pakistan’s competitiveness. PAKSTRAN is a collaborative project funded by UNDP-GEF and implemented by the Ministry of Water and Power, Government of Pakistan, to address transport problems in the country.

PAKSTRAN’s approach involves adopting holistic planning approaches towards the successful ‘demonstration’ of a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)
system. PAKSTRAN works towards streamlining institutions and strengthening strategic plans and regulatory policy framework at the provincial level by using BRT project demonstration experiences. It is facilitating the development of sustainable transport policies and expanding the ability of the responsible provincial agencies to adopt sustainable transport principles in project planning and execution.

**Awareness Raising Initiatives**

Campaigns in 2015 specifically targeted the younger commuting generation of Pakistan that depends on the public transport system on a daily basis. As the majority of Pakistan’s population comprises the youth, the focus has been on improving their understanding of the benefits of sustainable transport so that they act as agents of change by playing a significant role in raising awareness of sustainable transport.

Successful awareness raising campaigns involving students from eight universities in Rawalpindi, Islamabad and Lahore were held during the year. Key stakeholders of the project also recommended expanding the campaign to other cities in the four provinces.

Renowned educational institutions were engaged to drive forward the agenda of sustainable transport in Pakistan. These included the NED University of Engineering & Technology Karachi and Fatima Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi. Campaigns held in these institutions included poster and debate competitions and screening of sustainable transport documentaries. The posters were prepared by students on themes relevant to PAKSTRAN’s objectives, such as clean air, reducing emissions and urban congestion, and other socio-economic and environmental issues. The winner and runner up, as declared by a panel of judges, received cash prizes and certificates for participation in the final closing ceremony, while all entrants were given credit for their participation. The posters were also used in upcoming awareness raising campaigns.

A debate competition was also held at the NED University on “Will a mass transit system benefit the youth?” along with a video documentary contest in which contestants produced short documentaries highlighting the importance of sustainable transport and the issues faced by the transport sector in Pakistani cities.

**Trainings on Integrated BRT System for Key Stakeholders**

Trainings were also organized in Sindh and Punjab to understand best practice in setting up
and managing a BRT system and on discussing the importance of implementing a complete sustainable transport package surrounding the BRT project. Participants of these trainings included government officials from Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and KPK, as well as officials from the National Highway Police, Karachi and Islamabad Traffic police, non-governmental organizations including UNDP, PAKSTRAN project partners and academicians.

The training included topics of BRT development around the world, evolution of mass transit options to date, the key components and principles in BRT design as well as the history of mass transit development in Karachi, which explained the historical evidence of tram in Karachi in the past, and how the plan on Metro and railway in the 90’s evolved into the development of a BRT project expected to start soon.

**Media Sensitization Seminar**

Media sensitization seminars on sustainable transport were held in Karachi and Lahore inviting key media partners. In Lahore, the seminar was held at the Pakistan Television Centre and attended by reporters and journalists.

**Dialogue with Political Parties**

A political dialogue on Sustainable Urban Transport in Pakistan was also a key highlight of the year. The Dialogue was facilitated by renowned anchor Talat Hussain and invited leaders of major political parties of Pakistan. The event generated a constructive debate on the possibilities of a modern BRT system and the inclusion of such an important issue in the political manifestos.

Later in the year, a policy dialogue on urban mobility and transport was also organized in collaboration with the National University of Science and Technology (NUST) and Shehersaaz. Students and academicians participated in interactive sessions with leading experts, strategizing ways of bringing about sustainable transport concepts into the mainstream transport sector.

**National Exposure Vist to BRT**

A national exposure visit to the Bus Rapid Transit was arranged in Lahore and Islamabad, and participants from federal and all provincial departments jointly visited the Office of Punjab Metro Bus Authority. Officials of the Punjab Metro Bus Authority gave an overview of the system and highlighted the positive impacts the system has had on the lives of the masses.
The Pakistan Sustainable Transport (PAKSTRAN) Project is implemented by the Ministry of Water and Power, Government of Pakistan.

