

**PAKISTAN'S NATIONAL
CONSERVATION STRATEGY:
RENEWING COMMITMENT
TO ACTION**

Report of the Mid-Term Review

by

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report was prepared by the External Review Team (ERT) and is based on findings of the Team, including other results from the Pakistan National Conservation Strategy Mid-term Review (MTR). The main period of work took place during 1999-2000. Comments were received between July-November 2000. This final version was completed in November 2000.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Terms of Reference for the Mid-term Review of the Pakistan National Conservation Strategy.

I. BACKGROUND

A 1998 review of strategies for sustainability carried out for the World Bank observed that national sustainable development strategies 'are imperative in that they provide a framework for analysis and a focus for debate on sustainable development. In addition, they institutionalize processes for negotiation, mediation and consensus building, for issues, which are inherently conflictual. Furthermore, they facilitate planning and the implementation of action, which can change or strengthen values, knowledge, technologies and institutions with respect to priority issues. Strategies can assist countries [to] solve interrelated economic, social and environmental problems by developing their capacities to treat them in an integrated fashion... Cross-sectoral strategy initiatives...provide a foundation from which a national sustainable development strategy can be developed.'³⁰

The Pakistan National Conservation Strategy (NCS) situated Pakistan's socio-economic development within the context of a national environmental plan. The NCS began with a two-year start-up phase, followed by three years of preparation, during which a strategy document was prepared, reviewed, revised and submitted to cabinet for approval. Pakistan's NCS was approved by cabinet in March, 1992, and has been regarded as one of the largest and most comprehensive documents of its kind in the world. The authors and stakeholders of the document endeavored to make this the central document against which sustainable development in Pakistan would be measured. The main implementation phase was launched with a donor conference in January 1993, although some implementation began in 1991, with allocations in the federal budgets of 1991-2 and 1992-3.

The strategy has been commonly referred to as more than just a product, but a process based on a participatory methodology that had the net effect of creating an "environmental movement" within Pakistan, committed to implementing its goals and objectives. This development is key to the central tenet of the NCS, which postulates that documents and policies do not make change, only people do.

The NCS has three macro objectives.:

1. Conservation of natural resources;
2. Sustainable development; and
3. Improved efficiency in the use and management of these resources.

³⁰ Ndey-Isatou, Njie, 'Review of Literature on Strategies for Sustainability in Africa', prepared for the World Bank Study on the Implementation of Environment Support Programmes

Achievement of these objectives is contingent on the viability of the three key operating principles: achieving greater partnership in development and management, merging environment and economics in decision-making; and focusing on durable improvements in the quality of life of Pakistanis.

The NCS contained three sections. The first, *Pakistan and the Environment*, addressed the global environmental context, Pakistan's resources use and environmental impacts, and existing institutions and policies related to the environment.

After outlining the environmental problems and the means of mitigating them, the second part, *Elements of the National Conservation Strategy*, focuses on opportunities for improvement in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

Part three, *Implementation Arrangements*, identified 14 core theme areas for priority implementation, along with the detailed commitment needed by government, NGOs and the private sector over ten years 1991-2001:

- maintaining soils in croplands
- increasing irrigation efficiency
- protected watersheds
- supporting forestry and plantations
- restoring rangelands and improving livestock
- protecting water bodies and sustaining fisheries
- conserving biodiversity
- increasing energy efficiency
- developing and deploying renewables
- preventing and abating pollution
- managing urban waste
- supporting institutions for common resources
- integrating population and environment programs, and preserving the cultural heritage

From these core themes, 68 programs were identified. Each program was presented in detail with communication, extension, research and training components, as well as long-term goals, outputs, and the resource investments required. The NCS indicated how to integrate these programs into existing and proposed national, sectoral and subsidiary plans. It then proposed building institutions to support the action agenda and implementation plan, paying particular attention to federal-provincial leadership, increasing inter-agency cooperation, enhancing departmental capacities, improving district level coordination, involving the corporate sector, and cooperation with communities and NGOs. Community-based management is identified as the key means of meeting these commitments. The report called on government, NGOs and donors to support and nurture local participatory organizations for the management of common resources throughout the country.

The Pakistan NCS has been called 'over-ambitious in scope',³¹ and early implementation plans were scaled down to more practical dimensions.

³¹ Carew-Reid, J. (ed.), *Strategies for Sustainability: Asia*, Earthscan, London, 1997

Nevertheless, as one of the most comprehensive early National Conservation Strategies, it broke new ground as a planning document for the country's future sustainable development, and became a model for other countries in South Asia.

An NCS Mid Term Review Committee, comprising The Environment Section of the Planning Commission, the NCS Unit of the Ministry of the Environment, IUCN and the Sustainable Development Policy Institute, has met during the second half of 1998 to develop terms of reference for the NCS Mid Term Review.

II. PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES OF THE MID TERM REVIEW

This section aims to answer the following questions:

1. Why? What is the review trying to achieve?
2. For whom? Who is going to use the results of this review?
3. What is going to be assessed?

In order to articulate a purpose, the important considerations were: do we want to generate a rationale that the context and circumstances have changed so much that we need another NCS -- OR do we want to refocus and reprioritize our sustainable development process in a more effective direction -- OR do we want it to act as a signpost that warns our implementing and supporting institutions about the major gaps and shortfalls in our approaches.

Purpose

Keeping in view the time and magnitude of effort that went into the development process of current NCS, the NCS Mark 2 seems to be an unrealistic and untimely endeavour. Hence a more appropriate target that can be achieved through this exercise would be:

The NCS MTR will enable the stakeholders (government, civil society and supporting institutions) to take stock of the current situation and take necessary steps for mid-course correction

Specific Objectives

1. *To assess the progress achieved since the adoption of the NCS, taking into account all the influential factors.*
2. *To analyse and collate lessons learned so far, draw conclusions and formulate recommendations regarding adjustments of NCS as a holistic and integrated strategic guideline for sustainable development in Pakistan.*

Objective No. 1: This would entail: achievements with regard to the core programme areas; institutional development; capacity development; legal framework development; policy development; (financial instruments, fiscal incentives, monetary and credit policy links, sustainable trade policy). The above will be approached through an assessment of public sector programmes,

donor funded programmes and projects and initiatives undertaken by NGOs and private sector organizations.

Objective No. 2: It clearly suggests that the MTR should be seen as a forward-looking study. In examining the achievements and problems of the past, it should point clearly towards the future in its recommendations. It should offer clear direction on the following questions:

- to what extent should the NCS be reformulated, refocused or rewritten to take into account new developments and changes in the context?
- what should be the future role of supporting institutions, including national and provincial governments, donors, NGOs and others?

In the above context some key questions have been identified by the PEP Steering Committee for MTR. These will be widely circulated in order to seek comments from as many stakeholders as possible.

III. METHODOLOGY

For a meaningful review of the NCS, following tasks are envisaged:

- i. **AGREE ON AN ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK for COVERING CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES AND OUTCOMES** – both to encompass the many dimensions of sustainable development, and to provide a rigorous ‘filing system’ for the varied findings on NCS progress, which will be evident at many levels such as inputs made into and outputs achieved from NCS implementation. In addition, to assess whether sustainable development is being achieved, we need to assess the actual **outcomes (or impacts)** of the activities. Or, if impacts are not yet evident (many will take time to appear), we need to assess the quality of the various **processes** that help to make the transition to satisfactory outcomes. If we can assess both of these so much the better.
- ii. **FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON THE CHANGING CONTEXT, AND ON PROGRESS AND NEW PRIORITIES IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT** – issues not really covered by the NCS - globalization of markets, new international obligations, etc. We need many perspectives on this, to regroup the priorities. Furthermore, a contextual discussion will help to focus and revise the sustainable development analytical framework; and it will reveal people who have useful information, for later detailed interviews, etc.
- iii. **REVIEW DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAIN INSTITUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE NCS** – the institutions provide the only continuity and ‘glue’ for the NCS. Their work defines, *de facto*, how the NCS is evolving. A lot has been achieved in setting new institutions up, and it is time to take stock of how they are working - individually and together. Furthermore, each institution is facing constraints, which need to be identified and removed for further progress.

