



**A Consultative Workshop  
on  
Environmental Mainstreaming in  
Pakistan's PRSP and MTFD:  
Case Studies on the  
Poverty - Environment Nexus**



First in a series of policy-dialogues  
on Environmental Mainstreaming

27 May 2008  
Islamabad

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## Table of Contents

<b>1.</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Session I: Inaugural Session</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Welcome Remarks	2
2.2	Workshop Background and Objectives	2
2.3	Opening Remarks by the Participants	3
<b>3.</b>	<b>Session II: National Policy Context for Environmental Mainstreaming</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1	Integration of Poverty-Environment Issues into Pakistan's Economic Policies and Plans	6
3.2	Policy-Led Poverty-Environment Nexus	7
3.3	Feedback and Discussion	7
<b>4.</b>	<b>Session III: Poverty-Environment Studies and Tools for Poverty-Environment Integration</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1	Investigating Poverty-Environment Relationships in Pakistan's Wetlands	9
4.2	Establishing Poverty-Environment Linkages in Sindh	9
4.3	Tactical Uses of Institutional, Budgetary and Monitoring Measures for integration of poverty-environment issues in PRSP and MTFD	10
4.4	Discussion	10
<b>5.</b>	<b>Session IV: Synthesizing Recommendations</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Workshop Evaluation and Feedback</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Way Forward</b>	<b>15</b>

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**Annexures**

- I.**
  - (a) Concept**
  - (b) Agenda**
- II. List of Participants**
- III. Workshop Background and Objectives**
- IV. Integration of Poverty-Environment Issues into Pakistan’s Economic Policies and Plans**
- V. Policy-Led Poverty-Environment Nexus**
- VI. Investigating Poverty-Environment Relationships in Pakistan’s Wetlands**
- VII. Establishing Poverty-Environment Linkages in the Indus Ecoregion**
- VIII. Tactical Uses of Institutional, Budgetary and Monitoring Measures for PE integration in PRSP and MTFD**
- IX. Working Group Brief**
- X. Workshop Feedback Form**
- XI. Press Clippings**

## 1. Context

A consultative workshop on *Environmental Mainstreaming in Pakistan's PRSP and MTFD: Case Studies on the Poverty Environment Nexus* was held on the 27<sup>th</sup> of May, 2008 at the Sustainable Development Policy Institute in Islamabad. This was the first in a series of policy-level dialogues that will be conducted over the next few years on integrating poverty-environment issues in Pakistan's economic policies and plans. This first workshop helped formulate recommendations that provide a roadmap for future mainstreaming efforts in Pakistan. The existing policy context, knowledge base on poverty-environment relationships and tools to enable integration of poverty-environment issues were the core themes deliberated upon during the workshop (*Annex I (a, b)-Workshop Concept and Agenda*). This workshop also provided an opportunity for stakeholders to gather at a single forum and express their views on environmental mainstreaming efforts in Pakistan. A select group of stakeholders from Government departments, civil society organizations, research institutions and donor agencies attended the workshop (*Annex II-List of Participants*)

Jointly convened by WWF-Pakistan's Indus for All Programme and SDPI, the workshop was focused on two main objectives:

1. Strengthen understanding of:
  - (i) policy context for environmental mainstreaming
  - (ii) poverty-environment issues and relationships
  - (iii) tools and measures that can enable integration of poverty-environment issues in Pakistan's PRSP and MTFD
2. Formulate recommendations for mainstreaming poverty-environment relationships into Pakistan's PRSP and MTFD

## 2. Session I: Inaugural Session

### 2.1 Welcome Remarks-Dr. Ghulam Akbar, Director Indus for All Programme, WWF-Pakistan

The inaugural session of the workshop commenced with welcome remarks by Dr. Ghulam Akbar, Director Indus for All Programme, WWF-Pakistan. Dr. Akbar stressed that the grave environmental threats Pakistan is facing cannot be addressed without combating poverty. This workshop is an important step towards mainstreaming environment in Pakistan's PRSP and MTFD. Findings from the field and the experiences of experts will enable us to come up with some solutions for mainstreaming poverty-environment issues in Pakistan's economic policies and plans. Dr. Akbar thanked all stakeholders for taking part in this important workshop.



