

Please provide the following details on the origin of this report

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Please provide summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material which was used as a basis for the report

Guidelines and format of the report were sent to more than 30 organizations/ institutions for providing information regarding the implementation of various CBD Articles in Pakistan. These organizations included relevant federal Ministries, provincial agencies/departments of Forestry, Agriculture, Fisheries, Wildlife, Biotechnology and Marine Fisheries and NGOs.

On the basis of responses received from various organizations/institutions, this report has been finalized. In addition this report is also based on direct observations, reports received to the provincial Government Departments from the field staff, data collected from the landing centres and interviews, with fishermen and other people belonging to riparian communities.

Please provide information on any particular circumstances in your country that are relevant to understanding the answers to the questions in this report

Generally the answers to these questions in this report are clear to the institutions in Pakistan. However, the problem is that not necessarily all the relevant institutions have facilities like internet, fax, E-mail, etc. Very few institutions have these facilities. Therefore, there is need that CBD Secretariat proposes in the CBD programmes to include the provision of such facilities for developing countries.

The COP has established programmes of work that respond to a number of Articles. Please identify the relative priority accorded to each theme and the adequacy of resources. This will allow subsequent information on implementation of each Article to be put into context. There are other questions on implementation of the programmes of work at the end of these guidelines.

Inland water ecosystems

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	✓
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	✓
d) Severely limiting	

Marine and coastal biological diversity

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	
c) Low	✓
d) Not relevant	
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	✓

Agricultural biological diversity

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	✓
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	✓
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

Forest biological diversity

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	✓
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	✓
d) Severely limiting	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	
c) Low	✓
d) Not relevant	
10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	✓
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

Further comments on work programmes and priorities

The Government of Pakistan has initiated a number of programmes for the rehabilitation of biodiversity and different ecosystems including forest, wetland and dry land ecosystems. Much emphasis is being given to desert ecosystems including Thal, Thar, Cholistan and Kharan located in different parts of the country. These programmes and projects aim at rehabilitation of indigenous flora and fauna through the introduction of range management practices, water harvesting techniques and sand dune stabilization, dry land farming, etc.

Article 5 Cooperation

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
<p>Government of Pakistan is trying hard to implement CBD in the country. However, there is severe constraint of financial resources and appropriate know-how. The efforts of the government are being supplemented by international support in the implementation of CBD.</p>			

13. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) institutional programmes (please give details below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) international agreements (please give details below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	

Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance

15. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary protected areas?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	

Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementarity with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent	

Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Pakistan is among the few countries of the world, which has prepared National Conservation Strategy (NCS) and approved by the Government at the highest level (Federal cabinet in 1992). NCS has 14 core areas wherein Conservation of Biological Diversity is one of the areas. Recently, NCS review process has been carried out which expressed satisfactory note on NCS implementation regarding the conservation and preservation of biodiversity. Government of Pakistan has also initiated the review process of UNCED decisions and in this respect consultation with all the stakeholders will be made through convening seminars at all the provinces and federal capital. An Inter-Ministerial Committee is being set up to monitor and supervise this process which will also have membership of all the stakeholders including NGOs. The conservation of biodiversity being one of the significant area of UNCED, will certainly be included in ten year review process.

Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	✓	c) Low	
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	✓
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Though Pakistan is giving due priority to conservation of biodiversity, but due to limited financial resources and lack of appropriate technologies, many projects on biodiversity conservation are not being adequately financed. In this respect the developed countries need to fulfil their obligations. Pakistan has developed biodiversity Action plan which has been approved by the Government. Its implementation would require strengthening the focal point and other related institutions.</p>					
20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?					
a) none					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) completed ¹					
e) completed and adopted ²					✓
f) reports on implementation available					
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?					
a) none					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) completed ²					
e) completed and adopted ²					✓
f) reports on implementation available					
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?					
a) some articles only					
b) most articles					✓
c) all articles					

4/ Please provide information requested at the end of these guidelines.

23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	
c) all major sectors	✓
d) all sectors	

Decision II/7 and Decision III/9 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	✓
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	✓
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	
27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	✓
e) reports on implementation available	
<i>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</i>	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	World Bank

Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Biodiversity Action Plan for Pakistan has been developed and adopted by the Government in August 1999. It has been finally printed and disseminated to all relevant and concerned institutions. Actions for its implementation are underway. As suggested in the plan, Federal and Provincial Biodiversity Steering Committees have been established to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the BAP. All concerned institutions of the Federal and Provincial Governments, relevant NGOs and private sector are represented in the Committees. A Biodiversity Secretariat has been recommended to coordinate the implementation of BAP but due to financial constraints the strength of officers has so far not been increased. The coordination of the implementation of the BAP is being done in Pakistan with the available officers in the focal point in the Ministry of Environment. However, each and every decision of COPs is addressed/processed in consultation with all the stakeholders for meaningful contribution.

Pakistan is member of CSD since its inception in 1992 and participating and contributing in its deliberations. Pakistan is also Party to the biodiversity related Conventions and implementing these in letter and spirit. However, technical and financial assistance for the implementation of these Conventions is needed. These include:

- i. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- ii. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
- iii. Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
- iv. World Heritage Convention

Article 7 Identification and monitoring

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	✓	c) Low	
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	✓
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Ecosystems and species requiring immediate attention for their conservation measures have been identified during the process of developing Biodiversity Action Plan for Pakistan. However, further prioritization in respect of genomes, wild relatives of domesticated species, important medicinal plants and research areas in biodiversity is required. The financial resources are one of the limiting factors. Though Government is providing for identification and monitoring of biodiversity but these are not enough and additional funding is needed from developed countries.					