- iv. REVIEW PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT STRATEGIES – Such a review should also be a helpful exercise for people involved in the provincial strategies, giving them both a chance to reflect on their own strategies, and to feed back to the NCS.
- v. REVIEW LEGISLATION / POLICY CHANGES PERTAINING TO NCS – legislative and/or policy changes and amendments as required for the implementation agenda of the NCS is due consideration here.
- vi. REVIEW MASS AWARENESS ON ENVIRONMENTAL/CONSERVATION ISSUES – the NCS advocates access to information on environmental and conservation issues in order to ensure NCS implementation in a holistic fashion.
- vii. REVIEW FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENTS PERTAINING TO THE NCS – reflect on the resource allocation and funding allotted by external concessional lending, domestic resource mobilization, and private investments for NCS implementation.
- viii. CREATE A DATABASE OF ALL PROJECTS RELATED TO THE NCS - Such a database would reveal the changing ‘shape’ of government/donor commitment and investment in different types of SD activities. Seeing the ‘big picture’ may reveal the real-life priorities, which can then be compared to the NCS’s goals and assumptions.
- ix. REVIEW PROGRESS AND IMPACTS OF A SAMPLE OF NCS PROJECTS - Identifying projects which have been successful will reveal what processes are helpful for them (those processes connected to NCS, and other processes that might need to be accommodated by it). Finally, the involvement of PEP personnel in project reviews will give them useful feedback on the actual outcomes of projects and the effective processes that contributed.
- x. REVIEW THE OVERALL NCS PROCESS AND ITS MANAGEMENT - This should help future promotion of the NCS. It is obviously also needed for adjustment of the whole process in the second half of the NCS term.
- xi. PRODUCE A DRAFT SYNTHESIS REPORT, SUMMARISING FINDINGS AND WAYS FORWARD - to bring together all the evidence in a form, which enables debate on findings, recommendations and next steps.
- xii. DEBATE MTR FINDINGS AND PROPOSED WAYS FORWARD - the results of the MTR must be widely ‘owned’ if people are to act on them. Up to this point, there will have been much discussion with individuals and focus groups. Now the ideas need to be put to those at the ‘centre’ of the NCS - the PEP partners, and especially the NCS Unit, and others - including a multi-stakeholder workshop.

- xiii. **PRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE FINAL NCS-MTR REPORT** - to summarise the changed contexts and challenges, to communicate findings and any agreed adjustments to NCS to all NCS stakeholders and to act as a basis for funding discussions with donors.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES AND COMPOSITION OF THE EXTERNAL MTR TEAM

A four-person team will carry out the external review mission. If possible, the Team Leader should be identified early in Phase I and should be involved in designing the data-gathering exercise. It is envisaged that the team should include at least one senior Pakistani in addition to senior international consultants.

The External Review Team will prepare a draft final report of the MTR and present it to a multisectoral workshop. Based on comments received at the workshop, a final report of the MTR will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment for wider circulation to stakeholders and further action.

The ERT will conduct its work from a combination of materials prepared in advance by the NCS MTR Team, from interviews and field visits in various areas of Pakistan, from review of documents of the NCS and other development efforts in Pakistan, through limited comparisons with 'best-practice' strategies in other countries, and from the individual experience of the ERT members. Background work and responses regarding the design and preliminary products arising from the advance work commissioned through IUCN-Pakistan will take place in the months prior to the ERT meetings. Team activities within Pakistan are scheduled for a three-week period during March - April 2000. It is anticipated that the final report will be produced by mid of April 2000.

V. TIME PERIOD

It is envisaged that the overall MTR will take approximately 10 – 12 months starting from May 1999.

Annex 2. Pakistan National Conservation Strategy Mid-Term Review – External Review Team Members

Arthur John Hanson (Team Leader)

Dr. Hanson is presently Distinguished Fellow and Senior Scientist at the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) in Winnipeg, Canada. He is Ministerial Ambassador for Oceans in Canada. He has served as a member of Canada's National Round Table on Environment and Economy which advises the Prime Minister, is a member of the Canada Foundation for Innovation and of the Canadian Biotechnology Advisory Council, which advises seven federal ministers. He is a member of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development. Dr. Hanson is member of the board for the Great Plains Institute in Minneapolis. Between 1992 to 1998, Dr. Hanson served as the CEO and Member of the Board for IISD. Prior to that he was Professor of Environmental Studies at Dalhousie University, Canada and from 1978 to 1987 he served as the Director of the School for Resource and Environmental Studies at the same university.

He has extensive experience with international agencies, including the World Bank, UNDP and the Canadian International Development Agency. He has initiated a number of major capacity building and research activities in Asia, North America and globally. Dr. Hanson has particular expertise in Southeast Asia, where he lived for a number of years working with the Ford Foundation.

His academic training is in ecology and natural resource management, with a PhD from the School for Natural Resources at the University of Michigan, and other degrees from the University of British Columbia. He is currently working on how nations affected by convergent economic and environmental crises can secure pathways for sustainable development.

Stephen Michael John Bass

Stephen Bass is an environmental planner and forester with 15 years of international experience, principally in Western Asia, Europe, the Caribbean and Southern Africa. He has served as the Director of the Forestry and Land Use Programme of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) for the past 6 years. Prior to that he was the Associate Director for the same programme at IIED. He has also served as the projects manager for Southern Africa and the Caribbean with IUCN (The World Conservation Union) in Zimbabwe and consulted for the Conservation for Development Centre of IUCN in Zimbabwe, Pakistan and Switzerland. He has provided principal input to national conservation strategies for the three countries.

Stephen Bass has specialized in the development, implementation and monitoring of natural resource and forest policy, in particular national conservation strategies and forest monitoring systems including certification.

His experience in Pakistan has also been along the same lines. He has carried out natural resources monitoring for the Joint Donors for AKRSP in Pakistan. He has conducted field analysis and design for the forestry component of the AKRSP in Northern Areas and other forestry projects in Baluchistan and Karachi with IUCN.

Ghulam M. Samdani

Dr. Samdani recently retired from the Government of Pakistan. His last posting was Secretary, Ministry of Population Welfare. He has been extensively involved with the

formulation and implementation of population policy of the government of Pakistan. He has served as Secretary for the Ministry of Environment. In addition to these roles, Dr. Samdani has supervised liaison with multilateral and bilateral donors on behalf of the government. He also has served as Chairman for the Agricultural Prices Commission. His extensive tenure within the government has been one of great resilience and buoyancy. Dr. Samdani's multi-sectoral background on policy and implementation work is evident in his understanding of the government's operating procedures and priority setting.

Dr. Samdani holds a Doctorate in Urban and Regional Planning. He specialized in Human Settlements. He has also served as teaching assistant and research associate at Cornell University. He has carried out advisory work for the UN Centre for Housing in New York and the UN Centre for Human Settlements. In addition, Dr. Samdani has also worked with HABITAT and ESCAP for their human settlement and environment programmes.

Aziz Bouzaher

Dr. Bouzaher is currently working as a Senior Environment/Natural Resource Economist and Team Leader for Pakistan/Afghanistan, Nepal and Bhutan Environment with the World Bank in Washington D.C. Before this he worked as Environment and Resource Economist for Europe and Central Asia, Middle East and North Africa Regions for Bank. He has been the Head of the Project Preparation Unit (Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme) for the Bank in Cairo Egypt. His experience in the Bank covers both "brown" and "green" environmental issues, as well as policy and institutional development issues, with extensive involvement in natural resource management and agriculture.

Prior to his assignment with the World Bank, his work focused on environmental economics. Mr Bouzaher was an Assistant Professor, Agricultural and Resource Economics at the University of Illinois during 1984-1988. Between 1988 to 1990 he served as a Senior Advisor to the Algerian Government and a lecturer at the University of Algiers teaching Engineering Economics. He was Senior Researcher and Visiting Associate Professor at the Center for Agricultural and Rural Development for Iowa State University in USA between 1990-1992 and later he joined as Director, Resource and Environmental Policy Division at the same institution.