Dr. Ghulam Akbar, Director, Indus for All Programme, delivering the Welcome Remarks

### 2.2 Background and Objectives-Mr. Khurram S. Khan, Manager Policy, Indus for All Programme, WWF-Pakistan

Mr. Khan started with the common agreement that environmental sustainability is essential for development, but the challenge is to ensure development that is in line with ecological realities. To this end, development practitioners and environmental advocates have come up with the concept of environmental mainstreaming. To further clarify the concept of environmental mainstreaming, Mr. Khan provided a definition of environmental mainstreaming and the three phases of an environmental mainstreaming process. These are based on UNDP-UNEP's Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) that provides support for environmental mainstreaming to governments and other stakeholders. Mr. Khan recommended all the participants to review a **Guidance Note on Mainstreaming Environment into National Development Planning** prepared by PEI that provides a detailed framework



Mr. Khurram S. Khan, Manager Policy presenting the background and objectives of the workshop

**for carrying out environmental mainstreaming in national planning processes and outputs.** Mr. Khan reiterated the twin objectives of the workshop and emphasized that formulation of plausible recommendations for submission to the PRSP Secretariat and the Planning Commission as the main outcome of the workshop. Lastly, Mr. Khan emphasized the need for all stakeholders to express their views to ensure that recommendations are formulated through a participatory approach and are acceptable to all concerned. See Annex III for presentation.

### 2.3 Opening Remarks by the Participants

Participants were invited to comment on the context and objectives of the workshop. The key points of the discussion during this brief session are highlighted.

Dr. Aurangzeb Khan, Chief (Environment), Planning Commission questioned the applicability of the definition of environmental mainstreaming provided during the presentation. Mr. Khurram Khan explained that the definition presented is the one used by UNDP-UNEP's Poverty-Environment Initiative and it should only be used as a reference for developing a definition that is specific to Pakistan's context.



Dr. Aurangzeb Khan, Chief (Environment) Planning Commission sharing his views

As far as PRSP-I is concerned, Mr. Hamid Sarfaraz explained that IUCN-Pakistan facilitated rigorous consultations with relevant stakeholders for mainstreaming environment that did result in a separate section on 'Environment' in PRSP, acknowledging the poverty-environment nexus. A narrow range of indicators and targets were also established. However, since then the process of environmental mainstreaming has been stalled. The Ministry of Environment is primarily responsible for reporting on these indicators, unfortunately even these have not been monitored.

Representatives of the PRSP Secretariat told the participants that relevant departments and Ministries were responsible for identification and reporting of indicators from each sector for PRSP-I.

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**A recommendation was also made to review the indicators proposed by Mr. Abdul Latif Rao, Chairman, Rao Sustainable Development & Consulting Services (SMC-Pvt.) Ltd for incorporation in PRSP II.**

**The existing institutional structure for collating environmental data is inappropriate, a participant recommended that a section within the Ministry of Environment should develop an ‘Annual Environmental Report’.**

However, the practicality of such a report must be critically reviewed. The 100 page *State of Environment* report by the Environmental Protection Agency is not practical. **It was suggested that in the initial stage 6-8 simple indicators should be chosen and these should be monitored and reported in a systematic manner.**

Representing the Federal Ministry of Environment, Mr. Jawed A. Khan, Director General (Environment) stated that indeed the ‘Greening of PRSP’ was initiated during the development of PRSP-I, however PRSP-I does not contain much on environment. A collective effort is required, without a mechanism to take stock of the various pools of environmental data, environment cannot be mainstreamed effectively in development plans. Mr. Jawed Ali Khan, Director General (Environment) further added that a project initiated by the Royal Netherlands Embassy and the Ministry of Environment, **the National Environmental Information Management System (NEIMS) could fill the gaps in knowledge management in the environment sector.** The NEIMS study is currently still in its initial phase and not available for review.

