

# BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR PAKISTAN



## Biodiversity Action Plan for Pakistan

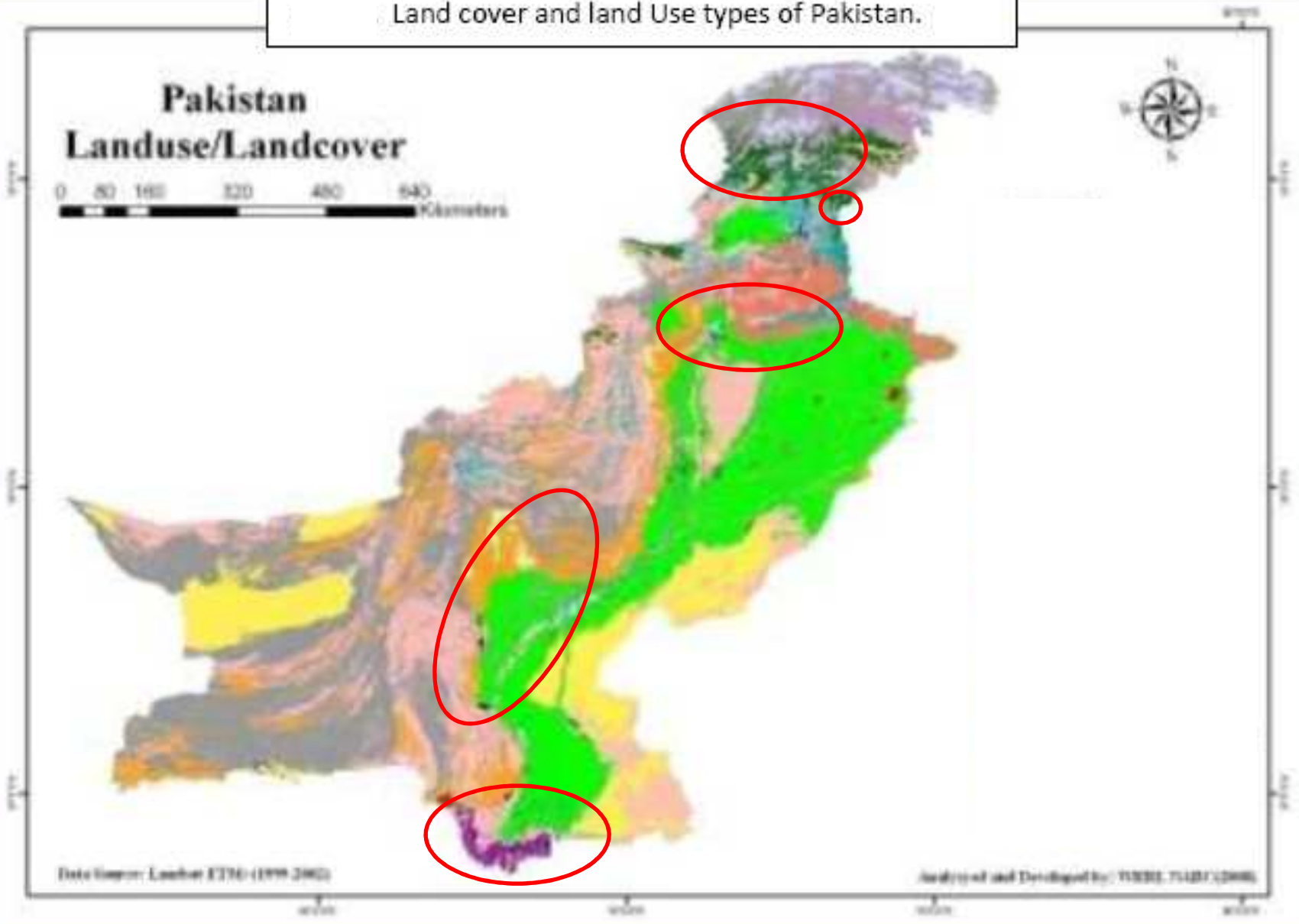
A FRAMEWORK FOR CONSERVING OUR NATURAL WEALTH



9-16 May 2011

Xian China

Land cover and land Use types of Pakistan.