With a doctorate in Operations Research and Economics from Georgia Tech in Atlanta Georgia USA, Mr. Bouzaher's work experience has familiarized him with social and economic environments in many countries of North Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Central Asia, South and East Asia. He holds numerous publications to his credit in the field of ecological-economic studies.

Annex 3. Analytical Framework for MTR Assessment as Proposed by MTR Committee.

Key Outcomes → Core Processes/Systems ↓	Ecological processes and natural resources conserved (Soil, Forests, Watershed and Water bodies)	Biological Diversity conserved	Resource productivity maintained (rangeland, live stock and fisheries)	Resource quantity, and efficiency maintained (energy, irrigation, renewable)	Pollution controlled (pollution abatement and urban waste management)	Integrated population and environment programs	Culture conserved
Improving awareness /education /advocacy/knowledge management for C/SD							
Supportive legislation							
Institutional strengthening (good governance)							
Economic resourcing/ guarantees							
Improving participation in C/SD debate/action							
Improving research /analysis/ monitoring and learning on C/SD							
Capacity building technology and resilience							
Gender equity incorporated where needed							
'Mainstreaming' NCS into sector policies, plans and budgets							
Ensuring coherence and coordination between sectors/ agencies/ departments and actors							
Empowerment where it is needed							

Annex 4. Key Activities and Commissioned Studies for the NCS MTR.

Developing the focus, scope and methodological framework of NCS MTR was a task that needed careful thinking. In May 1999, at the beginning of NCS MTR, the foremost step was to revise the TORs in order to define the purpose, scope and expected outcomes of this exercise (Annex 1).

The next step was to develop a methodological framework for collection of information. The methodological framework evolved over a period of 4 months assisted by Dr. Stephen Bass, who joined the MTR team at NCS Unit for a brief duration of 3 days. During this time, a task list was identified for taking the MTR process forward. In addition, an analytical framework was developed that served as a springboard for information collection. The following tasks were identified to make NCS MTR a viable exercise.

1. Agree on an **analytical framework on sustainable development**, for use throughout Review
2. **Focus group discussions** on the changing context
3. Review development of **institutions** proposed by the NCS (Secondary review)
4. Review the progress of **provincial and district strategies**
5. Create a **database of all projects** relating to the NCS
6. Review a **sample** of these projects
7. In light of the above, review the **overall NCS process** and its management
8. Produce a **draft synthesis report**, summarising findings and recommendations
9. **Multi-stakeholder debate** on findings and ways forward
10. Produce and disseminate **final report**.

The first five were to be carried out by the internal MTR Team as phase one of the exercise. While the last five tasks were to be handled by the external review team in addition to review and verification of the information collected during phase one of NCS MTR. The external review team, in order to verify the collected information, was also envisaged to hold meetings with key actors and visit field projects across Pakistan.

The task list for information collection went through further refinement in that it was decided that there would be nine background studies feeding into the final review report. These nine studies constitute the main dossier for the external review team. A significant development took place in December 1999 when UNDP extended its collaboration to MTR process. Subsequently it was decided that two out of the nine background studies would be managed by UNDP.

The nine studies are listed below:

1. A Report on Public Consultations at Federal and Provincial Levels – Prepared by the NCS Unit MELGRD.
2. A Database on Public Sector Investments in the Core Areas of NCS 1992/93 – 1999/2000 – Prepared by the NCS Unit MELGRD.
3. Environmental Strategy Background Report – Prepared by Dr. Tariq Banuri and Dr. Shaheen Rafi Khan, SDPI, through the World Bank.
4. Mid Term Review of National Conservation Strategy – Environmental Legislation – Prepared by Hagler Bailly Pakistan.
5. Institutional Development For NCS Implementation – Prepared by Dr. Aamir Matin and Mr. Aqil Shah, Sub Regional Resource Facility, UNDP Islamabad.
6. A Review of Provincial and District Conservation Strategies – Prepared by Mr. Haroon Ayub Khan.
7. The Mid Term Review of National Conservation Strategy – Mass Awareness Initiatives – Prepared by Hagler Bailly Pakistan.

8. A Study of The Contribution of The Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations Towards The Implementation of The Pakistan National Conservation Strategy – Prepared by Arshad Zaman Associates [Annexes for this study are separately compiled and are available with the MTR Coordinator].
9. A Study of Resourcing For National Conservation Strategy Implementation – Currently being prepared by Mr. Akhtar A Hai, Applied Economic Research Centre, University of Karachi, through UNDP.

In addition to the above studies, each PEP partner prepared a working paper that highlights their respective contribution to NCS implementation. These working papers were submitted to the external review team.

The information collection phase continued over a period of twelve months: May 1999 to April 2000.

The external review took place from March 13 to April 16, 2000 with the write-up completed during May and June 2000. Comments were received on the draft report in the period July-November 2000. The revised final report was produced in November 2000.

Annex 5. List of Persons Consulted by NCS MTR (ERT)

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| 1. Mr. Omar Asghar Khan Minister of Environment, Local Government and Rural Development UBL Building, Jinnah Avenue Islamabad | Islamabad |
| 2. Mr. Rana Rafiq Ahmed Inspector General Forests Ministry of Environment, Local Government and Rural Development UBL Building, Jinnah Avenue, Islamabad | 11. Mr. Onder Yucer, Mr. Chaudhry Anayatullah, UNDP Islamabad |
| 3. Dr. Mushtaq Ahmed Environment Section P&D Division Islamabad | 12. Ms. Sabira N. Qureshi PEP Gender Consultant, Islamabad |
| 4. Ms. Razina Bilgrami Manager GEF UNDP Saudi Pak Tower Islamabad | 13. Dr. Shahrukh Rafi Khan Executive Director, SDPI Islamabad |
| 5. Mr. Aart van der Horst First Secretary (Rural Devp) Royal Netherlands Embassy Islamabad | 14. Mr. Ruedi Hager Resident Coordinator, SDC, Islamabad |
| 6. Mr. Chaudhry Inayat Ullah Sustainable Development Advisor UNDP Saudi Pak Tower Islamabad | 15. Mr. Syed Asad Sibtain Deputy Secretary (NCS Unit), M/o ELG&RD, Islamabad |
| 7. Mr. Naseer Ahmed, Joint Secretary (NCS), M/o ELG&RD, UBL Building, Jinnah Avenue, Islamabad | 16. Mr. Zafarullah Khan Secretary, M/o Water & Power, "A" Block, Pak Secretariat, Islamabad |
| 8. Mr. Mahboob Elahi Director General (Environment), M/o ELG&RD, Islamabad | 17. Mr. Justice Faqir M. Khokhar Secretary, Room 308, "S" Block, Ministry of Law, Justice & Human Rights, Pak Secretariat, Islamabad |
| 9. Mr. Asif Shuja Khan Director General, Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency, Islamabad | 18. Mr. Malik Saeed Khan Member, Room 216, 2 nd Floor, "P" Block, Planning Commission, Islamabad |
| 10. Mr. Shafqat Ezdi Shah Secretary, M/o ELG&RD, UBL Building Jinnah Avenue, | 19. Mr. Muerz, Councillor (Economic Affairs), Embassy of Germany, Islamabad |
| | 20. Mr. Muhammad Arshad Gill, Advisor (NORAD), Royal Norwegian Embassy, Islamabad |
| | 21. Mr. Watanave First Secretary, Embassy of Japan, Diplomatic Enclave, Islamabad |
| | 22. Mr. Ali Akbar, Chief Executive, SPO Islamabad |