Representatives of the PRSP Secretariat acknowledged that there has been a failure of reporting on the environment indicators in PRSP-I. Participants were reassured that PRSP-II will cover various issues related to the environment sector, however it was important that stakeholders, especially the Ministry of Environment must provide indicators. A comprehensive monitoring framework is used by the PRSP Secretariat for reporting on indicators for 17 pro-poor sectors in PRSP. Indicators are monitored at the initial, intermediate and outcome levels. **It was suggested that a focal point within the Ministry of Environment should be identified to facilitate mainstreaming of environment in PRSP and MTFD.** The PRSP Secretariat is willing to take recommendations that emerge from this workshop for incorporation in PRSP II.

Dr. Aurangzeb Khan, Chief (Environment) Planning Commission highlighted that lack of coordination was one of the key hurdles in effective environmental mainstreaming. Dr. Aurangzeb stated that PRSP II is linked to environment indicators in MTFD.

Mr. Jawed Ali Khan, Director General (Environment) pointed out that the Ministry of Environment is not aware of the PRSP Secretariat’s work for mainstreaming environment in PRSP II and is therefore not on board. He acknowledged that this state of affairs is embarrassing for us all.

Dr. Aurangzeb Khan questioned the importance given to the environment sector compared to other sectors. He further raised the issue that **environmental issues only receive attention if an economic cost is associated with it**. If environment is not linked to development or poverty, then environment sector would receive even less focus.

A participant mentioned that even after inflation the allocation for environmental projects in the MTFD is substantial. However, implementation capacity is one of the key hurdles for effective project execution and efficient use of funds.



### 3. Session II: National Policy Context for Environmental Mainstreaming

This session was focused on examining the poverty-environment nexus from a policy perspective. Views of both the Government of Pakistan and civil society were presented with presentations from the Ministry of Environment and the Sustainable Development Policy Institute. This session was chaired by Mr. Fred Smiet, First Secretary Royal Netherlands Embassy in Pakistan.

#### 3.1 *Integration of Poverty-Environment Issues into Economic Policies and Plans- Jawed Ali Khan, Director General (Env), Ministry of Environment (MoE)*

Providing an overview of how poverty is measured in Pakistan and existing statistics on poverty (23.9% below the poverty line), Mr. Jawed explained that the cyclical nature of poverty and environmental degradation poses a problem for addressing the poverty-environment nexus. Highlighting the various economic and social costs of environmental damage, Mr. Jawed emphasized that the poverty-environment nexus needs to be addressed by dealing with the underlying economic, social and environmental challenges. **Monetizing the economic costs of environmental degradation is an important step towards meeting these challenges.** He



Jawed Ali Khan, Director General (Env) presenting MoE's perspective on environmental mainstreaming

reiterated the Government of Pakistan's commitment to addressing poverty-environment nexus through a holistic approach as highlighted in the National Environmental Policy (2005), National Sanitation Policy, Forest Policy and Drinking Water Policy, all of which have been approved by the Cabinet. Mr. Jawed identified strategies in four areas for Pakistan's PRSP: (i) water & sanitation (ii) Air Pollution (iii) Waste (iv) Deforestation. Environment related targets and indicators in the Medium-Term Development Framework and aligned to MDGs 9, 10 and 11 were presented. Mr. Jawed concluded that challenges do exist, but all relevant stakeholders need to work together to ensure 'Greening of PRSP' that was initiated during the development of PRSP-I is taken forward. See Annex IV for presentation.

### 3.2 *Policy-Led Poverty Environment Nexus- Dr. Abid Qayyum Suleri, Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute*

Citing a recent IPCC report, Dr. Suleri emphasized that climate change and other such natural calamities are largely due to human activities. Wrong policies are to blame for increasing the vulnerabilities of the natural environment and the livelihoods of the local people through conflict, violence and other socio-economic factors. **Dealing with these vulnerabilities (such as defencelessness, insecurity, exposure to risk, shock and stress) is the key to understanding and addressing the poverty-environment nexus.** Government of Pakistan's spending bias that favors defence and administration by a large margin over social development and environment sectors partly explains the existing scenario. Findings from a study by SDPI and the World Food Programme indicate that 52% of the rural people in Pakistan are food insecure, however, the Government's budgetary allocations are not prioritized to deal with these realities. **The existing food and environmental crisis are stark examples of vulnerabilities emerging from an ineffective policy paradigm.** Another policy-related issue is that of ineffective spending. One statistic suggests that only 49% of the health budget has been spent. Reducing these vulnerabilities must be prioritized at the macro level. Only then can effective pro-poor policies emerge that are also in-tune with the limits of our natural environment. Dr. Suleri encouraged supporting the existing Government to make this a reality. See Annex-V for presentation.