32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	
c) for a range of major groups	✓
d) for a comprehensive range of species	
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	
c) for major ecosystems	✓
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors	✓
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	✓
c) for a range of major groups	
d) for a comprehensive range of species	

36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	✓
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	✓
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
38. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	✓
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	✓
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	✓
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	✓
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	

42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	✓
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	
43. Has your country adopted a "step-by-step" approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	✓
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	✓
b) yes (if so give details below)	
45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	✓
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	

Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	✓
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	✓
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes - through the national CHM	
d) yes - other means (please specify)	
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	

a) no	
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	✓
e) other (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Government of Pakistan had conducted expeditions in 1966 and 1968 in consultation with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) which determined status of wildlife species in Pakistan. Areas in need of immediate protection were identified and a system of Protected Areas management (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Game Reserves) was established. After that no inventory of species has been done at country level. However, Zoological Survey Department, Pakistan Forest Institute, Pakistan Museum of Natural History, National Institute of Oceanography, National Herbarium, provincial Wildlife, Forest & Fisheries Departments, universities and national and international experts have been conducting inventories of flora and fauna and published their results. These surveys were limited to specific species in specific areas and do not contribute for assessment on country basis. One apparent reason is that Government funding is not enough for regular surveys in all seasons. There is, therefore, need to provide adequate funding and expertise by the developed country Parties to Government institutions and other stakeholders to make inventory of species on regular basis. Indicators are being developed in Pakistan.

Decisions on Taxonomy

Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA [part]

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	
b) early stages of assessment	✓
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	✓
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	✓
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	
b) some opportunities	✓
c) significant opportunities	
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	
b) some investment	✓
c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes – stated policy	✓
c) yes – systematic national programme	
56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections	✓
d) being implemented by all major collections	

57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	✓
c) many	
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	✓
b) yes - in the previous national report	
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	✓
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	✓
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	
d) yes - significant extent	
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	
62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	
b) some	✓
c) many	

Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	
b) basic assessment	✓
c) thorough assessment	
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	✓
b) applied for unsuccessfully	
c) applied for successfully	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions

A number of institutions in Pakistan are working on taxonomy of plant and animals. These include Pakistan Museum of Natural History, Zoological Survey Department, National Herbarium at national Agricultural Research Centre, and Universities. However, a national taxonomic need assessment and national plan are still to be developed. Technical manpower is available in the country to carry out these important assignments but there is a need to provide them and their institutions necessary facilities to carry out taxonomy needs assessment. Many taxonomic collections are precious but the conditions in these institutions need immediate attention for improvement/renovation. Necessary technical and financial assistance would be needed to strengthen the taxonomic institutions, which are scattered all over the country. Zoological Survey Department, Pakistan Museum of Natural History have jointly worked with international experts on taxonomic issues.

Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
<p>A system of Protected Areas (Pas) has been established in the country by the Government for in-situ conservation of biodiversity components. These PAs cover around 10.4% of total land area of Pakistan in the form of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Game Reserves.</p>			

72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?	
a) system under development	
b) national review of protected areas coverage available	
c) national protected area systems plan in place	
d) relatively complete system in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?	
a) no	
b) no, under development	
c) yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) yes, undergoing review and extension	
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	✓
d) comprehensive measures in place	
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	✓
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	✓
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	✓
d) yes, to a significant extent	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	✓

Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	✓
c) regional meetings	✓

Conservation projects developed by the Government Institutions and NGOs have been financed by GEF and other donors.

Further comments on implementation of this Article

At present There are 225 Protected Areas in Pakistan covering 9.1 million hectares of land, 10.4% of total land area of the country. Out of these, there are 14 National Parks, 98 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 97 Game Reserves and 16 are unclassified. Majority of these PAs were created in 1970s and paid insufficient attention to ecological criteria and the requirements of the communities. Most of the PAs are too small and isolated to be effective and many ecological zones are not adequately represented including a majority of critically endangered ecosystems.

The three categories of PAs used in Pakistan are too limited for contemporary needs. Most of the remaining unprotected areas of biodiversity significance are currently used and managed by communities in one way or the other. The best way to protect these areas will be through the establishment of collaborative regimes. There are also a number of important gaps and needs relating to the management of protected areas. Existing legislation does not provide an adequate framework for management. Provincial wildlife departments do not have the adequate trained manpower to effectively manage these areas. Further, PAs in Pakistan lack comprehensive management plans and where they do exist, they are not fully implemented. Local communities rarely have any role in the management of protected areas. Consequently, local communities either continue to disregard protected area provisions leading to degradation of the protected area or conflicts have arisen. Hence there is need to establish collaborative management systems for the management of protected areas in Pakistan, which require both technical manpower and financial resources.

A number of attempts have been made in Pakistan for in-situ conservation of biodiversity inside and outside the protected areas through community participation. First project of this nature was GEF/UNDP funded "Maintaining Biodiversity in Pakistan with Rural Community Development" implemented in northern mountain areas from 1995-99. The objectives of this project were:

- To assess the effectiveness of rural village management of wild species and /or habitats to conserve biodiversity in Pakistan.
- To determine how government agencies and NGOs can assist rural villages in Pakistan to develop biodiversity management plans with adequate controls to prevent over-exploitation.

Mountain Areas Conservancy Project (MACP). The MACP is also funded by GEF/UNDP and is being implemented over an area of 16,000 sq.km. through adopting ecosystem approach. It aims at protection of the rich ecological landscapes and biodiversity of the Karakoram, Hindu Kush and Western Himalayan mountain ranges. The focus is on empowering local communities to manage biodiversity, making them accountable for the quality of their resource stewardship. Proceeds from trophy hunting and other sustainable use initiatives will be deposited in community's fund, which they would use on collective development and conservation projects for welfare of the communities.