While several initiatives under the Project were undertaken during the year, the National Conference “Paving the Way for Sustainable Transport in Pakistan”, organized by IUCN, under the UNDP-GEF funded PAKSTRAN Project on December 2015 in Islamabad, became the most significant event to initiate renewed efforts towards sustainable transport in the country.

The main objective of the conference was to lay down the foundations for a widely acceptable policy for sustainable transportation system in Pakistan.

A wide range of national and international experts shared knowledge, experiences and best practice in sustainable transport. Representatives from the government, media, academia, national and international NGOs, participated in the event.

Valuable discussions were held on key themes such as managing urban transport, climate change and emissions control, options for eco-friendly freight transport and institutional mechanisms required to regulate the necessary actions. Particular attention was drawn to the increasing emissions in Pakistan.

The keynote address was given by Malik Amin Aslam, IUCN Global Vice
Transport Debate Emissions and
President and former Minister of State for Environment, Pakistan. Mr. Aslam stressed the need to focus on the link between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the transport sector, which has contributed more to climate change and environment, both, at regional and global levels than any other sector. He lamented the heavy toll on the GDP as a result of pollution coming from the transport sector.

Mr. Aslam assured the participants that the recommendations of the conference would be incorporated into Pakistan’s Climate Change policy.

Amanullah Khan, Assistant Country Director UNDP described PAKSTRAN as a commendable initiative of the UNDP and explained that the initiative had helped in bringing the topics of mass transit and sustainable transport to the forefront of modern challenges, and that the conference provided an opportunity to learn from international experiences, discuss gaps and issues, and suggest recommendations for the future Pakistan’s transport sector.

The PAKSTRAN Project has provided technical support to the Government of Pakistan by focusing on critical challenges being encountered by the transport sector. Dr. Saleem Janjua, National Project Manager, highlighted that Pakistan was an extremely low contributor to climate change, emitting even less than one per cent of global greenhouse emissions, but remained one of the worst victims of climate impacts.

Participants at the conference, amongst other recommendations, suggested targeted research for expanding the existing knowledge base for looking into the transport fuel efficiency issues by way of preparing GHG emissions baselines.

IUCN Country Representative, Mahmood Akhtar Cheema termed road transport as the backbone of Pakistan’s transport system. IUCN, he added, had partnered with the government to carry forward the agenda of sustainable transport in Pakistan to address transport related problems in the country. He also explained that over the last decade, road traffic, both passenger and freight, had grown faster than the national economy, and that traffic congestion had given rise to environmental problems including increase in emissions and unsustainable energy consumption patterns.

The conference renewed hopes of increased efforts towards addressing transport issues in the country and generated a healthy debate on
possible integrated and holistic solutions to the transportation challenges faced by people in Pakistan.

Faela Sufa, Vice President of ITDP Indonesia, cited examples of cities such as Bogota, Mexico and Guangzhou where the modern-day transport system was characterized by buses, bicycles and pedestrians. Professor Chaellkwon of South Korea underscored the urgent need for upgrading public transport systems in Pakistan’s major urban centres in a well-planned manner. He strongly advised the use of smart card systems to track travel time and costs, apart from proper regulatory mechanisms for effective management of the system.
Mangroves for the Future

Building Climate Change Resilience and Supporting Blue Economy

Launched in the aftermath of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, Mangroves for the Future (MFF) is a partnership-based initiative promoting investment in coastal ecosystems for sustainable development. MFF provides a collaborative platform to help countries, sectors and agencies in the MFF region tackle the growing challenges to coastal sustainability.

The third phase of the MFF Programme (2015-18) is operational in eleven countries of the Asia Region. Under this phase, MFF has introduced a Community Resilience Framework as a guiding principle for building resilience in coastal communities. This principle addresses the inter-linked Social, Economic and Ecological systems of natural resources-dependent coastal communities.