Participants engaged during a presentation on 'Policy-Led Poverty-Environment Nexus'

### 3.3 *Discussion*

Dr. Aurangzeb explained that ambitious targets were set for the Environment in the MTFD to encourage rigorous efforts towards meeting the environment targets.

With regards to a question on the issue of capacity development raised by the Ministry of Environment, Mr. Jawed responded that the canvas of the environmental sector is increasing as areas previously addressed by other sectors are falling under the Ministry of Environment's work. **However, the existing capacity to address environmental concerns is deficient, largely**

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**due to a discouraging salary structure, therefore neither can the Ministry of Environment nor the provincial EPAs can meet the expectations of the people.** Incentives for working with the Government are poor that is not attracting young people to the environment sector. Increased commitment, especially in terms of increased allocation for the environment sector is required.

With regards to a question on involving the private sector for addressing environmental issues, Mr. Jawed explained that an elaborate policy for engaging the private sector already exists.

PRSP Secretariat has held consultations with different government departments, civil society and donor agencies, though there still exists some lack of coordination that hinders effective collaboration. PRSP Secretariat is open to incorporating comments from stakeholders. **With regards to PRSP II, finalization of the document is awaiting approval by the new government.**

A participant mentioned that even though Environment was one of the five E's that the existing government setup used during their campaign, elected representatives are not interested in taking charge of the Environment Ministry.

Regarding poverty-environment indicators, a recommendation was made to review the indicators proposed by Mr. Abdul Latif Rao, Chairman, Rao Sustainable Development & Consulting Services (SMC-Pvt.) Ltd for incorporation in PRSP and MTDF.

The Chair of the session, Mr. Fred Smiet concluded the session offering a donors' perspective on the workshop topic. Mr. Smiet acknowledged the role of donors, including the Environmental Donors Coordination Group (EDCG) in mainstreaming poverty-environment nexus in PRSP I. In particular, the Royal Netherlands Embassy played a critical role as Chair of EDCG and provided support for promotion of energy efficient and environmental friendly technology in Pakistan. **Mr. Smiet emphasized that from a donors perspective focus on poverty-environment nexus will remain.** He disagreed that the focus on poverty-environment nexus and climate change are mere trends. In the near future, both climate change and poverty-environment nexus will remain important for donors. **Climate change will remain high on the agenda, precisely because of its' impacts on the poverty-environment nexus.** Donors will therefore remain committed to enhancing the understanding of the poverty-environment nexus in the near future.

#### 4. Session III: Poverty-Environment Studies and Tools for Poverty-Environment Integration

In this session, two on-going field-based studies on poverty-environment relationships were presented. These two presentations not only highlighted various approaches for uncovering the poverty-environment nexus but also presented some significant findings. The last presentation in this session was focused on tools and measures that can help facilitate the process of mainstreaming poverty-environment issues in PRSP and MTFD. This session was chaired by Dr. Sajjad Akhtar, National Project Director, Center for Research and Poverty Reduction and Social Policy Development

##### 4.1 *Investigating Poverty-Environment Relationships in Pakistan's Wetlands- Mr. Ahmad Khan, National Manager, Ministry of Environment's Pakistan Wetlands Programme*

Mr. Ahmad Khan highlighted the relationships between poverty and environmental degradation in the context of Pakistan's wetlands complexes. Emphasizing that all wetlands in Pakistan are linked to poverty in the adjoining areas, Mr. Khan explained that one of the core objectives of the Pakistan Wetlands Programme is to work towards an enabling policy environment that addresses the link between wetland resources and livelihood improvement. Poverty and environmental issues in the Makran Wetlands Complex were highlighted where PWP's interventions are focused in four areas: (i) encourage change in the market system (ii) increase income from fish catch (iii) minimize fish losses during transportation (iv) diversify livelihood options. Date production, promotion of eco-tourism and introduction of alternative sources of energy such as solar, wind are being introduced to support alternate livelihoods. See Annex VI for presentation.