Protected Areas Management Project (PAMP). The objective of the project is to conserve globally important species and habitats of three national parks in Pakistan including; Chitral Goal NP (NWFP), Hingol NP (Balochistan) and Machiara NP (AJK). The project has been funded by GEF through the World Bank and will be implemented over a period of 5 years. The project will ensure increased involvement of National Research Institutions in Park Management, strengthen Park Management and tourism amenities in Pakistan, strengthen technical capacity of park staff and establish an effective park communication system. Integration of custodian communities in park management will be done through formulation and effectiveness of village/park level conservation and local advisory committees.

A PDF-B grant has also been approved by GEF for the development of a project "Conservation of Wetlands in Pakistan. In addition a number of projects under GEF Medium Sized Grant are also being considered some of which are at advance stage of funding.

Article 8h Alien species

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	c) Low <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good	b) Adequate	c) Limiting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
<p>Limited information is available on specific alien species of animals and plants in Pakistan through a few studies conducted. Pakistan needs financial and technical assessment to make assessment of alien species on country basis and to determine the threats being faced by biodiversity due to these alien species.</p>			

88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) only major species of concern	
c) only new or recent introductions	
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions	
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions	
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed	
c) most alien species have been assessed	
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) no measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA

91. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	
b) discussion on potential projects under way	✓
c) active development of new projects	
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	✓
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	✓
b) under consideration	
c) limited implementation in some sectors	
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	✓
b) in preparation	
c) yes	
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	✓
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	
d) multilateral co-operation	

98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?		
a) no		✓
b) yes		
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?		
a) no		✓
b) yes		
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?		
a) no		
b) some initiatives		✓
c) many initiatives		
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?		
a) no		
b) some information		✓
c) all available information		
d) information available through other channels (please specify)		
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?		
a) no		
b) limited support		✓
c) substantial support		

Further comments on implementation of this Article

In Pakistan, comprehensive cataloguing of alien species or studies on the impacts of invasive species has not been done so far. However, according to a rough estimate, about 700 alien species are present in Pakistan out of which 5 or 6 (all plant spp.) could be recognized as high-impact invasives. Information on other groups of organisms is scanty. Efforts have been initiated in this field by holding a workshop on alien species at national level. The participants tried to prepare a comprehensive list of well-known invasive species in Pakistan. The workshop also recommended that an institution should be identified in Pakistan to give certificate of clearance for introduction of species. This institution should be assisted by a panel of experts belonging to various fields of biology. The workshop also resolved to open the Pakistan Chapter of Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) as ISSGP. ISSGP intends to prepare a brochure, issue a newsletter and bulletins on alien invasive species for the information of public, stakeholders and policy makers. The workshop also recommended to initiate research projects to investigate the impacts of alien invasive species on biodiversity, tourism, agriculture, livestock production, etc.

Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?				
a) High		b) Medium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Low
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?				
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources				

105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	

Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	

108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	✓
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	
b) some	✓
c) all	
111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	✓
b) under review	
c) yes (please provide details)	
113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	✓
d) yes - to a significant extent	
114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	✓
d) yes - to a significant extent	

115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	✓
d) yes – to a significant extent	
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	✓
d) yes – to a significant extent	
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	✓
b) not relevant	
c) yes – sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes – through the national CHM	
e) yes – available through other means (please specify)	
119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) yes – through the CHM	
d) yes – with specific countries	✓
e) yes – available through other means (please specify)	
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	✓
c) some measures	
d) extensive measures	
121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	✓
b) not relevant	

c) development in progress	
d) register fully developed	
122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	
b) not appropriate	✓
c) yes	
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	
c) yes	✓
124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	✓
b) not relevant	
c) partly	
d) fully	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Article 9 Ex situ conservation

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
<p>Provincial Governments, particularly the Governments of Punjab, NWFP and Sindh have given emphasis on Ex-situ conservation and in this respect wildlife parks have been established. However, the Ex-situ conservation programmes in Pakistan have so far not succeeded in rearing the wild animals for release in the wild. A few attempts were made in the past including captive breeding of cheer pheasant (<i>Catreus wallichii</i>) in the Margalla Hills National Park, which failed to establish a wild population in the park.</p>			

127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	

131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?	
a) no	✓
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	
132. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	
133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in situ</i> _____ populations of species (9d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
136. Has your country received financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities (9e)?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Efforts are underway for ex-situ conservation of plants and animal groups in Pakistan. Institutions involved in ex-situ conservation activities include; Plant Genetic Resources Institute and Animal Sciences Research of national Agricultural Research Centre. Microbiological collections are held at Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology(NIAB) and National Institute for Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering, the Ayub Agricultural Research Institute and Universities. There are also a number of botanical gardens, zoos, captive collections, wildlife parks, and breeding centres as well as private collections of wildlife species. Co-ordination among these institutions is required for identifying conservation priorities in Pakistan.

Many of these facilities also require significant strengthening if they are to make an effective contribution to biodiversity conservation.

Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	✓
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	✓
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
All major on-going projects relating to biodiversity incorporate the sustainable use of components of biodiversity. A Tourism Development Board has been established in Northern Areas of Pakistan for sustainable development of tourism in these areas.			

