<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is the State a party to any of these conventions?</th>
<th>International obligations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ramsar</strong></td>
<td>Pakistan ratified convention on 23rd July, 1976.¹ Pakistan currently has 19 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites), with a surface area of 1,343,807 hectares.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Heritage Convention</strong></td>
<td>Pakistan ratified the convention on 23 July 1976, making its historical sites eligible for inclusion on the list. Since then, UNESCO has designated six sites in Pakistan as World Heritage Sites and eighteen sites are on the tentative list.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Convention on Biological Diversity</strong></td>
<td>Pakistan is signatory to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) since 1992, with the Cabinet having ratified it in 1994.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNCLOS</strong></td>
<td>Pakistan signed on 10th Dec, 1982 and ratified on 16th Feb, 1997.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNFCCC/ Paris Agreement</strong></td>
<td>UNFCCC signed in 13th June, 1992 and ratified in 1st June, 1994.³ Paris signed on 22nd April, 2016 and ratified 10 Nov, 2016.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Agreements</td>
<td>SAARC Charter (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation), areas of cooperation include Environment, Natural Disasters And Biotechnology.⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Ratified Conventions, Pakistan retrieved from [http://www.unesco.org/eri/ia/conventions_by_country_p.asp?language=E&typeconv=1&contr=PK] [Last Accessed January 9, 2018]
² Ibid
³ United Nations Climate Change, Pakistan retrieved from [http://unfccc.int/tools_xml/country_PK.html] [Last Accessed on January 9, 2018]
⁵ South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Environment Natural Disasters and Biotechnology retrieved from [http://saarc-sec.org/areas_of_cooperation/area_detail/environment-natural-disasters-and-biotechnology/click-for-details] [Last Accessed on January 9, 2018]
| Are there Ramsar sites including mangroves in the country? | Yes. **19 Ramsar sites**, including 3 mangrove sites: 1. Indus Delta, area 472,800 ha located in south east of Karachi, Thatta Dist, province of Sindh. Fifth largest delta in the world. 2. Miani Hor (Sindh) 3. Jiwani (Baluchistan) |
| Are there World Heritage Sites including mangroves in the country? | No, only six sites none are natural heritage site but all historical sites. • Archaeological ruins at Moenjodaro. • Buddhist ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Sahr-i-Bahlol. • Rohtas Fort. • Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens. • Taxila. • Makli Hill. |
| Do the Nationally Determined Contributions of the country relate to mangroves? | Not directly, it mentions increasing forest coverage and forests include mangroves but it does not specifically mention mangroves. |
| How is carbon accounting conducted? | Presently no meaningful carbon accounting is being conducted. |

**Constitution and governance**

| Is there any constitutional provision relevant to mangroves? | Fundamental Right to life (Article 9). The Concept of Right to life has been interpreted by the Superior Courts in Shehla Zia Case to include Environment.  
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6 *Shehla Zia v. WAPDA* ??? (1994) SC 693.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are access to information, access to justice and public participation recognized by the law?</th>
<th>Right to information is a fundamental right under the Constitution. Right to be dealt with in accordance with the law under the Constitution. The Pakistan National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2017-2030 requires transparency in decision-making, public awareness and participation. Right to public hearing and requirement of public participation under Sindh Environmental Protection Act, 2014. Right to public participation under Baluchistan Environmental Protection Act, 2012.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What are the national policies / strategies related to mangroves or coastal ecosystem?</td>
<td>The following policies and strategies have been framed at National Level: - Pakistan National Wetlands Policy, 2009 - National Climate Change Policy, 2012 - Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2014 – 2030) - Environment Policy, 2015 - Forest Policy, 2015 - Pakistan National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2015 - National Water Policy, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the institutions that have authority regarding mangroves?</td>
<td>Authorities under Forest Act, 1927 (Chief Conservator Mangroves, Forest Officers etc.) Sindh Forest department established under the Forest Act, 1927 Environmental Agency under the Sindh Environmental Protection Act, 2014 and Baluchistan Environmental Protection Act, 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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7 Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 - Art.19 A  
8 Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 - Art 4  
9 Sindh Environmental Protection Act, 2014 - Sec. 17(3) ; 31  
10 Baluchistan Environmental Protection Act, 2012 – Sec. 15(3)
Each provincial government is represented by its Board of Revenue under Land Revenue Act.\textsuperscript{11}

Port Qasim Authority under the Port Qasim Authority Act, 1973 has power to monitor and control Environment Pollution.\textsuperscript{12}

Coastal Development Authority Constituted under the Coastal Development Authority Act, 1994 the Authority is responsible for the forests and is also responsible for environment protection.\textsuperscript{13}

The Karachi Port Trust and Karachi Port Authorities under the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886 are in charge with the protection and preservation of mangrove forests within their jurisdiction.