##### 4.2 *Establishing Poverty-Environment Linkages in Sindh- Dr. Shafqat Shehzad, Assistant Professor Economics, COMSATS*

Dr. Shafqat presented a study focused on establishing poverty-environment linkages at four sites (Chotiari Reservoir, Keenjhar Lake, Keti Bunder, Pai Forest) in Sindh based on a Socio-economic Baseline Study (2007) carried out under WWF-Pakistan's Indus for All Programme. This study is unique because unlike most other studies that are uni-directional, a multi-causality approach was employed in this study. The villages surveyed at each sites were ranked according to defined poverty and environmental variables. GIS Analysis was used to display the ranked villages with land-use maps of each site. Regression analysis was used to establish linkages between poverty and environment at the four sites. Three key results from the regression analysis were:

- Income earned from natural resources as explained by livestock possession, qualifications, natural disasters, age (experience) and profession
- Results show that with increase in income, dependence on income earned through natural resources declines
- Professional diversification is associated negatively with income earned through natural resources

See Annex VII for presentation.

#### 4.3 *Tactical Uses of Institutional, Budgetary and Monitoring Measures for PE integration in PRSP and MTDF- Abdul Latif Rao, Chairman, Rao Sustainable Development & Consulting Services (SMC-Pvt.) Ltd*

Mr. Rao provided an overview of the essential requirements for poverty reduction and environmentally friendly development in Pakistan. Providing a background of the poverty-environment nexus, Mr. Rao identified poor governance, mismanagement, ineffective planning and lack of implementation for the existing state of poverty and environment. With regards to the various approaches for mainstreaming poverty-environment issues in Pakistan's economic policies and plans, Mr. Rao discussed environmental governance, institutional, social development, natural resource management, amongst others as the key areas for enabling positive change. He stressed the need for incorporating environment as a cross-cutting issue in all relevant sectors rather than treating it as a separate sector in PRSP and MTDF. Moreover, Mr. Rao highlighted specific institutional, budgetary and monitoring measures that can enable effective integration of poverty-environment issues. See Annex VIII for presentation.

#### 4.4 *Discussion*

With regards to the Pakistan Wetlands Programme presentation, Mr. Ahmad Khan informed the participants that the cost of the solar desalination plant is Rs. 10,000 per cubic meter. Another participant stressed the need for incorporating local knowledge in the mainstreaming process.

With regards to the land-use maps highlighting ranking of villages developed under the Indus Ecoregion study, participants felt unclear about how these maps are to be interpreted. Mr. Ali Dehlavi, Programme Economist, Indus for All elucidated that the villages reflected on each of the site maps have been ranked according to socio-economic variables. Through the mapping process, the socio-economic status of the villages can be analysed on the basis of the surrounding natural resource. Participants felt that more clarification must be provided in the presentation with respect to the exact variables used in this study. Moreover, the presentation should be modified to make it more comprehensible for a common audience.

With regards to the topic of the workshop and the presentations from this session, Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, SDPI (former Deputy Executive Director UNEP) highlighted **the lack of political will as a major impediment to dealing effectively with poverty-environment issues.** He explained that agreeing on a definition of the 'environment' or even 'environmental mainstreaming' is a big challenge for environmental improvement that must be addressed in Pakistan's context.



Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel (former Deputy Executive Director UNEP) providing valuable advice on environmental mainstreaming

**Comparing a policy or plan that is environmentally mainstreamed to one that is not environmentally mainstreamed will help**

**clarify what is meant by environmental mainstreaming and what we are aiming to achieve through an environmental mainstreaming process.**

Moreover, he emphasized the need for using established religious institutions such as Mosques which provide an opportunity for awareness raising five times a day. **Islamic ethical principles with regards to the environment as practiced by the Holy Prophet Muhammed (PBUH) over 1400 years ago should be reviewed and promoted.** Lastly, governance issues must be addressed more comprehensively to ensure effective governance across all sectors and tiers of the government setup.