139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?	
a) no	✓
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?	
a) no measures	✓
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?	
a) no measures	✓
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?	
a) no measures	✓
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	
a) no	✓
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	

Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	✓
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	✓
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	✓
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	

147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	✓
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	
148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	✓
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	
149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent	
151. Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	

155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

A few on-going biodiversity conservation projects are focussing on sustainable use of components of biodiversity through the involvement of local communities in their implementation. Protected Areas Management Project will be implemented in three Protected Areas i.e. Hingol National Park, Chitral Gol NP and Machiara NP. The project will contribute significantly to the development of Pakistan's capacity for natural resources conservation and to secure active and sustainable conservation of globally and nationally significant habitats, genomes and species in these protected areas of Pakistan. Integration of custodian communities in park management will be done through formulation and effectiveness of village/park level conservation and local advisory committees. The project will also ensure increased involvement of National Research Institutions in Park Management, strengthen Park Management and tourism amenities in Pakistan, strengthen technical capacity of park staff and establish an effective park communication system.

Mountain Areas Conservancy Project (MACP) is being implemented in northern mountain region of Pakistan over an area of 16,000 KM Sq. The MACP aims at protecting the rich ecological landscapes and biodiversity of the Karakoram, Hindu Kush and Western Himalayan mountain ranges of Northern Pakistan. It comprises a package of interventions to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss in the region. The principal focus is on empowering local communities to manage biodiversity, making them accountable for the quality of their resource stewardship. Main focus is on sustainable use of wild resources such as trophy hunting, of wild ungulates, use of medicinal plants and eco-tourism activities. This is being managed through the involvement of local communities with major part (75%) of revenues earned through these activities going to these communities. However, the sustainable use of components of biodiversity needs to be extended to other components of biodiversity backed by legislative support.

Community-Based Trophy Hunting Programme in Pakistan

Pakistan is promoting community-based management of wild resources as conservation tool. Pakistan has developed community-based trophy hunting programs (CTHPs) for markhor, ibex and urial to conserve these species with active participation of communities. Management plans for trophy animals have been developed and being implemented in several areas to ensure that financial benefits derived from trophy hunting go direct to the managing communities and that the communities use such financial benefits to sustain such management programmes for the se species.

First trophy hunting program was started in 1983 by Wildlife Wing of NWFP/s Forest Department for markhor in Chitral which lasted for 8 years until the Government banned export of trophies. This was not a community-based program because all [roceeds went to the Government. The oldest CTHP in Pakistan was started in 1986 by Torghar Conservation Project in Torghar range of Northwest Balochistan for Suleiman markhor and Afghan Urial. The objective was to stop poaching and conserve these declining populations. Community members were hired as game watchers from the proceeds of hunting if they stopped poaching and it was successful. WWF-Pakistan has initiated CTHP in 1989 in Bar Valley in northern Pakistan. IUCN-Pakistan have started CTHP in northern Pakistan under a GEF funded project 'maintaining Biodiversity in Pakistan with Rural Community Development' in 1975. This has led to a full scale Mountain Areas Conservancy Project which is also promoting CTHP in project areas.

Article 11 Incentive measures

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	✓
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	
		c) Limiting	
		d) Severely limiting	✓
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			

158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	✓
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	
e) review of implementation available	
159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	✓
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

Decision III/18. Incentive measures

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) reviews in progress	✓
c) some reviews complete	
d) as far as practically possible	

161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	✓
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	
c) some	✓
d) many	
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	✓
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	✓
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	
e) review of implementation available	
166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	✓
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	

167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	
168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	✓
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) frameworks in place	
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) processes being identified	✓
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	
170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	
b) identification programme under way	✓
c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	

Decision V/15. Incentive measures

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	✓
c) early stages of development	
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Pakistan has made relatively little use of incentives and disincentives as means of promoting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Because the benefits of biodiversity are not widely understood and accounted for, very few incentives have been instituted to encourage conservation or sustainable use. Similarly, appropriate disincentives are scarce and weakly enforced. Perverse incentives are also widespread particularly in agriculture sector. Irrigation subsidies encourage the wastage of water, and contribute to the degradation of freshwater and coastal ecosystems. An additional cause of biodiversity depletion in Pakistan is the disproportionate distribution of costs and benefits associated with the conservation and use of biological resources. At the national level there is no pricing and valuation system for biodiversity. As a result, the Government does not determine and, therefore, does not charge for, the real costs of biodiversity use. The appropriation of natural resources by the state and the subsequent development of centralized structures have also deterred communities from taking an interest in the long-term sustainability of their natural resources. This has had detrimental effects on biodiversity conservation in Pakistan.

Article 12 Research and training

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	✓
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	
		c) Limiting	✓
		d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
<p>A number of Government research institutions are already engaged in conducting research on various components of biodiversity, which Government is trying to facilitate further within its limited resources. However, speed of work is slow due to financial constraints and inadequate trained manpower. Training courses on various topics are also being conducted by the concerned institutions.</p>			

175. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	✓
176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓
178. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	

If a developed country Party -

179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?

a) no	
b) yes, where relevant	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Education and training in various components of biodiversity is already in place. However, much is yet to be learned about biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. These need to be expanded and updated by including such topics as importance of community participation in natural resource conservation, sustainable use issues, using traditional knowledge, incentive measures, interaction between people and biological resources, etc. there are also no degree programmes in wildlife management, bio-systematics, biodiversity conservation or community-based conservation of natural resources.

In Pakistan shortage of funding and lack of trained staff have also limited the amount of research on the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. There is little integration of research among institutions and disciplines, and very limited use of traditional knowledge in defining management programmes.

Article 13 Public education and awareness

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
Public education and awareness has been recognized by the Government of Pakistan as one of the important tools for conservation and management environment including conservation and management of biodiversity. Radio, TV and electronic media is being used for public awareness. The programmes developed by Radio and TV are being vetted by a Committee and being incorporated upon. Though the Government is providing funds but increased funding from donors would be needed for mass awareness.			