<b>Table 1. The extent of Ecozones/Habitat types in Pakistan.</b>				
<b>S No.</b>	<b>Ecozone/Habitat Type</b>	<b>CBD Thematic Area</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>% of total Area</b>
1	Mangrove and littoral	Marine and Coastal	550,186	<1%
2	Tropical thorn forest	Dry lands, Agriculture	38,146,635	43.5%
3	Arid sub-tropical forest	Dry land, Agriculture	30,035,234	34.2%
4	Steppe forest and alpine dry steppe	Mountain	9,305,417	10.6%
5	Dry sclerophyllous and tropical deciduous forest	Dry Sub humid Lands	471,561	<1%
6	Sub-tropical pine forest	Mountain	2,163,320	<1%
7	Dry temperate coniferous	Mountain	1,831,506	<1%
8	Himalayan moist temperate forest	Mountain	1,070,736	<1%
9	Permanent snow, alpine meadows & sub-alpine scrub	Mountain	4,220,152	<1%
	<b>Total</b>		<b>87,794,747</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: GIS Lab. WWF Pakistan*

	Total Reported in Pakistan	Endemics	Threatened
<b>Mammals</b>	198	6	20
<b>Birds</b>	668	?	25
<b>Reptiles</b>	177	13	6
<b>Amphibians</b>	22	9	1
<b>Fish (freshwater)</b>	198	29	1
<b>Fish (marine)</b>	788	-	5
<b>Echinoderms</b>	25	-	2
<b>Molluscs (Marine)</b>	769	-	8
<b>Crustaceans (Marine)</b>	287	-	6
<b>Annelids (Marine)</b>	101	-	1
<b>Insects</b>	>5000	-	-
<b>Angiosperms</b>	5700	380	?
<b>Gymnosperms</b>	21	-	?
<b>Pteridophytes</b>	189	-	?
<b>Algae</b>	775	20	?
<b>Fungi</b>	>4500	2	?

# Brief Background

- The conservation concerns in Pakistan were first addressed in the National Conservation Strategy (NCS) that was approved in 1992. The NCS was followed by the formulation of provincial and district conservation strategies that have been prepared for all the provinces. The strategies that were completed after the approval of BAP have incorporated relevant CBD communications
- Pakistan completed a Biodiversity Action Plan in the year 2000, which became a de facto biodiversity policy instrument of the country.

- The **BAP** has been a useful document and provided **overall guidance** and as reference material. However progress on its implementation has been **less than satisfactory**. The implementation mechanisms were not put in place until 2006 when a **Biodiversity Directorate** was established in the Ministry of Environment. The secretariat had **limited technical human and financial capacity** and resources and failed to develop an effective coordination mechanism for implementation of the BAP at national and provincial levels. However a large number of actions recommended by the BAP have been **partially implemented** many of the actions recommended by the BAP. In addition, district **conservation strategies** were also prepared for some districts and now integrated district development plans are being prepared in some districts. The district strategies and plans also address the biodiversity conservation issues and poverty –environment nexus.

# Implementation of BAP

- The biodiversity convention has made significant impact on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Pakistan. The impact of the convention is **hard to quantify**, however, it can be judged from the positive changes that have occurred.
- Conservation: was seen as a responsibility of the government. Now public and private sector partnerships (local communities, NGOs and corporate sector) are emerging and capacity of local organizations is being strengthened for management of the protected areas and community conservation areas.