The Chair, Dr. Sajjad Akhtar appreciated all the presentations. With the Pakistan Wetlands' Programme (PWP) still in the initial stages of conducting their poverty-environment assessments, Dr. Akhtar recommended that the approach and methodology adopted by the Indus Ecoregion study can be helpful for PWP. With regards to the Indus Ecoregion study, Dr. Akhtar felt more clarification on the exact variables, especially the income-variables was needed; otherwise it was a good effort. Dr. Akhtar valued the many approaches and measures identified by Rao Saheb which must be further reviewed for enabling integration of poverty-environment issues in PRSP and MTDF. Dr. Akhtar concluded the session by **emphasizing the need for conducting empirically-driven research in the area of poverty-environment.**



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## 5. Session IV: Synthesizing Recommendations

To ensure that the knowledge and experiences gained from the presentations is translated into concrete recommendations, a targeted plenary session was conducted. The recommendations centered around three core themes:

(i) Knowledge Capitalization for Environmental Mainstreaming (ii) Key Steps, Processes and Measures for Environmental Mainstreaming (iii) Stakeholder Roles and Mechanisms for Collaboration (See *Annex IX-Working Group Brief*).

The participants discussed all three themes and identified several recommendations to be addressed by policy-makers and other stakeholders. Specific recommendations emerging from this session and those made in the previous sessions are summarized here.

1. A *Guidance Note on Mainstreaming Environment into National Development Planning* prepared by UNDP-UNEP's Poverty Environment Initiative (<http://www.unpei.org/Knowledge-Management/publications.asp>) is a useful reference guide for all stakeholders engaged in environmental mainstreaming
2. To clarify what is meant by environmental mainstreaming and what is to be achieved through an environmental mainstreaming process, an environmentally mainstreamed policy/plan should be compared to a policy/plan that is not environmentally mainstreamed
3. More emphasis should be placed on conducting empirically-driven research in the area of poverty-environment by all stakeholders
4. A concerted effort must be made by all stakeholders to determine the costs of environmental degradation that can be used to motivate policy-makers towards mitigation of environmental problems
5. Mosques provide an important means of raising awareness on poverty-environment nexus. Islamic ethical principles with regards to the environment should be reviewed and promoted.
6. Poverty-Environment indicators proposed by Rao Sustainable Development Consulting & Services (SMC-Private) Ltd in the study *Environmental Sustainability Research Study Report* should be reviewed by relevant Ministries and subsequently integrated into PRSP II and upcoming MTDF.
7. A poverty-environment forum is to be established comprising of all relevant stakeholders that will review the progress of poverty-environment indicators and recommend measures to strengthen the integration of

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- poverty-environment issues in Pakistan's economic policies and plans, including those at the sectoral and district level. The Ministry of Environment should take the lead in formulating such a forum.
8. Meta-analyses to be conducted for assessing the contribution of studies (including poverty-environment) for environmental improvement
  9. Guidelines should be developed for information management, knowledge generation and development of monitoring protocols of poverty-environment indicators
  10. The Ministry of Environment to serve as an environmental knowledge warehouse. The Director General (Environment)'s Office in the Ministry of Environment to serve as a focal office for collection, synthesis and dissemination of all data on poverty-environment. All other stakeholders should provide assistance to the Ministry of Environment for establishment of an environmental database.
  11. Director General (Environment)'s Office from the Ministry of Environment to compile and make publicly available an annual report on the state of the environment in general and poverty-environment indicators in particular
  12. A national-level joint (Government of Pakistan-Civil Society) workshop should be organized to finalize 6-8 poverty-environment indicators and a monitoring mechanism to facilitate tracking and reporting of indicators
  13. A study on developing a National Environmental Information Management System (NEIMS) initiated by the Ministry of Environment should be reviewed and strengthened as necessary



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## 6. Workshop Evaluation and Feedback

Stakeholders representing over fifteen departments and institutions including relevant Ministries (Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Ministry of Environment), Government of Sindh, civil society organizations, academia, research institutions and donor agencies attended the workshop. Participation of a diverse range of stakeholders provided a sound platform for fruitful discussion on various aspects of environmental mainstreaming in Pakistan's economic policies and plans. Thirteen major and minor recommendations emerged from the workshop that has been highlighted in section 5. These recommendations have also been projected by well-known names in print media such as *The Nation* and *Business Recorder* (*Annex X-Press Clippings*).