182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	✓
b) significant but not adequate resources	
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	✓
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	✓
c) under development	
d) yes	
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	✓
c) yes – significant extent	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

Decision V/17. Education and public awareness

193. Does your country support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans?	
a) no	
b) limited support	✓
c) yes (please give details)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Pakistan has developed an overall strategy for environmental education and awareness under National Conservation Strategy. In the formal education, teacher training is perhaps the weakest area. Problems include quality, quantity, deployment and supervision. A number of organizations are working to incorporate environmental education into in-service teacher training. Due to low literacy rate informal education is a vital component of every education strategy and challenge lies in finding ways to reach this majority that largely resides in rural areas. At present all on-going biodiversity projects contain the component of environmental education and awareness. Material on biodiversity has also been incorporated in school curricula which needs further improvement and enhancement.

Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	✓
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	✓
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
In Pakistan forestry in general and biodiversity in particular has been the priority of the government as compared to other sectors of economy and environment. However, due to the allocation of meagre resources and lack of trained staff, impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts on biodiversity are difficult to carry out. .			

196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation in place	✓
e) review of implementation available	
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	✓
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	

199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) no need identified	
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	
c) no need identified	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

205. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	✓
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	
206. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	✓
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	

Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	✓
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	✓
c) fully	
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	✓
c) in all circumstances	
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	
c) yes - in all cases	✓

211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	✓
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
212. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	✓
b) yes (please provide further details)	
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision-making and planning processes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent	
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent	
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	✓
b) yes (please append or summarise)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

In Pakistan, EIA has now been made mandatory for all development projects. Under the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997:

1. No proponent of a project shall commence construction or operation unless the proponent has filed with the Federal Environmental Protection Agency an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or, where the project is likely to cause an adverse environmental effect, an EIA.

2. The Federal Agency shall:

i. review the IEE and recommend the approval of the project, or require submission of an EIA by the proponent;

ii. review the EIA, with public participation where it may deem appropriate, and recommend that the project be approved subject to such conditions as it may deem fit to impose, or rejected in the interest of such modifications as may be stipulated, or rejected in the interest of environmental objectives.

3. The provisions of sub-sections 1 and 2 shall apply to such categories of projects and in such manner as may be prescribed.

A particular strength of the 1997 Act is that it specifically includes damage to biodiversity in its definition of adverse environmental effect.

Detailed guidelines have also been developed to carry out the EIA and approval process of the projects having adverse effects on biodiversity. These include: guidelines for the preparation and review of environmental reports, guidelines for public construction, guidelines for sensitive and critical areas, guidelines for major thermal and power stations, oil and gas exploration, major chemical and manufacturing plants, industrial estates, new township development, major roads, sewerage schemes, irrigation and drainage, dams and water supply projects. Most of these have already been drafted while others are under preparation.

Article 15 Access to genetic resources

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
Preparation of legislation on access to genetic resources is underway by a team of experts. This is occupying medium priority due to lack of trained manpower and limited resources. Provincial and national level workshops are required to enhance the activities in this respect besides training of local experts. International consultants are also needed for necessary guidance to local experts.			

218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	
d) processes in place	
221. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties (15(6))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	✓
b) yes, within the previous national report	
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	
224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	✓
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	✓
b) analysis in progress	
c) analysis completed	
226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	

227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent	
Parties that are recipients of genetic resources	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	✓
b) other arrangements made	
c) yes	
232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	✓
b) yes (please provide details)	

233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) legislation under development	✓
c) yes	
234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	✓
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and "intermediaries"?	
a) no	
b) some information provided	✓
c) substantial information provided	
236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	
b) yes to a limited extent	✓
c) yes to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

In Pakistan, the use of traditional genetic material has declined over time as new varieties have been introduced. However, there is still considerable potential for further development of native genetic resources. Some genetic resources from Pakistan have been characterized and patented in developed countries. Access to these resources for use and research in the country of origin is essential.

There are several research institutions in Pakistan that focus on genetic resources and biotechnology, including Genetic Resources Research Institute, Agricultural Biotechnology Institute, Nuclear Institute of Agriculture and Biology and National Institute of Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering at Faisalabad. However, these institutions operate in a policy vacuum in relation to the conservation and use of genetic resources. There is also limited scope for focusing on biological resources that are not of commercial use.

Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	
		c) Limiting	
		d) Severely limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
Initiatives have been taken in certain fields such as agriculture, livestock and fisheries but scarcity of resources and trained staff is hindering the further transfer of technology to end-users.			

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes (please give brief details below)	
242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?	
a) not relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) relevant, but no measures	
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	

243. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights

246. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	✓
b) some	
c) many	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Induced spawning techniques have been spread in the public sector and more than 60 private fish hatcheries are working alone in the province of Punjab to provide the fish seed to the fish farmers.

Ninety percent of farming communities use tractors instead of traditional bulls for ploughing. Consequently, there is little incentive for the farmers to keep draught animal breeds.

The patenting of plants and plant varieties is not very common in Pakistan. With the recent development of the utilization of plants without the Prior Informed consent (PIC) of Pakistan, the plants and plant products patenting has created awareness among researchers. The HEJ Institute of Chemistry at Karachi holds a patent on a pesticide composition based on Neem (*Azadirachta indica*). The Plant Genetic Resources Institute has submitted a case for the patenting of 18 medicinal plants to safeguard and protect the valuable properties of Pakistan's indigenous plants.