New pockets of viable pheasants

Corals

Mangroves

Agro-forestry

Financial sustainability of Parks

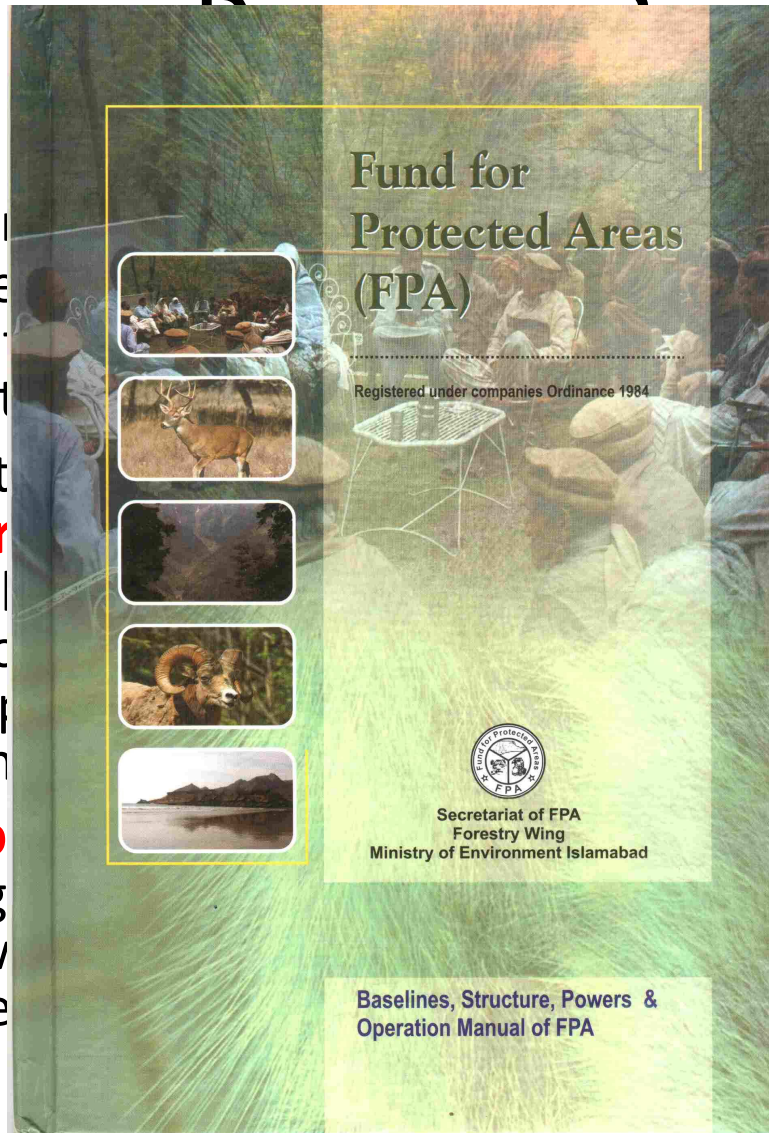
Better species performance

# Implementation of BAP

- The biodiversity considerations have been integrated in the development agenda and proper safeguards are made during the implementation of infrastructure projects to protect important elements of biodiversity.
- Protected Areas are seen as a sufficient measure to conserve species, habitats and ecosystems. However.....new CBD PoW PAs needs effective implementation



- The progress of the Fund for Protected Areas (FPA) in those areas was **better** in those areas where the country had sufficient resources, for example, forestry.
- The implementation of the Fund for Protected Areas (FPA) like agriculture was slow because there was a lack of sufficiency in forest resources. The forestry sectors lacked the human resources to make significant progress.
- **Extremely slow** progress in benefit sharing and extremely slow progress in the absence of relevant issues.



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ample, access and benefit sharing remains extremely slow in the absence of relevant issues.

## Challenges Faced by the BAP

The diversity of thematic areas and the cross cutting issues presents many challenges for the implementation of the BAP. Some of the challenges faced include:

- The first challenge is mainstreaming of the BAP in the programs and work plans of the relevant thematic areas. While there is growing awareness about the CBD, biodiversity conservation has not received the attention it deserved and thus there was little or no resource allocation in many thematic areas.
- The second challenge is to reconstitute the Biodiversity Working Group such that it is representative as well as small enough to be efficient and effective.
- The third challenge is to provide leadership and foster institutional arrangements at the national and provincial level.
- The fourth challenge is to mainstream the BAP in all the thematic areas and cross cutting issues of CBD.
- The fifth challenge is to review the PAP and identify national priority actions and mobilize resources for implementation.

## Future Priorities for Implementation of CBD Objectives in Pakistan

In order to achieve the objectives of the CBD, the following priority action are recommended to fill in the wide gaps and to achieve the objectives of CBD in Pakistan:

1. Strengthen the institutional arrangements, both at national and provincial level for implementation of CBD program of work and cross cutting themes.
2. Prepare a National Biodiversity Program covering CBD thematic areas and cross cutting themes.
3. Prepare a National Plan of Work for the protected areas.
4. Prepare a National Plant Conservation Strategy.
5. Prepare a National Plan of Work for selected NTFPs (flora and fauna) and make implementation arrangements.
6. Prepare a National Plan of Work for restoring populations of selected endangered and threatened species.
7. Develop and run pilot demonstrations for ecosystem management approach and climate change mitigation in selected biomes outside the protected areas system.
8. Develop a monitoring and reporting system to assess progress on implementation of CBD.
9. Develop a GIS biodiversity database and a website.

# Actions in coming days

- NBSAP: Revision of BAP
  - In changing scenario of **administration**
  - Changing scenarios of **ABS REDD + and Biosafety**
- Working on GTI, PGR, GSPC, CHM, Nagoya Protocol -ABS
- Activation of BWG

Thank you