23. Mr. Jamie Banks Second Secretary (Devp.), British High Commission, Islamabad.
24. Mr. Victor Carvell Counsellor, Canadian High Commission, Islamabad.
25. Mr. Louis L. Bono, Economic Officer, US Embassy, Islamabad
26. Mr. Musharraf Rasool GoNWF Peshwar
27. Mr. Masood ul Mulk Chief Economist, PE&D Department Peshwar
28. Mr. Philippe Zahner Team Leader SDC, Peshwar
29. Mr. Afzal Latif Director BADP Peshawar
30. Mr. Mustafa Aziz Executive Director FRC Peshawar
31. Mr. Shuja SPCS Peshawar
32. Mr. Sethi SPCS Peshawar
33. Mr. Iftikhar Malik SPCS Peshawar
34. Mr. Arshad Samad Khan SPCS Peshawar
35. Dr. G. M. Khattak 45 D1, Phase I, Hayatabad Peshawar
36. Mr. Bashir Ahmed Khan Director KARI Juglote, Gilgit
37. Mr. Stephen Rasmussen General Manager AKRSP Baber Road, Gilgit
38. Mr. Pervaiz Ahmed Manager Social Devp / Training AKRSP, Gilgit
39. Mr. Safdar Parvez Programme Manager AKRSP, Gilgit
40. Mr. Anwar Ali Khan Coordinator Forestry AKRSP, Gilgit
41. Mr. Irshad Khan Abbasi Project Manager / Head NAs Gilgit Conservation Center NLI Colony, Near Imamia Eid Gah, Shahrae Quaid-e-Azam, Jutial, Gilgit
42. Mr. Shams ul Haq Memon Secretary Forest, Wildlife & Environment Sindh Secretariat Barrack No. 10, Frere Road, Karachi
43. Mr. Mehboob Alam Ansari Wild Life Conservator Karachi
44. Mr. Shahid Iutfi EPA Sindh Karachi
45. Dr. G.R. Keerio, Conservator of Forests, Planning, Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Circle, Hyderabad
46. Mr. Umar Khan District Administrator West Karachi
47. Mr. Alauddin Orangi Welfare Project Karachi
48. Dr. M. Ishaq Mirza SUPARCO Karachi
49. Dr. Syed Ali Ghalib Zoological Survey, Karachi
50. Dr. Shahid Amjad NIO, Karachi
51. Dr. Quddosi Kazmi

- Marine Reference Collection
Centre
Karachi University, Karachi
52. Mr. Azharuddin Khan
ETPI, Karachi
53. Mr. Shahzeb / Ms. Rafia Haider
FEJP, Karachi
54. Mr. Younas Bandhani
Bahnn Beli, Karachi
55. Ms. Meher Marker Nosherwani
Shirkat Gah, Karachi
56. Ms. Anisa Mumtaz
St. Patrick College, Karachi
57. Mr. Qazi Faez Isa
SHEHRI, Karachi
58. Dr. Saleem Akhter
PELA, Karachi
59. Dr. Qadeer Baig
NGORC, Karachi
60. Mr. Shams Kassim Lakha
AKU, Karachi
61. Dr. Robert Baaker
IED – Institute or Educational
Development, Karachi
62. Ms. Seema Malik
TRC, Karachi
63. Prof. Atta ur Rehman
HEJ, Karachi
64. Dr. Ejaz
WWF, Karachi
65. Dr. Tanveer Arif
SCOPE, Karachi
66. Mr. Karamat Ali
PILER, Karachi
67. Mr. Mohammad Ali
Fisher Folk Forum, Karachi
68. Mr. Zafarullah Khan
ENGRO, Karachi
69. Dr. Samiuzaman
FPCCI, Karachi
70. Mr. Mirza Arshad Baig
Pakistan Environment
Assessment Association,
Karachi
71. Ms. Nargis Alavi IUCN Karachi
72. Ms. Dhunmai Cowasji IUCN
Karachi
73. Mr. Ali Raza Rizvi IUCN Karachi
74. Mr. Umar Afridi IUCN Karachi
75. Ms. Shireen IUCN Karachi
76. Mr. Iqbal Hussain Zaidi, Chief of
Environment Section, P&D
Sindh, Tughlaq House, Karachi
77. Mr. Muhammad Sharif
78. Secretary Education, M/o
Education, Tughlaq House,
Karachi.
79. Mr. Safdar Javed Syed,
Secretary, Environment
Protection Department, Lahore
80. Mr. A. R Siddiqi Manager Kasur
Project Kasur
81. Mr. Ali H. Habib, WWF, Lahore
82. Mr. Suleman Ghani, Secretary,
Irrigation and Power,
Government of Punjab, Lahore,
83. Mr. Muhammad Afzal Chaudhry
Conservator Forests,
Government Punjab, Lahore,

84. Mr. Malik Sadiq Senior Chief,
P&D Department, Govt. of
Punjab, Lahore
85. Ms. Shaista Khalid, Community
Support concerns Lahore
86. Ms. Surayya Jabeen Family
Planning Association of Pakistan
Lahore
87. Ms. Furkhunda Tabassum
Health Education and Literacy
Lahore
88. Mr. Abbas Rashid, Society for
Advancement of Education,
Lahore
89. Ms. Arifa Subuhi, Administrator
Lahore Municipal Corporation,
Lahore
90. Dr. Asif Hussain, Director
Environment P & D
Development Department, EPA,
Muzaffarabad, AJK
91. Mr. Chaudhry Niaz Ahmed Chief
Conservator Forestors AJK
Muzaffarabad, AJK
92. Mr. Sardar M. Latif Khan
Secretary, M/o Communication
& Works, Govt. of AJK,
Muzaffarabad,
93. Mr. Sardar Riaz Ahmed Khan,
Secretary, M/o Industries &
Commerce Deptt. Govt. of AJK,
Muzaffarabad,
94. Mr. Chaudhry Muhammad
Saddique, Secretary, Forest,
Fisheries Wildlife & Tourism,
Govt. of AJK, Muzaffarabad.
95. Mr. Shaukat Jan Director
General, Wildlife & Tourism,
Govt. of AJK, Muzaffarabad,
96. Mr. Sardar M. Abdul Rashid
Khan, Additional Chief Secretary
(Devp), Govt. of AJK,
Muzaffarabad,
97. Mr. M. Ali-ul-Hasnain Fatimi
Managing Director, AKLASC,
Govt. of ADJK, Muzaffarabad
98. Ch. Saddaqt Ali,
Secretary, Agriculture & Lives
Stock, Govt. of AJK,
Muzaffarabad
99. Mr. Mir Mohammad Ejaz,
Conservator Officer, WWF, H D-
161, Chattar Housing Society,
Upper Chattar, Muzaffarabad
100. Mr. Shakil Durrani, Chief
Secretary, Govt. of AJK,
Muzaffarabad
101. Dr. Raja M. Arif, Secretary,
Population, Cooperatives Social
Welfare Department, Govt. of
AJK, Muzaffarabad
102. Mr. Hafiz-ur-Rehman Sheikh
Secretary, Environment &
Presidential Affairs, Govt. of
AJK, Muzaffarabad
103. Mr. Sheikh Qayyum, Ex-DG
Tourism & Arch. Govt. of AJK,
Muzaffarabad
104. Dr. M. Saleem, Range Land
Advisor, UNDP - ADP Sariab
Road, Quetta
105. Dr. Syed Bashir Hussain
Shah, UNDP-ADP, Sariab Road,
Quetta
106. Mr. M. Yousaf Chaudhri
Programme Coordinator, UNDP-
ADP Sariab Road, Quetta
107. Mr. Iqbal Qadwai,
Community Field Operation