Article 17 Exchange of information

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
<p>Priority is being given by the Government to exchange of information among different relevant institutions/organizations within the country and with other countries on baseline data about various components of biodiversity, conservation issues and management aspects. Much of the original information about species and ecosystems is held by museums and research institutions. Information about country's biodiversity is scattered among many institutions. Current capacity to collect, store, analyse and disseminate information is limited.</p>			

249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) restricted by lack of resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	✓
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	✓
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
<p>Many institutions exist in the country which are cooperating with each other and with international institutions such as museums, herbaria, universities, etc. Previous technical and scientific cooperation was established with US Fish and Wildlife Service and US National Park service. The existing financial constraints in the country do not allow the government to provide funds for this purpose. There is, therefore, need that such a cooperation is established with international organizations relating to various components of biodiversity.</p>			

254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	
256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	✓
c) advanced stages of development	
d) methods in place	

257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	
258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓

Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes, at the national level	
c) yes, at national and international levels	✓
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	
b) participation only	✓
c) supporting some meetings and participating	

264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	
b) under development	✓
c) yes (please give details below)	
265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	

*Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms
(Article 18)*

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	
b) reviewed but not implemented	✓
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	

Further comments on implementation of these Articles

Pakistan is participating in the CHM. As soon as the funds are released from GEF through UNEP (as GOP has an agreement with UNEP), increased cooperation will be developed with the national institutions of Pakistan. Scientific and technical cooperation already exists with IUCN, IWRB, International Crane Foundation, SACEP, SAARC, IMO and many other international organizations.

Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	c) Low
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	c) Limiting
			d) Severely limiting
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
<p>Government, in cooperation and coordination with concerned NGOs and private sector, is giving high priority to the handling of biotechnology products in order to minimise its effects on environment and human health. There is strong need to train personnel in the subject for its effective implementation. Ways and means are being considered to legitimise the biosafety guidelines. The experts have however opined that the guidelines may have legislative status in pursuance of the provisions under the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997.</p>			

270. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
If so, are these measures:	
a) Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Policy and administrative measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan of the
Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed, ratification in progress	✓
c) instrument of ratification deposited	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Pakistan has developed Biosafety Guidelines in Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology. The guidelines classify all work on GMOs in three categories according to minimal risk, low risk and considerable risk. The guidelines are pertinent to all work whether in universities, R&D organisations or private companies.

The implementation of biosafety practices in genetic engineering and biotechnology involves three tier system as National Biosafety Committee (NBC), the Ministerial Biosafety Committee (MBC), the Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC). NBC constituted under Ministry of Environment will have representation of various MBC's, all provinces, relevant institutions and NGOs. NBC is the final authority to take decisions on biosafety issues. MBC will work at the Ministry level and every Ministry will have its own MBC for handling the issues. MBC will assist NBC and make sure that all IBC's under its jurisdiction function properly. It has power to withhold funds of the project violating the guidelines and can stop any such project.

Institutions and organizations involved in biotechnology matters will have their own IBC's. IBC has the power to enforce all regulations and can recommend the relevant authority to stop a project is a threat to public, environment or laboratory personnel.

Main features of guidelines are;

The procedure of evaluation highly standardized,

Assessment is case by case,

Time of assessment is defined,

All commercial releases are allowed through one national body,

The respective dealing/controlling Ministries have maximum authority,

It envisages regular monitoring to completely minimize the risks,

Decision making is transparent,

Decision documents will be made public,

Field experiments will be monitored and verification of data is permissible,

Confidential information will be kept secret.

Article 20 Financial resources

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Low			
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Limiting			
d) Severely limiting			
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
Being a developing country, Pakistan is facing difficulty in providing sufficient funding for biodiversity conservation activities. International donors and funding agencies should assist Pakistan in implementing the provisions of CBD and carry out conservation activities.			
275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?			
a) no			
b) yes - incentives only			
c) yes - financial support only			
d) yes - financial support and incentives			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>			
276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?			
a) no			
b) yes			
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>			
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?			
a) no			
b) yes			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>			
278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?			
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>			
279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?			
a) no			
b) yes			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Decision III/6. Additional financial resources

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	
281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	✓
b) yes (please attach information)	

Decision V/11. Additional financial resources

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) procedures being established	✓
c) yes (please provide details)	
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	✓
b) not in a standardized format	
c) yes (please provide details)	
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	✓
b) no	
c) not in a standardized format	
d) yes (please provide details)	

Developed country Parties -	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	
Developing country Parties -	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	✓
b) yes (please provide details)	
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national conditions	
c) exemptions under development	✓
d) exemptions in place	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Significant financial resources are required for the implementation of Biodiversity Action Plan of Pakistan. However, many of the recommendations of the plan can be implemented through policy and legal changes. Existing government programmes and ongoing development activities can be made more sensitive to biodiversity concerns often at relatively little cost, through better use of EIA procedure. Possible sources for new funding in Pakistan include; development of innovative funding mechanisms, bilateral/multilateral aid for biodiversity projects, debt-for-nature swaps, partnership with private sector and GEF. In fact GEF should consider to support developing countries for the implementation of biodiversity action plans.

Article 21 Financial mechanism

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	c) Low
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	c) Limiting
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting			
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
<p>Two large size projects up to US\$ 20 million have been funded by GEF through UNDP and the World Bank. PDF-A&B funds have been granted by GEF through UNDP for Protected Areas and Wetlands management projects. UNDP has promised to help Pakistan in preparing the Medium Sized Project for biosafety infrastructure as Pakistan is a signatory of Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.</p>			

291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) no, although there are activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes, within the previous national report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) yes, through case-studies	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Focal Point of CBD in Pakistan has disseminated the guidelines and criteria for developing project proposals for GEF funding to all concerned Government organizations/institutions and NGOs within the country for information and to develop projects for GEF funding. Similarly, a country dialogue workshop was organized from 14-16 May 2001 in Islamabad by UNDP in collaboration with Ministry of Environment and the World Bank. The workshop was facilitated by Gef, UNDP, the World Bank, UNEP experts who gave training to the participants on GEF criteris, areas for funding and for developing project proposals for GEF funding. The workshop was attended by a large number of relevant scientists, experts of biodiversity, desertification, climate change, agriculture and others related subjects from government organizations/institutions, representatives of NGOs, private sector, academia and donors.