At the same time, under its advocacy initiatives, MFF is focusing on a “Blue Economy” approach as an important part of its sustainability strategies, both the regional and national. The current threats - loss of biodiversity, unsustainable fisheries, coastal and marine pollution, and climate change - effecting the coastal and marine resources underline the importance of focusing on a Blue Economy approach. This is closely linked to climate change negotiations held in the Paris Conference of the Parties (COP) and the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

As one of the coastal nations, MFF Pakistan would continue its support to the Blue Economy approach. The Private sector is a key player in this regard and a priority for MFF to support in sustainable coastal area management. To promote partnership with the private sector, a MoU between IUCN Pakistan and the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industries (FPCCI) has been signed.
MFF Pakistan has made substantial progress since its inception in 2010. The National Coordinating Body of MFF Pakistan has been vital in steering several ground and policy level actions to support the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan. The ground level actions are now targeting the key thematic issues identified through resilience assessment of the five priority geographic sites along the coast of Pakistan. Cumulatively, 26 small grant projects, a medium project and two regional projects have been supported for implementation in Pakistan through MFF funding. These initiatives pertain to participatory conservation and restoration of mangroves, sustainable management of coastal fisheries resources, community resilience building, livelihoods development, coastal erosion, biological waste water treatment, gender empowerment and advocacy and awareness on integrated coastal resources management.

At the policy level, MFF Pakistan is taking initiatives to support the establishment of Marine Protected Areas and to promote transboundary collaboration in coastal resources management with neighbouring countries. The knowledge products produced under MFF-supported regional projects are contributing to policy debates and discussion on coastal erosion and sea intrusion.

Cumulatively, MFF has supported capacity building of approximately 200 participants in various aspects of coastal management including ICM, Training of Trainers on Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction; Mangrove Restoration, Sustainable Fisheries Management, Economics of Mangrove and Coastal Ecosystems, Resilience Assessment, Gender Integrated Planning and Project Cycle Management.

Greater emphasis is now being placed to build upon MFF experiences to develop national ownership and national programmes dedicated to Integrated Coastal Management in Pakistan.
During the year, the Mountains and Markets project continued at a steady pace, achieving the key targets of the year. These included business and biodiversity roundtables, floral baselines, training of collectors, and analyses of lessons learnt and shared with stakeholders nationally and internationally.

The Mountains and Markets project focuses on generating biodiversity conservation benefits for communities. It assists community organizations in developing viable conservation enterprises that are well integrated with national and international markets for green products and services. This approach turns local stakeholders from short-term resource exploiters to long-term guardians.

IUCN is collaborating with the Ministry of Climate Change, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environment Department and Gilgit-Baltistan Forest Department in implementing this project.

The objective behind this initiative is to enable community ecosystem-based enterprises to sustainably produce biodiversity goods and services in selected demonstration conservancy areas of Pakistan’s northern mountains.

Northern Pakistan is rich in global biodiversity and houses many globally threatened species. Although protected areas now cover some 11 percent of the mountains, and community co-managed conservancies a further 12 percent, threats to the region’s unique biodiversity remain, mainly due to poverty and limited options for sustainable sources of livelihood.

The project falls in line with the notion that long-term solutions to environmental degradation and biodiversity loss in the northern mountains of Pakistan are linked partly to developing market-based incentives for sustainable resource use. The Mountains and Markets project intends to use voluntary certification of non-timber forest products (NTFP) to promote biodiversity conservation and strengthen existing conservation efforts with innovative market-based mechanisms.

Business and Biodiversity Roundtables

Biodiversity and its link to business is one of the critical areas that seem to have attracted attention in recent years due to the impacts biodiversity loss can have on businesses. One of the outcomes of the project - market demand for
biodiversity-friendly NTFPs – focuses on the demand side and seeks to expand national and international markets for sustainably produced NTFPs. This is done by improving private sector and consumer understanding, as well as global support for biodiversity-friendly NTFP production by forging new alliances with national and international entrepreneurs and buyers.

Under its mandate in the project, IUCN established a national Business and Biodiversity Round Table (BBRT) which is held regularly. The BBRT aims to foster greater understanding between the private sector, community producers, conservation actors and other key stakeholders. The meetings involved major stakeholders and partners, including representatives of concerned communities, provincial forest departments, the Ministry of Climate Change, academia and the private herbal pharmaceutical industry.

A critical milestone was achieved in the second meeting, where representatives of technical institutions, such as CBI and FairWild, briefed the BBRT participants about their expertise and role in the international marketing of medicinal plants through international trade fairs in order to facilitate the growth of entrepreneurs while ensuring sustainability of NTFPs. The idea is to bring Pakistani herbal products at par with international standards if they are to be presented in such fairs.