- Coordinator, UNDP-ADP Sariab Road, Quetta
108. Dr. Bashir Hussain Shah, Watershed Management Advisor UNDP-ADP Sariab Road, Quetta
109. Dr. Mohammad Saleem Range Ecology Advisor UNDP-ADP Sariab Road, Quetta
110. Mr. Mohammad Ria, GIS Specialist, UNDP-ADP Sariab Road, Quetta
111. Dr. Shaheena Waheed, Gender & Development Advisor UNDP-ADP Sariab Road, Quetta
112. Mr. Abdul Rauf Kasi, Director General EPA, Balochistan
113. Mr. Rashid Javed Director General Livestock Department GoBalochistan Quetta
114. Mr. Irfan Ahmed Kasi Director General QDA, GoB Quetta
115. Mr. Amjad Durrani, General Manager BDA GoB, Quetta
116. Mr. Arif Masood Ansari Director Planning, Agriculture Department GoB, Quetta
117. Mr. Javed Bashir Director Fisheries Department GoB, Quetta
118. Mr. Zafar ur Rehman Deputy Director, Industries Department GoB, Quetta
119. Mr. Manzoor Ahmed Conservator Forest Department GoB, Quetta
120. Mr. Mohammad Yousef, DFO Wildlife GoB, Quetta
121. Mr. Mohammad Ali Batur Research Assistant, EPA GoB, Quetta
122. Mr. Wazir Ahmed Jogazai Minister Environment, Forest, Wildlife, Food, Agriculture & Cooperative Department GoB, Quetta
123. Mr. Ghulam Rasool Hasni Secretary Environment, Forest, and Wildlife Department GoB, Quetta
124. Mr. Sardar Naseem Tareen President STEP Quetta
125. Mr. Kamal Hassan Siddiqui Member BCC&I Quetta
126. Dr. Shahida Jaffery, Chief Executive BRSP Quetta
127. Ms. Sajida Qureshi Principal Women Technical Training Centre Quetta
128. Mr. Asghar Ali Subject Specialist Bureau of Curriculum Education Department Quetta
129. Ms. Mudasar Israr Head of Botany Department, University of Balochistan Quetta
130. Mr. Tauseef Ahmed, Economic Department University of Balochistan Quetta
131. MR. Ahmed Bakhsh Lehri, Additional Chief Secretary (Development) Quetta
132. Syed Saleem Chishti, Secretary P&DD, Quetta

133. Mr. Haji M. Rashid, Chief
Economist, P&DD Quetta
134. Mr. Muhammad Azam Kasi,
Chief of Section (Environment)
Quetta
135. Ms. Aban Marker Kabraji,
IUCN Regional Director Asia,
Karachi Office
136. Mr. Muhammad Rafiq, IUCN
Pakistan Country
Representative, Karachi
137. Mr. Abdul Latif Rao Head,
IUCN Balochistan Office, Quetta
138. Mr. Gul Najam Jamy Head,
Sarhad Office, Peshawar
139. Dr. Ahsan Ullah Mir Head,
Gilgit Office
140. Mr. Jullian T. Inglis PTA
NACS, Gilgit
141. Hamid Raza Afridi
Programme Coordinator IUCN –
Islamabad Office
142. Mr. Aljoscha Glokler,
Rural Socialologist
MACP – NAs
Gilgit Office
143. Ms. Ajeeba Khatoon
Communication Coordinator
NACS Support Project – NAs
144. Mr. Faiz Ali
Biodiversity Specialist
IUCN – Gilgit (NA)
145. Mr. Ata ud Din
Social Organizer
IUCN – MACP
NA's Office, Gilgit
146. Ms. Tahira Syed PEP
Gender Coordinator IUCN –
Islamabad
147. Ms. Musarrat Bashir Deputy
PEP Manager IUCN –
Islamabad Office

Annex 6. Field Visits by External Review Team Members.

Visit to:	Northern Areas
Team Member:	Dr. Art Hanson
Details of Visit:	March 25 – 28, 2000
March 25, 2000	Arrival in Gilgit (Stay in Rupal Hotel)
March 26, 2000	Visit to Khyber; Meeting with Community
March 27, 2000	
09:00-10:30	IUCN presentation on NACS/MACP
11:00-12:00	Planning and Development Department/Environment Section (Akramullah Baig)
12:00-13:00	Director Fisheries (Samiullah)
13:00-14:00	Lunch with Secretary Health Education
14:30-15:30	Meeting with AKCSP
16:00	KARINA Visit/Bunji Conservation Centre
March 28, 2000	
09:00-10:00	Government Education Department (Mr. Akbar Shahzad)
10:30-11:30	AKHSP (Dr. Ghulam Abbas)
12:00-13:00	AKRSP (Dr. Ferman)
13:00-14:00	Lunch
15:00-16:00	AKESP
19:30	Dinner with Roundtable members
Visit to:	Peshawar
Team Member:	Dr. Stephen Bass
Details of Visit:	March 19 - 22, 2000
March 19, 2000	
18:00	Arrive in Peshawar (Stay in Shelton House) PK-630 Dinner with Dr. G. M. Khattak
March 20, 2000	
10:00-13:00	Meeting with Head, IUCN Sarhad Office and other staff members
13:00-14:00	Working Lunch
14:00-16:00	Meeting with Chief Economist, PE&D Department (Musharraf Rasool)
16:00-17:00	Meeting with Executive Director – FRC (Mustafa Aziz)
March 21, 2000	
09:00-11:00	Meeting with SPCS Unit staff at SPCS Support Unit (Shuja, Sethi, Iftikhar, Arshad)
11:00-13:00	Meeting with FFEJ at FFEJ Office
13:00-14:00	Working Lunch
14:00-16:00	Meeting with Director BADP (Afzal Latif)

March 22, 2000

10:00-12:00 Meeting with PSDN/SPCS – III MTR Mission at SDC Office
 12:00-16:00 Visit to Vehicle Emission Testing Centre and Briefing on UIEP Project at VETS, Chamkani
 17:15 Depart for Islamabad PK-685

Visit to: Quetta, Balochistan
Team Member: Dr. G.M. Samdhani
Details of Visit: March 31 – April 2, 2000

March 31, 2000

09:30 Arrival in Quetta PK-324
 10:00-11:00 Meeting with Director General, EPA, Balochistan (Abdul Raul Kasi)
 11:00-12:00 Meeting with Head IUCNP Balochistan (Abdul Latif Rao)
 12:00-13:00 Meeting with professionals in UNDP-ADPB
 - Programme co-ordinator (Dr. Mohammad Yousaf Chaudhri)
 - Programme Manager (Mr. Taj Faiz)
 - Community Field Operation Co-ordinator (Mr. Iqbal Qadwai)
 - Watershed Management Advisor (Dr. Bashir Hussain Shah)
 - Range Ecology Advisor (Dr. Mohammad Saleem)
 - GIS Specialist (Mr. Mohammad Riaz)
 - Gender and Development Advisor (Dr. Shaeena Waheed)
 13:00-15:30 Lunch and Prayer
 15:00-16:30 Group meeting with NGOs' representatives at IUCN Quetta Office
 16:30-17:30 Group meeting with media at IUCN Quetta office

April 1, 2000

09:00-10:00 Meetings with:
 - Additional Chief Secretary Development (Mr. Ahmed Baksh Lehri)
 - Secretary, P&DD (Syed Saleem Chishti)
 - Chief Economist, P&DD (Haji Muhammad Rashid)
 - Chief of Section, Environment (Mr. Mohammad Azam Kasi)
 10:15-12:00 Group meetings with GOB line departments officials:
 - Director General Livestock Department (Mr. Rashid Javed)
 - Director General, QDA (Mr. Irfan Ahmed Kasi)
 - G.M. GDA (Mr. Amjad Durrani)
 - Director Planning, Agriculture Department (Mr. Arif Masood Ansari)
 - Director Fisheries Department (Mr. Javed Bashir)
 - Deputy Director, Industries Department (Mr. Safar-ur-Rehman)
 - Conservator Forest Department (Mr. Manzoor Ahmed)
 - DFO Wildlife (Mr. Mohammed Yousef)
 - Secretary Environment
 - Research Assistan EPA Balochistan (Mr. Mohammed Ali Batur)
 12:00-13:15 Minister Environment, Forest, Wildlife, Food, Agriculture, and Co-operative Departments (Mr. Wazir Ahmed Jogazi)