Article 23 Conference of the Parties

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	1
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	1
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	None
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	1
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	1

Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17. Finance and budget

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	

Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which) (meeting in Malaysia before COP-3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If a developed country Party -	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	

Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 st January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	
c) no but subsequently paid	
d) not yet paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	✓

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The focal point Ministry of CBD is trying its level best to remit the annual membership contribution to CBD as early as possible. Pakistan in particular and developing country parties in general are facing difficulty in participating in the meetings of COPs as only one delegate is funded for participation. At the same time, many meetings/sessions are held which makes difficult for small delegation to represent the country.

Article 24 Secretariat

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Being developing country, Pakistan is not in a position to provide additional support to the Secretariat in terms of financial resources or staff.

Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	None
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	None
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	One
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	None
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	None

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The decisions of SBSTTA are being implemented by Pakistan to the extent possible. Regular participation is, however, anticipated in future meetings.

Article 26 Reports

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	✓
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	
Later (please specify date)	✓ March, 2001

Decision IV/14 National reports

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	✓
b) publishing the report?	
c) making the report available on request?	
d) posting the report on the Internet?	

Decision V/19. National reporting

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	
b) yes - forest ecosystems	✓
c) yes - alien species	
d) yes - benefit sharing	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

First national report on the implementation of CBD in Pakistan has been prepared and submitted to UNEP for approval. After which, it will be published for dissemination to all concerned and also made available on internet.

Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	✓
d) substantially implemented	
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	✓
c) some aspects are being applied	
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	
b) case-studies identified	
c) pilot projects underway	✓
d) workshops planned/held	✓
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes within the country	✓
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	
b) informal co-operation	✓
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	

Inland water ecosystems

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

310. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
311. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition --</i>	
312. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
313. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	✓
c) yes	

Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (implementation of decision IV/4)

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	✓
c) assessments completed	
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - national report	✓
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) yes – national plans only	
c) yes – national plans and major sectors	✓
d) yes – national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

319. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

Components of inland water and wetland conservation has been addressed in Biodiversity Action Plan for Pakistan, describing priorities and actions to be taken for their management. Some conservation initiatives have already been undertaken in this regard. Departments of Fisheries and Wildlife take measures for conserving the inland water ecosystems. Financial and technical support is needed to further these initiatives. Pakistan is a Party to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention), Migratory Species Convention (CMS), CITES and CSD which provide support to these decisions.

Marine and coastal biological diversity

Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
321. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) arrangements in place	
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	
323. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) programmes are being developed	
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	
e) not a perceived problem	
325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) under review	
c) yes	

Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
c) not relevant	
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	✓
b) yes (please provide details below)	
c) not relevant	
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

*IOC/UNESCO Workshop Report No. 114

International workshop on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), Karachi, Pakistan 10-14 October 1994, organised in Cupertino with the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) and Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of Pakistan.

Government of Pakistan is preparing Maritime Policy with the objectives of protection/conservation of marine environment, sustainable use of marine resources, policy guidance for the development of coastal zone, ports and harbours within the confines of an integrated coastal development area management plan, and promotion of education and research in marine science and technology. A chapter on protection, conservation and preservation of marine environment in the Policy document includes identifying threats to environment, ecosystems, ecology, marine life habitat degradation, etc. It also calls for to enforce existing legislation/acts and also preventive and mitigating measures such as EIA, EIS etc.) before major threatening projects. Policy also stresses the need to continue to upgrade all legislation and ordinances pertinent to the activities, revision and amendments as and when required for the betterment of environment.

Agricultural biological diversity

Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	✓
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	✓
c) yes	
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	✓
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – case studies	✓
c) yes – other mechanisms (please specify)	
333. Has your country conducted case studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	✓
b) yes – pollinators	
c) yes – soil biota	
d) yes – integrated landscape management and farming systems	
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	✓
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	

335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	✓
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	

342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some co-operation	✓
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	
343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	✓
b) limited additional funds	
c) significant additional funds	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	
b) yes, including limited additional funds	
c) yes, with significant additional funds	
345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	✓
c) yes, to a significant extent	
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	✓
c) yes	
347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed - ratification in process	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	
348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	
b) yes	

349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	
b) yes	
350. Is your country compiling case studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details)	
351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	✓
c) yes - national report	
d) yes - through the CHM	
e) yes - other means (please give details below)	
352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	✓
b) yes - under consideration	
c) yes - measures under development	
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on inter alia ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	✓
b) some assessments	
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on inter alia ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	✓
b) some measures identified	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	

356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	✓
b) yes – regulation needed	
c) yes – regulation not needed (please give more details)	
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, inter alia, the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	
b) yes – developed but not yet applied	
c) yes – developed and applied	
358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes – through the CHM	
c) yes – other means (please give details below)	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

Pakistan is rich in indigenous crop diversity with an estimated 3,000 taxa of cultivated plants. Northern and western Pakistan comprise one of the world centres of origin and diversity of cultivated plants. The old civilizations of Pakistan domesticated species such as wheat, egg plant, pigeon pea and cucumber, whereas Northern Areas became the centre of diversity for several nut fruits. Many wild and local cultivars survived in Pakistan up to the era of the green revolution. However, with the introduction of new high yield crop varieties of food and cash crop, expansion of land for cultivation, deforestation and construction of dams, severe threats to wild and weedy land races of cultivated crops have been posed. The principal crops in Pakistan are wheat, rice, maize, barely, pulses, oil seeds, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables and fruits (both tropical and temperate). The genetic diversity of these crop plants are still prevalent in the form of wild relatives and local land races.