Community-based adaptive management of CBEs

Before embarking on developing sustainable use protocols for select species, there was a need to map the flora and develop a baseline to monitor the health of the ecosystem. Baselines for key NTFP species in four conservancies (Dir-Kohistan, Kalam, Diamer and Astore) were conducted.

These floral baselines will provide the basis for monitoring protocols and biodiversity indicators, which will be developed with the local community for annual assessments to help determine whether NTFPs are being harvested in line with prescribed standards, and whether land use changes that have been agreed upon are in place.

Trainings of Collectors and CBEs in collection, post-harvest processing and packaging

Training needs assessment (TNA) of communities, traders and wholesalers was conducted prior to the training. In light of the findings of the TNA, training of collectors and CBE nominees was conducted in collection methodologies, post-harvest processing and packaging for various species in all four conservancies of the project area. Consequently, training materials and tools were developed in Urdu for the convenience of the communities.
Sea Intrusion: Magnified by Climate Change

Sea intrusion is the movement of saline water into freshwater aquifers. In recent years, it has proven to be one of the most debilitating problems for Pakistan’s coastal areas, mainly because it leads to desertification of fertile lands and creates drinking water shortages, making the lives of coastal communities challenging.

The gradual encroachment of the sea into the Indus Delta and up the main course of the River Indus in lower Sindh province has long been highlighted in policy debates as one of the worst cases of large-scale environmental degradation occurring in the province.

In 2013, the Government of Sindh and IUCN jointly initiated a project focused on curbing sea intrusion through mangrove plantations along the coastal areas of Sindh. The primary focus has been the replanting of mangrove forests over 50,000 ha in the Indus Delta. Plantations over 75% of this area are being managed by the Sindh Forest Department, while the remaining 25% is being managed by IUCN.

IUCN has also provided incentives to local populations by setting up community-based activities. The goal of this is to facilitate the mobilization of these populations and provide them with alternate sources of income. So far, solar light systems have been installed in a cluster of villages offshore and communities have been involved in the plantation and maintenance of mangroves. Furthermore, formal and informal training programs for raising mangrove plantations are being provided in many villages.
IUCN utilises multi-stakeholder approaches involving partnerships with government agencies, the private sector, academia, research organizations and communities.

IUCN in May 2015 signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI) for joint initiatives towards sustainable development in the country.

The MoU provides a basic framework for IUCN and FPCCI for joint activities directed at environmental protection and sustainable development in Pakistan. Under this MoU, both IUCN and FPCCI will identify opportunities for projects and activities, to be jointly undertaken. Identification and research of key environmental issues for policy recommendations and the promotion of stakeholder dialogues through seminars and awareness-raising events; participation in and promotion of public-private partnership initiatives and the promotion of direct private sector involvement in conservation initiatives either through IUCN and its own projects, or through IUCN member organizations will also be included.

IUCN has an advisory role in environmental conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, CITES and the Framework Convention on Climate Change – and has been instrumental in crafting the national and provincial Conservation Strategies for Pakistan. IUCN is now increasingly focusing on building partnerships with private sector companies with a view to helping them align their business practices to more environmentally friendly procedures. IUCN sees this MoU and its outcomes as an opportunity to develop a broader road map for dealing with environmental challenges in Pakistan through expanded private sector engagement.
National and Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (BSAPs) for AJK, GB, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan were finalized and launched in the last quarter of 2015, in coordination with the Ministry of Climate Change, the Planning and Development Departments and other relevant departments, taking the process towards implementation.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) has been revised by IUCN Pakistan through a provincial and national level consultative process with inputs from the subject experts, provincial departments of Forestry, Wildlife and Environment, IUCN, the media, policy makers and provincial and national stakeholders. The purpose of revising the NBSAP was to implement the CBD strategic objectives and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to establish coordination and implementation mechanisms at provincial and regional levels to effectively infuse biodiversity into all the sectors of the economy.

The Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD has formulated a number of thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, as well as provided guidance through various other decisions. There is a growing realization among all stakeholders that implementation of the Strategic Plan, including the Aichi Biodiversity targets, and action on other CBD programmes of work, can be done best through regional BSAPs.

Pakistan, being a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), was mandated to revise its Biodiversity Action Plan, giving consideration to the targets set, keeping in view the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT) 2011-2020. One of the priorities that emerged from the Fifth National Report to the CBD was the need for subnational Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.

The Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan, being the national focal Ministry for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), assigned the task to IUCN Pakistan for revising the NBSAP. A series of consultative meetings were jointly organized by the Ministry of Climate Change and IUCN to discuss the possibilities of incorporating biosafety concerns into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).
In 2015, IUCN and its member organization, BaanhnBeli, jointly launched a new vulture conservation project funded by the USAID Small Grants and Ambassador Fund Program.

The project aims at responding to the precipitous decline in the vulture population in Pakistan over the last two decades and focuses on accelerated efforts to save these magnificent birds, from the many insidious threats they have been facing.

In the last two decades alone, vulture populations have declined by over 95 per cent across South Asia. No other species in history has declined as rapidly as the vulture.

Vultures provide prime ecosystem services as top cleaners in cities, villages, and the countryside.

A recent study by IUCN that valued the scavenging services provided by vultures has concluded that it makes financial sense to invest in the recovery of declining vulture populations rather than replacing these services with technological solutions provided by the state.

While, globally, vultures fall prey to many threats – poisoning for the traditional medicine trade or by poachers, electrocution, food scarcity, habitat degradation and collision with the ever-expanding energy network – in South Asia they’ve been rapidly vanishing due to the use of a pain-killer called Diclofenac, normally administered to livestock. With the absence of vultures, there has been a significant increase in diseases such as brucellosis, tuberculosis, rabies and anthrax across Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and India.

All eight vulture species found in Pakistan are on the IUCN Red List and three of them have been listed as critically endangered.

The project “Preparation of National Vulture Conservation Strategy” was launched at Tharparkar and Karachi respectively, inviting key stakeholders both at the local and national levels to share their inputs for developing plans to conserve vultures and reinforce conservation measures for vultures in Pakistan, especially in Sindh’s southern-most district of Tharparkar – an area now considered the core habitat for the remaining vulture population.
The project is supported by other partners that include the Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan, Pakistan National Vulture Recovery Committee and Sindh Wildlife Department.

A Regional Symposium on Vulture Conservation in Asia has been planned and development of a Vulture Conservation Strategy and Action Plan is underway, which will guide local, provincial, and national level actions towards the conservation of vultures.

It is envisioned that this project will be yet another major milestone towards saving this precious species from complete extinction. The initiative will further strengthen cooperation and shall bring opportunities for stakeholders, researchers, national and international level experts, philanthropists and donors to synergize their knowledge and resources for upcoming plans to conserve and protect endangered species in Pakistan.
In 2015, IUCN once again established its presence in the northern region of the country, with the launch of a two-year project on Improving Water Governance in FATA.

Funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the project is being implemented by IUCN Pakistan with the assistance of FATA secretariat.

This initiative will help pave the way for further necessary work in FATA in the coming years. The project focuses on creating an Environment Cell within the FATA Secretariat, in response to the dire need to address environmental degradation in the region.

The FATA region, crippled by instability and environmental degradation over the years, is facing numerous challenges. There was an urgent need for the establishment of an Environment Cell within the FATA Secretariat, in order to include environmental concerns into development planning. The life-saving humanitarian, recovery and development efforts of the federal and provincial governments, the military, humanitarian agencies, donors and international financial institutions were successfully launched; however, the essential ecological focus was missing. The environmental impact assessments are now being built into their planning, which is required to preclude any development that degrades the environment.

Following the launch of the project, a joint meeting of senior officials from various line departments was also held as an excellent opportunity to discuss the possibilities of enhancing and strengthening their technical capacities.

In-depth assessments and studies will be carried out under the project in the next two years. The capacity building plans will be developed and implemented to enhance the capacity of the staff of relevant line departments of the FATA Secretariat right from the Secretariat level to the grass root agency level.