- 13:15-14:30 Lunch and Prayer
- 14:30-15:30 Group meeting with non-government members of the BCS Steering Committee
- President STFP (Sardar Naseer Tareen)
 - Member BCC&I (Kamal Hassan Siddiqui)
 - Chief Executive BRSP (Dr. Shahida Jaffery)
- 15:30-17:00 Group meeting with representatives of academia:
- Principal Women Technical Training Centre Quetta (Ms. Sajida Qureshi)
 - Subject Specialist, Bureau of Curriculum, Education Department (Mr. Asghar Ali)
 - Head of Botany Department, University of Balochistan (Ms. Mudasar Israr)
 - Economic Department, University of Balochistan (Mr. Tauseef Ahmed)
- April 2, 2000** Departure for Islamabad
- Visit to:** Karachi
- Team Member:** Dr. G.M. Samdhani/Ms. Maheen Zehra
- Details of Visit:** March 27 – 29, 2000
- March 27, 2000**
- 09:00-12:00 Meetings with government officials
- Secretary Forest, Wildlife & Environment (Mr. Shams Haq Memon)
 - *Chief of Environment Section (Mr. Iqbal Hussain Zaidi)*
 - Secretary Education (Mr. Muhammad Sharif)
 - *Secretary Industries Development (Mr. Ijaz Hussain Qazi)*
 - *Director EPA*
 - District Administrator West Karachi (Mr. Umar Khan)
- 12:00-14:00 Visit to Orangi Welfare Project
- 14:00-15:00 Lunch
- 15:00-17:00 Collective meeting with IUCN Staff
- March 28, 2000**
- 09:00-17:00 Visit to Mangroves
- March 29, 2000**
- 09:00-13:00 Meetings with partners and members
- SUPARCO (Dr. M Ishaq Mirza)
 - NIO (Dr. Shahid Amjad)
 - Marine Reference Collection Centre, Karachi University (Dr. Qudoosi Kazmi)
 - ETPI (Mr. Axharuddin Khan)
 - NGORC (Dr. Qadeer Baig)
 - AKU (Mr. Shams Kassim Lakha)
 - IED (Dr. Robert Baker)
 - HEJ (Prof Atta ur Rehman)
 - WWF (Dr. Ejaz)
 - PILER (Mr. Karamat Ali)
 - ENGRO (Zafarullah Khan)
 - FPCCI (Dr. Samiuzaman)

13:00-14:00 Lunch
 14:00-17:00 Meetings continued

- Zoological Survey (Dr. Syed Ali Ghalib)
- Sindh Wildlife (Mr. Mehboob Alam Ansar)
- FEJP (Shahzeb/Rafia Haider)
- Bahnn Beli (Mr. Younas Bandhani)
- Shirkat Gha (Ms. Meher Marker Noshewani)
- St. Patrick College (Ms. Anisa Mumtaz)
- SHEHRI (Mr. Qazi Faez Isa)
- PELA (Dr. Saleem Akhter)
- TRC (Ms. Seema Malik)
- SCOPE (Dr. Tanveer Arif)
- Fisher Folk Forum (Mohammad Ali)
- Pakistan Environment Assessment Association (Mr. Mirza Arshad Baig)

Visit to: Lahore
Team Member: Dr. Art Hanson/Maheen Zehra
Details of Visit: March 19 – 23, 2000

March 19, 2000 Arrival in Lahore by road

March 20, 2000

09:00-10:00 Meeting with Secretary Environmental Protection Department
 Lahore (Mr. Safdar Javed Syed)
 10:00-11:30 Meeting with Additional Secretary, EPD, Lahore
 (Mr. Mahmood Javed)
 11:30-12:30 Meeting with Secretary Irrigation and Power Government of
 Punjab (Suleman Ghani)
 12:30-14:00 Lunch
 14:00-15:30 Meeting with Conservator of Forests (Mr. Muhammad Afzal
 Chaudhry)
 15:30-16:30 Meeting with HEAL
 16:30-17:30 Meeting with Community Support Concerns

March 21, 2000

08:30-12:30 Visit to Kasur Tanneries Project
 12:30-13:30 Lunch
 14:00-15:00 Meeting with SAHE
 15:30-17:30 Meeting with Family Planning Association of Pakistan

March 22, 2000

09:00-10:00 Meeting with Director General Wildlife and Parks (Dr. Aleem
 Chaudhry)
 10:00-12:30 Meeting with WWF (Mr. Ali H. Habib)
 11:30-13:00 Senior Chief, P&D Department GoPunjab (Mr. Malik Sadiq)
 13:00-14:00 Lunch

Return to Islamabad

Visit to: AJK
Team Member: Dr. G.M. Samdhani/Hamid Raza Afridi
Details of Visit: March 21 – 23, 2000

March 21, 2000

07:00 Travel to Muzafarabad by road
09:00-10:00 Meeting with Secretary, M/o Communication and Works (Mr. Sardar M. Latif Khan)
10:00-11:00 Meeting with Secretary, M/o Industries and Commerce (Mr. Riaz Ahmed Khan)
11:00-12:30 Meeting with Secretary Forest, Fisheries Wildlife and Tourism (Mr. Chaudhry Muhammad Saddique)
12:30-13:00 Meeting with Director General Wildlife and Tourism (Mr. Shaukat Jan)
13:00-14:00 Lunch
14:00-15:00 Meeting with Managing Director AKLASC (Mr M. Ali-ul-Hasnain Fatimi)
15:00-16:00 Meeting with Secretary Population Co-operatives Social Welfare Department (Dr. Raja M. Arif)
16:00-17:00 Meeting with Secretary Environment & Presidential Affairs (Mr. Hafiz-ur-Rehman Sheikh)

March 22, 2000

10:00-11:00 Meeting with Chief Secretary (Mr. Shakil Durrani)
11:00-12:00 Meeting with Additional Chief Secretary Development (Mr. Sardar M. Abdul Rashid Khan)
12:00-13:00 Meeting with Director Environment P&D Development Department (Mr. Asif Hussain)
13:00-14:00 Lunch
14:00-15:00 Meeting with Chief Conservator Forests (Mr. Chaudhry Niaz Ahmed)
15:00-16:00 Meeting with Secretary Agriculture and Livestock (Ch. Saddaqt Ali)
16:00-17:00 Meeting with Conservator Officer, WWF (Mr. Mir Mohammad Ejaz)
17:00-18:00 Meeting with Ex-DG Tourism and Arch (Mr. Sheikh Qayyum)
Return to Islamabad

Annex 7. Achievement of NCS Outputs by 2001.
(Based on Tables 10.1 to 10.14 in NCS Chapter 10, as judged qualitatively by ERT.)

A. Summary by Core Area - Progress in achieving NCS outputs anticipated by 2001.

NCS CORE AREAS	ACHIEVED	PROGRESS	UNCERTAIN	NO/LITTLE PROGRESS	NUMBER OF OUTPUTS ASSESSED
1 Soil		1		6	7
2 Irrigation		3	1		4
3 Watersheds		2			2
4 Forests		3			3
5 Rangelands		2		2	4
6 Water/Fish		2		2	4
7 Biodiversity		7	1	2	10
8 Energy Effic		2	1	2	5
9 Renewables		2		3	5
10 Pollution	1			6	7
11 Waste				4	4
12 Commons	1				1
13 Population	1			1	2
14 Heritage		1		1	2
TOTALS	3	25	3	29	60

B. Outcomes as listed in the 1992 NCS, with assessment assigned by the ERT based on interviews, reports and personal observations. Where appropriate some categories have been clustered, as indicated by numbers.

MAINTAINING SOILS IN CROPLANDS

All cultivated soil protected/draind by field border trees @25 trees/ha; at 25% of cultivable waste (2.93 mha) upgraded by plant cover, with regional variations recognizing differences in water availability. **NO**

2 mha of sodic soils improved with gypsum applications. **NO**

(1) Through organic manure application, soils with > 1.2% organic matter to spread from 4% to 20%; another 50% to have >0.8% organic matter content.
 (2) Improved organic matter content of about 20% of cropland by direct and indirect return of residues. **NO**

1 mha of moderate and severely saline tracts brought under plant cover in different regions of the country (including halophyte plantations). **NO**

Increased biological nitrogen fixation in priority areas (e.g. sandy soils); about 15-20% of cropland. **NO**

25% of barani croplands with effective soil conservation coverage. **NO**

Partial physical drainage in schemes with least downstream environmental impact. **PROGRESS**

INCREASING IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY

(1) Financially feasible reduction of losses in 35,800 km of canal system, with priority to reduction in saline groundwater (SGW) zones. (2) Economically feasible reduction of losses in selected distributaries. **PROGRESS**

Economically and organizationally feasible reduction of losses in 39,000 water courses with priority to those in SGW zones. **PROGRESS**

Increase in the water reaching the root zone of crops in 60,000 + hectares. **UNCERTAIN**