Recognizing the importance of preserving crop genetic diversity, Government of Pakistan started collections of indigenous plant germplasm in the early 1970's. Today, there are over 15,600 germplasm accessions from more than 40 different crops maintained by the Plant Genetic Resources Institute, Islamabad. Over 50% of the germplasm has been evaluated and presented in respective crop catalogues.

Forest biological diversity

Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
c) not relevant	
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	✓
b) under review	
c) yes	
361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
<i>For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -</i>	
363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

Decision V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	
b) yes – submission of case-studies	
c) yes – thematic national report submitted	✓
d) yes – other means (please give details below)	
368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	✓
c) yes – significant extent	
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes – some stakeholders	✓
c) yes – all stakeholders	
370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	✓
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	✓
c) measures taken	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	
b) under review	✓
c) yes	
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent	
374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work

In Pakistan, forests, scrub and trees on farmlands cover 4.2 million hectares or 4.8% of the country. Area of natural and modified coniferous, scrub, riverine and mangrove forests is 4% of the country. More than half of Pakistan's mangrove forests, more than two-third of riverine forests and more than nine-tenth of coniferous forests have less than 50% canopy cover. Good quality tall tree forest in Pakistan cover 400,000 hectares. Two recent studies suggest that in Pakistan woody biomass is declining at a rate of 4-6% per year. Pakistan is experiencing high rate of deforestation which is leading to disappearance of trees, shrubs and ground flora together with fauna they support. The loss of forest has had a severe impact on biodiversity and has serious implications for the nation's natural and agro-ecosystems. Reserve forests, especially those declared in natural ecosystems of hills, are major harbingers of biodiversity. These are under severe threats due to a number of factors. Forestry Sector Master Plan of Pakistan was launched in 1992 for 25 years with the aim to assist in sustainable forest management. A number of projects on sustainable forestry are being implemented in the country with the objective to restore degraded forests and conserve biodiversity.

About 80% of Country's land is arid or semi-arid, nearly 12% is sun-humid and the balance 8% is humid. Main causes of land degradation in arid and semi-arid areas are natural processes such as wind and water erosion, low rainfall coupled with anthropogenic pressures for over-harvesting of natural vegetation and overgrazing by livestock. This in turn causes loss of biodiversity in these areas. Recognizing the magnitude of land degradation and desertification in arid and semi-arid areas, Government of Pakistan has developed a National Action Programme to Combat Desertification in consultation with all relevant stakeholders. The plan especially takes into consideration such activities as pasture management, dry afforestation, soil conservation, water harvesting, sand dune stabilization, dry land farming, range rehabilitation, institutional capacity building and human resource development. The Plan will be implemented in close co-operation of government institutions, NGOs, CBOs, and local communities.

Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention

375. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
376. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent	
377. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) under way	✓
c) yes	

Please use this box to identify what specific activities your country has carried out as a DIRECT RESULT of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

Preparation of Biodiversity Action Plan for Pakistan (Article-6)

Preparation of Biosafety Guidelines on Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Article-19)

Developed and secured funding from GEF for a number of large and medium sized projects for conservation of biodiversity.

Biodiversity projects now include strong components of community participation, benefit-sharing and public awareness.

EIA process has been institutionalized in the country and now all development projects which are likely to have adverse impacts on biodiversity are required to go through EIA process.

Coordination among stakeholders for biodiversity conservation has been strongly promoted.

Please use this box to identify joint initiatives with other Parties, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

Please use this box to provide any further comments on matters related to national implementation of the Convention:

Pakistan is highly committed to the implementation of CBD to achieve its objectives for conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity and sharing of benefits arising out of it. A major constraint is low capacity especially in developing project proposals for GEF funding particularly in government institutions. A number of initiatives are being considered including prioritization of issues/activities to be undertaken for CBD implementation.

The wording of these questions is based on the Articles of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Please provide information on any difficulties that you have encountered in interpreting the wording of these questions

No significant difficulty encountered.

If your country has completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), please give the following information:

Date of completion:	<i>June, 1999</i>
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government	
By which authority?	<i>Pakistan Environmental Protection Council</i>
On what date?	<i>19 August 1999</i>
If the NBSAP has been published please give	
Title:	<i>Biodiversity Action Plan for Pakistan</i>
Name and address of publisher:	<i>Ministry of Environment, Government of Pakistan, IUCN-The World Conservation Union, World Wide Fund for Nature Pakistan.</i>
ISBN:	<i>969-8141-35-9</i>
Price (if applicable):	
Other information on ordering:	<i>IUCN-Pakistan, Islamabad Office, H. 26, St. 87, G-6/3, Islamabad, Pakistan</i>
If the NBSAP has not been published	
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:	<i>By writing to: IUCN-Pakistan, Islamabad Office, H. 26, St. 87, G-6/3, Islamabad, Pakistan</i>
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website	
Please give full URL:	<i>Not yet</i>
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF	
Please indicate which agency:	<i>The World Bank</i>
Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?	
Yes	No

Please provide similar details if you have completed a Biodiversity Country Study or another report or action plan relevant to the objectives of this Convention

Biosafety Guidelines on Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology – a draft being processed for finalization and adoption by the Government.

Please provide details of any national body (e.g. national audit office) that has or will review the implementation of the Convention in your country

Federal Steering Committee and Provincial Steering Committees which have primarily been established to coordinate the implementation of Biodiversity Action Plan, may also review the implementation of the Convention.