IUCN’s early work in Pakistan was focused on the FATA region, for which IUCN had developed a sustainable development plan for FATA, and that work established the foundation for further work on environment-related strategies that IUCN crafted later for the government.

IUCN assisted the FATA Secretariat in preparing a pragmatic five-year sectoral plan. Keeping in view the diverse requirements and priorities of each tribal agency, IUCN extended its expertise to develop Agency level plans that include drinking water, irrigation and fisheries. IUCN also established linkages with all the major stakeholders involved in FATA and developed partnerships for implementation of the preparatory phase of the project.
During the year 2015, two new member organizations joined the network of member organizations of IUCN in Pakistan. These were the National Rural Development Program (NRDP) and Society for Empowering Human Resource (SEHER) from the Punjab and Balochistan provinces respectively.

In the middle of the year, IUCN President Xinsheng Zhang also visited Pakistan. On this occasion, the Pakistan National Committee Meeting also took place, in which members shared their concerns and ideas with the President.

A two-day International Training Workshop on Conservation and Management of the Ecosystem was organized by Dr. Muhammad Zaheer Khan, Regional Chair, IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management, West Asia, with the generous support of Dr. Eiman Mustafawai, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Qatar University, and the Centre for Sustainable Development, Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences, Qatar University. This was the second international workshop of its kind in collaboration with the IUCN Commission of Ecosystem Management. The participants of the workshop hailed from nine different countries including, Australia, Canada, Egypt, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom.

The dignitaries amongst the participants were Dr. Hammad Al-Saad Al Kuwari, Director, Centre for Sustainable Development, Dr. Fatima Al Ammar, Head of Department of Environmental and Biological Sciences, and Prof. Dr. M. Ajmal Khan, Qatar Shell, Professorial Chair in Sustainable Development.

This event brought together the IUCN’s Members, Commissions, Secretariat, Council, donors and partners to evaluate joint progress on the current IUCN programme and strategies, as well as provide input into the programme in preparation for the next session of the IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC). It also catapulted the preparations for their effective participation in the World Conservation Congress. Members also deliberated on drafting proposals for motions to be presented at the IUCN World Conservation Congress.

The Participatory Village Development Programme, one of the member organizations from Pakistan, organized a presentation on the conservation of blue peacocks at the event, which attracted a large number of stakeholders to discuss and debate the issue.

A large number of IUCN Pakistan members participated in the IUCN Asia Regional Conservation Congress held in the year 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand. There were numerous opportunities for newcomers to learn, and share the Pakistani perspective.

IUCN Pakistan is also striving to strengthen the network of its six Commissions’ Members in Pakistan by exploring ways to enhance their involvement in the IUCN Pakistan activities and facilitating interaction amongst them.
IUCN Members in Pakistan

NAME OF ORGANIZATION - MEMBER SINCE

STATE MEMBER

NCCW, CLIMATE CHANGE DIVISION - 1975
www.cdmfpakistan.gov.pk/cdm_ministry.html

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

SINDH WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT - 1973
www.sindhforests.gov.pk

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY (NIO) - 1995
www.niopk.gov.pk

GOVERNMENT OF GILGIT-BALTISTAN - 2008
www.gilgitbaltistan.gov.pk

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, BALOCHISTAN - 2008

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, FATA - 2008

SINDH COASTAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY - 2013
www.sindhpnd.gov.pk/aboutus/attachedoffices.asp

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, KPK - 2015

INTERNATIONAL NGO

AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (AKRSP) - 2005
www.akrsp.org.pk

LOCAL NGOS

World Wide Fund for Nature-Pakistan (WWF) - 1970
www.wwfpak.org

THE SCIENTIFIC & CULTURAL SOCIETY OF PAKISTAN (SCSP) - 1988
www.scspkarachi.org

SHIRKATGAH-WOMEN’S RESOURCE CENTRE - 1990
www.shirkatgah.org

BAANHN BELI - 1992

SUNGI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION - 1992
www.sungi.org

SHEHRI-CITIZENS FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT - 1992
www.shehri.org

PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF LABOUR EDUCATION & RESEARCH (PLIER) - 1992
www.piler.org.pk