Financially and organizationally feasible improvement in water harvesting in selected torrent-irrigated areas. **PROGRESS**

PROTECTING WATERSHEDS

Protection, management and maintenance of the priority water sheds in active monsoon area most prone to surface erosion and silt production; 10% of total watershed area or more specifically 33% of Mangla and Tarbela watersheds. **PROGRESS**

Organized communities in 10% of upland watershed villages. **PROGRESS**

SUPPORTING FORESTRY AND PLANTATIONS

(1) Intensive management of 0.1 mha of high hill closed forests by departments; improved management of priority watershed, riverine, and mangrove forests. (2) Trees planned on 50,000 ha marginal agriculture lands by private owners; improved management of all plantations. (3) 220,000 ha of community land afforested, and 100,000 ha regenerated, being the best 2% of poor forest and rangeland. **PROGRESS**

(1) An average of 5 fruit and shade trees in and outside courtyards of projected 25 million dwelling units in 2001. (2) An additional 25% of the 200,000 km of canals and roadsides planted; the maintenance of present 36,000 km, and new avenue plantations. (3) Urban plantations in open spaces and along main roads, where and to extend possible, maintained by urban governments and local authorities. **PROGRESS**

Field border trees in cultivated land, on cultivable waste, and as part of the watershed programme (see boxes 10.1 and 10.3 in NCS) **PROGRESS**

RESTORING RANGELANDS AND IMPROVING LIVESTOCK QUALITY

A 25-30% increase in rangeland productivity from the current 25m tonnes TDN/annum. **NO**

Selective stabilization of dunes adjacent to water supply channels and major highways. **PROGRESS**

30% of the non-descript cattle population (75% of total) converted to fewer numbers of crossbreeds. **NO**

15% increase in feed per animal; more stall feeding in fragile mountain areas, to ease grazing pressure. **PROGRESS**

PROTECTING WATER BODIES AND SUSTAINING FISHERIES

Reduced pressure on the mangroves from control of harvesting, clear felling, and pollution. **PROGRESS**

Sustainable harvesting of marine capture fisheries. **NO**

(1) 12,000 ha of watershed under fish farming and 6,000 ha under fish ponds, up from 5,000 ha under both in 1990. (2) Improved pen fish culture in 5,700 ha of small reservoirs. **PROGRESS**

Significant deployment of integrated pest management as an alternate to exclusive use of chemical pesticides. **NO**

CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY

15 national parks. **PROGRESS**

5 new wetland reserves. **PROGRESS**

15 national parks and 5 wetlands of international importance with management plans. **PROGRESS**

Proper maintenance of 5 existing priority parks and improved maintenance of other existing and new parks. **NO**

Management plans and proper maintenance of 20 representative sanctuaries (at least 3 in each zone); improved maintenance of 20 others; basic patrol of rest. **NO**

20 community game reserves (at least 3 in each of 6 zones). **PROGRESS**

20 private game breeding farms (at least 3 in each of 6 zones) with attendant benefits of resulting legitimate trade. **UNCERTAIN**

Substantial headway in saving 5 priority species from extinction. **PROGRESS**

Functional institutions in these areas. **PROGRESS**

First listing of data base completed and preservation programme for priority germplasm and medicinal plants instituted. **PROGRESS**

INCREASING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Revenues from 425 MW supply by reducing transmission and distribution losses from 24.6% in 1986-87 to 15% by 2000. **UNCERTAIN**

9.1 MTOE through 10% energy savings by conservation in large industry sector. **NO**

0.352 MTOE savings per annum in other industry, construction, domestic sectors. **NO**

25-40% fuel saving for 1.2 m households. **PROGRESS**

Up to 500 MW additional cogenerated energy. **PROGRESS**

DEVELOPING AND DEPLOYING RENEWABLES

(1) Energy needs of 600,000 households met from biogas plants. (2) 18 MW equivalent from open-core gasifiers and solid-state fermentation units, serving 50,000 households. **PROGRESS**

115,000 direct solar cookers; 30,000 solar water heaters installed in households. **PROGRESS**

5 MW from windmill pumps for lifting water and for energy supply to households and small industry in deserts. **NO**

25 MW from woodfuel-based plantations for local electricity supply. **NO**

Additional 40 MW from micro and mini-hydel generation. **PROGRESS**

PREVENTING/ABATING POLLUTION

A shift of about 10% in the composition of forthcoming industry towards innocuous, inert, biodegradable, or non-toxic processes, wastes, and products, which in addition either use the wastes of another industry, support on environmentally benign practice, contribute to energy conservation, make pollution abatement equipment, or substitute a safe process for an environmentally degrading one. **NO**

Post-1991 large industry in the most, moderately, and potentially hazardous categories in compliance with EPA standards by incorporating pollution abatement technologies. **NO**

Around 750 most hazardous, 1,250 moderately hazardous, and 2,500 potentially hazardous units in compliance with EPA standards, after a grace period, by retrofitting pollution abatement equipment. **NO**

70,000 small industry units in 10 industrial centres covered by a waste collection system; 10 central industrial waste treatment plants (CIWTP) in operation. **NO**

Petrol lead content brought down from 0.42 – 0.63 gm/l to 0.15 gm/l. **NO**

75 CNG stations set up. **ACHIEVED**

U.S. EPA vehicular emission standards, 1975, applied and adhered to (in grams per mile

CO = 15.0, HC = 1.5, NOx = 3.1). **NO**

MANAGING URBAN WASTES

Improved solid waste management and efficient use of solid waste values in the eight cities and 60 small towns selected under this programme. **NO**

Energy generation from waste in 12 cities. **NO**

Four cities with Werribee type sewage farms; 13 towns with oxidational ponds; in addition, about 40% of urban population served by some form of improved effluent management. **NO**

Capacity to monitor and absorb advanced world technology for recycling plastics; and expanded indigenous plastics recycling non-formal industry. **NO**

SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS FOR COMMON RESOURCES

8,000 rural and 3,550 urban grassroots organizations undertaking community development initiatives under this programme. **ACHIEVED**

A 33% reduction in TFR, from 6.6 to 4.4. **ACHIEVED**

A sharper decline of population growth in the ecologically fragile areas; relatively more of incremental population retained in robust rural areas; relatively more rapid growth in selected medium sized cities with investment opportunities. **NO**

PRESERVING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Expanded preservation programmes for priority sites among the presently designated archaeological and historic monuments and heritage sites; designation and conservation of priority old city and historic towns, buildings and localities of architectural merit. **PROGRESS**

Inventory of threatened and preservation of regionally significant resource conserving practices, either live or in recorded form. **NO**

Annex 8. Financing of the NCS

Financial distributions among jurisdictions

Table 8-1. NCS Financial Allocations by (Million Rs.)

Core	Federal	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan	N. Areas	AJK	Totals
1	14,208.623	-	-	2,599.330	3,686.810	145.560	246.833	20888.156
2	5,255.749	10,510.320	3,919.700	1,883.390	1,680.820	54.940	-	23306.919
3	908.346	-	-	-	211.860	10.495	100.967	1234.668
4	303.799	3,193.180	1,214.156	1,208.540	352.780	22.712	1,091.920	7391.087
5	270.865	1,384.840	216.151	205.680	403.393	72.533	145.781	2704.243
6	3,017.897	268.885	25.280	207.321	-	14.584	16.156	3556.123
7	726.391	82.751	21.913	129.096	-	34.019	2.250	1003.420
8	787.303	-	-	14.156	-	-	1,741.433	2550.892
9	595.400	-	11.624	116.906	-	-	17.354	750.284
10	108.640	261.586	289.186	335.849	419.817	4.433	9.099	1438.610
11	75.307	5.960	789.100	-	-	-	-	881.367
12	1,754.917	36.771	44.353	2,907.685	-	52.554	1,955.105	6763.385
13	2,669.580	-	25.980	776.780	-	23.123	0.100	3508.563
14	280.861	-	24.000	22.742	-	-	613.500	955.103
Total	30,963.678	15,744.293	6,581.443	10,407.475	6,755.480	434.953	5,940.498	76,827.820
	Federal	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan	N. Areas	AJK	
%age	40%	20%	9%	14%	9%	1%	8%	

Table 8-2. NCS Utilization (Million Rs.)