All participants were provided a feedback form in the workshop folder to evaluate the planning and delivery of the workshop. The brief feedback form covered several aspects of the workshop, including participants' evaluation of the workshop in terms of the workshop objectives (*Annex- XI*).

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## 7. Way Forward

The recommendations that have emerged from this workshop provide a momentum for carrying out a comprehensive process of environmental mainstreaming in Pakistan's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and Medium-Term Development Framework. This workshop was the first in a series of policy-dialogues on environmental mainstreaming. Future workshops in this series will benefit from the partnerships established through this first workshop and build upon the initial recommendations.

A core set of recommendations from this workshop must be taken up at the earliest to ensure sustainability of the decisions reached at this workshop. These include (i) establishment of a national poverty-environment forum to steer and review the entire process of environmental mainstreaming (ii) establishment of a focal office within the Ministry of Environment to serve as an environmental knowledge warehouse, and (iii) review of poverty-environment indicators proposed by Rao Sustainable Development Consulting & Services (SMC-Private) Ltd for inclusion in PRSP and MTFD. WWF-Pakistan's Indus for All Programme and other civil society organizations must work together with the Ministry of Environment, PRSP Secretariat and the Planning Commission to implement these core recommendations.

A consultative workshop on *Environmental Mainstreaming in Pakistan's PRSP and Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF): Case Studies on the Poverty Environment Nexus*, was held on the 27 May 2008 at the Sustainable Development Policy Institute in Islamabad. This was the first in a series of policy-level dialogues that will be conducted over the next few years on integrating poverty-environment issues into Pakistan's economic policies and plans. A total of 30 of stakeholders from Government departments, civil society organisations, research institutions and donor agencies attended the workshop. The existing policy context, the existing knowledge base on poverty-environment relationships, and tools to enable integration of poverty-environment issues were the core themes deliberated upon during the workshop. This workshop provided an opportunity for stakeholders to gather at a single forum and express their views on environmental mainstreaming efforts in Pakistan. A total of thirteen minor and major recommendations were made during the workshop. Major recommendations raised at the workshop include establishing a poverty-environment forum that would facilitate improved coordination amongst stakeholders for integrating poverty-environment issues, planning a collaborative (Government of Pakistan and civil society) workshop to finalise poverty-environment indicators and strengthening Ministry of Environment's role in managing and disseminating various types of environmental data.

### **Our Mission**

WWF - Pakistan aims to conserve nature and ecological processes by:

- Preserving genetic, species and ecosystem diversity
- Ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable, both now and in the longer term
- Promoting actions to reduce pollution and the wasteful exploitation and consumption of resources and energy

### **Vision of the Indus Ecoregion Programme**

“Mankind coexists with nature in complete harmony and biodiversity flourishes in its respective habitat”

### **Indus For All Programme, WWF - Pakistan**

#### **Programme Management Unit (PMU)**

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### **Programme Implementation Units (PIU)**

#### **Chotiari Wetlands Complex**

House # 129/2, Housing Society,  
Near Government Boys High School,  
Nawabshah Road, District Sanghar, Sindh.  
Tel: 0235-542837, Fax: 0235-542791

#### **Keenjhar Lake**

House # B/112,  
Hashimabad Society Makli,  
District Thatta, Sindh.  
Tel: 0298-772318, 772319, 610426.

#### **Keti Bunder**

Keti Bunder Town, P.O. Keti Bunder  
via P.O. Mirpur Sakro,  
District Thatta, Sindh.  
Tel: 0298-607685, 620291

#### **Pai Forest**

House # A-3, M.U.C.E.T Employees  
Co-operative Housing Society,  
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