SARHAD RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (SRSP) - 1993
www.srsp.org.pk

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE (SDPI) - 1993
www.sdpi.org

STRENGTHENING PARTICIPATORY ORGANISATION (SPO) - 1994
www.spopk.org

H.E.J. RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY - 1996
www.iccs.edu
## IUCN Commissions in Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pakistan Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IUCN Commission on Education and Communication (CEC)</td>
<td>CEC drives change for the co-creation of sustainable solutions through leading communication, learning and knowledge management in IUCN and the wider conservation community.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)</td>
<td>CEESP provides expertise and policy advice on economic and social factors for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL)</td>
<td>WCEL advances environmental law by developing new legal concepts and instruments, and by building the capacity of societies to employ environmental law for conservation and sustainable development.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)</td>
<td>CEM provides expert guidance on integrated ecosystem approaches to the management of natural and modified ecosystems.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species Survival Commission (SSC)</td>
<td>SSC advises the Union on the technical aspects of species conservation and mobilizes action for those species that are threatened by extinction.</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)</td>
<td>WCPA promotes the establishment and effective management of a worldwide representative network of terrestrial and marine protected areas.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IUCN has been implementing a wide variety of projects, ranging from policy advocacy and support to on ground implementation. The IUCN Pakistan projects during 2015 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Mangrove For the Future -MFF-NCB</td>
<td>SIDA</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mangrove For the Future-MFF-SGP</td>
<td>SIDA</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>185,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of Biodiversity Park in Murree</td>
<td>EPD-GoPunjab</td>
<td>2010-2015</td>
<td>1,093,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Sustainable Transport Project (PSTP)</td>
<td>GEF/UNDP</td>
<td>2011-2016</td>
<td>1,728,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to Pakistan for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD</td>
<td>GEF/UNEP/CCD</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Role of Mangroves in curbing Sea Intrusion</td>
<td>Sindh Forest Department</td>
<td>2014-2019</td>
<td>6,981,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saving the Sea Turtles</td>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study of water challenges and water Governance in FATA</td>
<td>SDC</td>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>165,360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain &amp; Markets Program (M&amp;M)</td>
<td>GEF/UNDP</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td>339,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consultancy Contract for Third Party Monitoring and Evaluation Assignment in Killa Abdullah and Zhob, Balochistan</td>
<td>GIZ</td>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>57,913</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support ASU in relationship Building with Govt. and academia</td>
<td>ASU-Arizona State University</td>
<td>2014-2019</td>
<td>911,445</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restoration of Mangroves Ecosystem in Port Qasim Area</td>
<td>ENGRO</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Training with Govt. on Environment, Ecosystem</td>
<td>BRSP</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>9,803</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establishment of Environment Cell in FATA Secretariat</td>
<td>SDC</td>
<td>2015-2017</td>
<td>417,752</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation of Vulture Conservation Strategy - Pak</td>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>52,078</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supply chain analysis and development of draft verification framework for firewood used for tobacco curing</td>
<td>Philip Morris International (PMI)</td>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>47,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training in 8 Union Councils of Ziarat Baluchistan</td>
<td>BRSP</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>34,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan for Protection of Wildlife and Forest in Ziarat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservation of Suleiman Markhors in Ziarat Balochistan</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Training with Govt. on Enviornment, Ecosystem</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The donor mix for IUCN Pakistan portfolio during 2015 is shown in the graph below:
Contacts

KARACHI
Country Office
1 Bath Island Road, Clifton
Karachi 75530
Tel. +92 (21) 35861540-42
Fax +92 (21) 35861448
cro.pk@iucn.org

ISLAMABAD
Programme Office
70-A, Nazimuddin Road
F-7/4, Islamabad
Tel: +92 (51) 2656989-97
Fax: +92 (51) 2656998

QUETTA
Programme Office
Marker Cottage,
Shahrah-e-Zarghoon
Quetta
Tel: +92 (81) 2840450-2
Fax: +92 (81) 2820706

PESHAWAR
FATA Water Governance Project
FATA Environment Cell
P&DD FATA Secretariat,
Warsak Road, Peshawar
091-5285657