Core	Federal	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan	N. Areas	AJK	Totals
1	2,678.412	-	-	1,705.140	2,250.890	142.163	189.073	6966.678
2	4,146.186	10,243.180	3,596.800	1,763.010	1,583.320	54.940	-	21389.436
3	901.079	-	-	-	136.870	10.495	92.607	1144.051
4	243.306	2,711.920	1,212.506	1,210.630	156.735	21.328	715.931	6276.356
5	126.616	1,136.250	216.151	73.671	292.794	71.863	107.243	2029.588
6	2,569.143	260.347	25.280	203.334	-	14.230	14.776	3093.11
7	726.264	72.207	21.462	99.734	-	30.655	1.660	958.982
8	578.902	-	-	12.056	-	-	1,688.901	2287.859
9	520.406	-	10.975	100.003	-	-	17.354	657.738
10	104.570	121.267	219.115	335.849	194.599	3.348	6.458	995.206
11	6.307	5.838	438.000	-	-	-	-	461.145
12	1,750.322	19.895	41.909	2,592.885	-	52.370	1,730.338	6199.719
13	2,655.480	-	24.875	768.180	-	17.613	0.100	3479.248
14	273.163	-	20.000	19.742	-	-	445.103	772.008
Total	17,280.156	14,570.904	5,827.073	8,884.234	4,615.208	419.005	5,009.544	56,606.124
	Federal	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan	N. Areas	AJK	
%age	31%	26%	10%	16%	8%	1%	9%	

Table 8-3. Donor Support to NCS Core Areas

NCS Key Financial Indicators and Donor Support (#)

NCS Core Areas	Local Cost	FEC*	Donor Agencies	Allocation	Utilisation
1.Maintaining soils in croplands	66751.482	60337.68	GoP, WB, AusAid, ODA/UK, Netherlands, GoJapan, ADB, IDA, UNDP, FAO, WFP, EEC	20887.156	6965.678
2. Increasing irrigation efficiency	56336.167	41390.95	Japan, USAID, IDA, ADB, OECF, SDC, WB, IBRD	23304.919	21387.436
3. Protecting watersheds	830.414	1025.362	WFP, USAID, WB, FAO, UNDP, EEC	1231.668	1141.051
4. Supporting forestry and plantation	5600.3	5504.689	IDRC, Canada, ADB, USAID, IDA, OECF, German, KFW, Dutch, GTZ, WB, WFP	7387.087	6272.356
5. Restoring rangelands and improving livestock	2293.208	5682.047	UNDP, ADB, IDB, German, FAO, EEC, IFAD	2699.243	2024.588
6. Protecting water bodies and sustaining fisheries	1290.611	2081.111	ADB, UNDP, WB, USAID	3550.123	3087.11
7. Conserving biodiversity	303.159	551.081	GEF, UNDP, WB, EC	996.42	951.982
8. Increasing energy efficiency	2794.034	4942.225	ODA, Swedish, UNDP, Japan, NEDO, GEF	2542.892	2279.959
9. Developing and deploying renewables	1327.048	595.597	GTZ, USAID, ADB, CIDA, UNDP	741.284	648.738
10.Preventing and abating pollution	1374.51	972.499	UNDP, EEC, WB, ADB, UNEP, UNIDO, IDB, GTZ, Netherlands	1428.61	985.206
11.Managing urban waste	1094.56	1589.1	French, WB, Kindom of Spain	870.367	450.145
12. Supporting institutions for common resources	6100.157	10839.74	UNICEF, USAID, UNDP, WB, ODA, NORAD, EU, UNIDO	6751.385	6187.711
13.Integrating population and environment programs	2486.2	1968.103	UNFPA, Dutch, WB, USAID, ODA, UNICEF	3495.563	3466.248
14.Preserving the cultural heritage	1697.067	746.748	UNICEF	941.103	758.008

Annex 9. Government of Pakistan Devolution Plan.

Key aspects of the government's strategy (based on the National Reconstruction Bureau's summary and press conference):

Political Aspects and Broader Framework

- The voting age is lowered to 18 from 21 to ensure the participation of Pakistan's youth in the election process.
- Both men and women will be granted equal representation in Union councils and in Village councils.
- An integrated rural-urban structure will be created. (The existing system is believed to lack any unification between the role of the District and Local Councils which oversee the rural areas and the Town Councils which oversee the urban areas.)
- The new system provides the urban areas with more representation at both the local and district levels and removes the municipal boundary as an instrument of local governance, thus allowing for integrated treatment of urban-rural areas at the district and tehsil level.

Administrative Structure

District Government

- The District government (level immediately below the province) will constitute the district assembly, a directly elected Chief Mayor and Deputy Chief Mayor who will contest as joint candidates, a district administration, and a district police.
- The Chief mayor will head the district administration and will direct policies and make local budgets with the approval of the district assembly.
- In the District Assembly, each member will be elected by the voters from an entire Union Council (the level immediately below the district), on the basis of adult suffrage. This District Assembly member will also be the chairman of the Union Council.
- The District Assembly will additionally have 20% female members and 5% peasants/workers, elected indirectly by the Union Councilors.
- The District Assembly will ratify appointments of district officers and will have legislative functions relating to district taxation, budget, bylaws and rules, and development plans.
- Finally, the district assembly will also play a monitoring vis-a-vis the district administration through a specialized committee system that has channels of communication on each issue with monitoring committees at lower levels. Open public hearings by specific committees are also suggested to instill transparency.
- The District administration will be headed by the Chief Mayor and coordinated by the District Coordination Officer (Grade 20). A District Officer will head the district department. The administration will consist of 13 departments. Although the District administration will initially be set up with the existing line departments, a gradual move toward corporate governance driven by an entrepreneurial approach is envisaged.

Lower Levels

- A fairly complex governance structure is envisaged at levels below the district, including Tehsil Councils, Union Councils, and at the lowest level Village Councils.
- Union councils will be elected by adult suffrage using the multiple member ward system; these councils will be set up in both urban and rural areas. Seats will be reserved for minorities and peasants/workers. Also, women and men will be ensured equal representation in the council.
- Citizens' Community Boards (for villages, towns, and cities) will be established to monitor the delivery of government services and will be expected to serve as an instrument for participation. They will be officially recognized and will be eligible for government matching funds if they raise resources from the community.

Decentralization of Functional Responsibilities

General

- The District administration will consist of 13 departments: Coordination, Finance Planning and Budget; Agriculture, Public Works, Health, Education, Literacy, Commerce & Industries, Law, Environment, Democratic Development, Information Technology, and Revenue and Magistracy.
- The implications of this structure for provincial-level departments and employees working in the local jurisdictions (e.g. education, health, environment, various public works departments, etc.) are not spelled out.

Police

- Although law and order will essentially remain a provincial subject (in terms of training, organization of the police force), the head of the District Police will be selected by the Chief Mayor and the appointment will be ratified by the District Assembly.
- Furthermore, The Citizens Community Boards and the Union, Thana and District Public Safety and Justice Committees will perform a monitoring role with regard to the performance of the police force.
- Apart from the district head of police, no other police official will be subordinated to any elected representative. The summary removal of the district police chief or any of his subordinates will be initiated or approved by the Chief Mayor on the recommendation of the district Public Safety and Justice Committee, and the removal will be effective after two-third ratification by the District Assembly.
- Village police may be constituted and controlled by a Public Safety Committee of the Union Council.

District judiciary

- Extensive reforms of the local judiciary are envisaged, to promote prompt and effective delivery of justice, local handling of most cases, and reduction in litigation. These objectives are to be furthered through decentralization, institutional strengthening, and withdrawal of quasi-judicial powers from administrative agencies, and encouragement to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Fiscal Aspects

- Transfers of resources from provincial to local levels are to take place under Provincial Finance Awards, based on Provincial Finance Commissions established by each province, in a transparent and predictable manner.
- Local resource mobilization will be encouraged, although it is recognized that local governments will remain heavily dependent on fiscal transfers from the provinces.

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