Sindh Irrigation Authority looks into the tasks and functions of integrated water management, to receive irrigation water of Barrages within the Province and/or from inter-provincial canals and deliver the same to various bodies while at the same time guaranteeing the minimum discharge below Kotri Barrage to prevent sea water intrusion. This arrangement is to be made subject to provisions agreed with the Indus River System Authority.

The Baluchistan Irrigation and Drainage Authority under the Baluchistan Irrigation and Drainage Authority Act (BIDA), 1997 is responsible for irrigation, drainage and flood control system and is also responsible to make and implement policies and regulations to improve and preserve the water resources on environmentally sustainable basis.

\textsuperscript{11} Land Revenue Act, 1967 - Sec 7 read with Section. 30
\textsuperscript{12} Port Qasim Authority Act, 1973 - Sec.11(2)(a),(f),(j), Sec 58, 59, 67, Sec. 71 B, 71 C
\textsuperscript{13} Coastal Development Authority Act, 1994 - Sec. 4 and Sec 7(1)(c)
The Ministry of Climate Change is responsible to coordinate, monitor and the environment agreements and for and for formulating National policy, plans, strategies and programmes regarding forestry, wildlife, biodiversity and desertification.

National Wetland Advisory Committee (NWAC) as a committee will ensure adequate coordination between the different agencies.\(^{14}\)

**Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2014 – 2030)** requires all concerned Ministries, departments and authorities to work in coordination to achieve its goals.

The Sindh Coastal Development Authority established under the **Sindh Coastal Development Authority Act, 1994** acts as a coordinating agency of the Federal and Provincial Governments or any Local authority or Autonomous Body.\(^{15}\) It collaborates with the Federal or Provincial, Public or private Agencies engaged in development activities and environmental protection.

However, these committees are not very effective.

The first step in the decision making is taken by the Provincial Government notifying any particular area to be a protected forests. Under the Forest Act, 1927 , the Chief Conservator of forest, Forest Officer, Forest Settlement officer, Court of Magistrate Class-I, Police-officer, District Magistrate are the authorities who are responsible for implementation of the Forest Act. The Forest Officer is the principle officer who is responsible for the implementation of the Forest Act. However, several powers have been conferred on the functionaries noted above. For example, Forest Officer has powers to issue notice to the claimants of drift timber\(^{16}\) and procedure thereon \(^{17}\), seizure of property

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\(^{14}\) National Wetland Policy, 2009- Institutional framework, Point no. 3.2.

\(^{15}\) Sindh Coastal Development Authority Act, 1994 - Sec 7(3)

\(^{16}\) The Forests Act, 1927 – Sec.46

\(^{17}\) The Forests Act, 1927 – Sec.47
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Is there guidance for cost benefit analysis?</strong></th>
<th><strong>At what level are decisions made (local, regional, national)?</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is no such guidance provided legally and officially yet.</td>
<td>The policies are formulated at Federal and Provincial levels and implemented by Provincial or Local Authorities. According to the Constitution as amended by 18th amendment, Forest and Environment are provincial subjects because they are not included in Federal legislative list. Hence, all legislation and decisions are adopted and implemented at Provincial or local level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18 The Forests Act, 1927 – Sec. 52  
19 The Forests Act, 1927 – Sec. 53  
20 The Forests Act, 1927 – Sec. 64  
21 The Forests Act, 1927 – Sec. 65  
22 The Forests Act, 1927 – Sec. 66  
23 The Forests Act, 1927 – Sec. 33  
24 The Forests Act, 1927 – Sec. 54  
25 The Forests Act, 1927 – Sec. 57  
26 The Forests Act, 1927 – Sec. 58  
27 The Forests Act, 1927 – Sec. 63  
28 The Forests Act, 1927 – Sec. 67  
29 The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, - Art.. 142 (c)
What are the mechanisms for monitoring and review?

The Government of Pakistan is required to take several measures under the National Climate Change Policy, 2012 to set several measures in the matter of monitoring and review. These include setting Annual Afforestation and re-forestation targets to increase the country’s forest cover. With reference to the Climate Change mitigation the Policy provides for strict prohibitions for illegal forest cutting and conservation of forestland to non-forest uses as a measure for carbon sequestration and forestry. It enacts and enforces laws and regulations required for addressing illegal trade in timber and deforestation, it provides incentives and alternative fuel and livelihood options to forest department Communities to prevent deforestation. The policy also envisages several measures to be adopted with reference to institutional mechanisms. After approval of the National Climate Change policy, the federal Government is required to develop an Action Plan for its implementation. The Provincial and Local Governments are also required to develop their own strategies, policies and Programmes for the implementation of the Policy to ensure effective implementation and to over-see progress. In this regard, “Climate Change implementation committees” shall be established at the federal and provincial levels. One of the tasks of these committees shall be regular monitoring and up-grading of the Policy at 5-year interval.

The Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2014-2030) provides for several objectives, strategies, actions and implementing institutions. Institutions for implementing the framework for the Climate Change policy are the National Institute of Oceanography, Provincial Coastal Development Authorities, Geological Survey, Provincial Forests, Wildlife and fisheries Department, Civil

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30 National Climate Change Policy, 2012 - Chapter. 5.7 (b)
31 National Climate Change Policy, 2012 - Chapter. 5.7. (b)
32 National Climate Change Policy, 2012 - Chapter. 5.7. (c)
33 National Climate Change Policy, 2012 - Chapter. 6.1
Societies Organizations and Environmental Protection Agency. WWF and IUCN have also been included as implementing institutions.34
As laid down by the Pakistan National Wetland Policy, 2009, the suggestions for targets and indicators with reference to monitoring are included in the Policy Framework.35
The provisions for a progressive Review of the National Wetlands Policy by the National Wetlands Advisory Committee every three years are built into the Policy under Objective 2. Policy objectives, envisage a regulatory framework for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. Such a review depends upon the evidence of achievement of targets and indicators.36
The policy also requires that indicators and targets for sub-national Strategies and Action Plans will be developed, monitored and reported regularly.

Implementation Mechanism is also contained in the National Forest Policy 2015.37 Under these implementation mechanisms, the Ministry of Climate Change shall develop, in consultation with all stakeholders, an action plan for the implementation of the Forest Policy. The Plan will assign the responsibilities to stakeholders with quantifiable targets to be achieved within a given time frame. It also provides that the Federal Forestry Board shall be reactivated under the Chairmanship of Minister for climate Change with a renewed mandate, compositions and functions.

Various Authorities constituted under different Acts to perform the functions of monitoring and review

Forests Act, 1927:
Under the Forests Act, 1927, the Forest Settlement Officer has powers to monitor and implement the provisions of the Act. Appeals are before the Forest Court and revision before the Provincial

34 Frame Work for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2014-2030) - Para10.3.1
35 Pakistan National Wetland Policy, 2009 - Para 3.3 ; (Annex-I to the Wetland Policy, 2009).
36 Pakistan National Wetland Policy, 2009 Chapter 2, (2.3) Objective 2 ; Chapter 3, (3.3)
37 National Forest Policy 2015 - Para.11- Implementation Mechanism
Government. The Act also provides for making Rules for control of timber and other forest products in transit and for breach of such rules.

Under the **Sindh Local Government Act, 2013**, the Local Government also provides for planning and monitoring of forest.\(^{38}\)

The **Sindh Environment Protection Act, 2014** provides for environmental monitoring, auditing and review of all projects requiring IEE and EIA.\(^{39}\)

The **Baluchistan Environment Protection Act, 2012** declares that the activities and level of discharges of the Units established on onshore and offshore shall be monitored strictly to prevent pollution and environmental degradation.\(^{40}\)

Under the **Sindh Coastal Development Authority Act, 1994**, the Director General is responsible for over-seeing and implementing the orders of the Coastal Development Authority.\(^{41}\) The Authority is also responsible for identification, co-ordination and execution of orders and for monitoring development schemes.

### Permitting and planning regulations

#### Are there Environmental Impact Assessment requirements when it comes to projects in mangrove areas?

Both Sindh and Balochistan’s Environment Protection Acts require EIAs for all projects effecting the environment and there is a list of projects, which require a compulsory EIA.\(^{42}\)

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\(^{38}\) The Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 - Schedule- II, Part II, Entry no. 54  
\(^{39}\) The Sindh Environment Protection Act, 2014- Sec 19 and 20  
\(^{40}\) Baluchistan Environment Protection Act, 2012 – Sec. 23  
\(^{41}\) The Sindh Coastal Development Authority Act, 1994 - Sec 6A (3)(a).  
\(^{42}\) Baluchistan Environment Protection Act, 2012- Sec 15 and Sindh Environment Protection Act, 2014 – Sec. 17
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is it necessary to obtain a permit to conduct such projects and if yes what is the process?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **IEE:** The list of Projects requiring IEE are provided in the Schedule. I to the Regulations, 2014

**EIA:** The list of Projects requiring an EIA has been given in Schedule. II to the Regulations.

However, as mangroves fall within protected forests, no project may be allowed in any such area if prohibition notifications are issued.

In case of EIA, no objection certificate along with conditions is required. Similar approvals from Forest department are required.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there planning laws related to mangroves?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Pakistan Wetland Policy** lays down considerations for all sectors to ensure water availability for priority wetlands, ensure water quality, managing land use change and encouraging sustainable use.

The **National Climate Change Policy, 2012,** provides for restoration of degraded mangroves forest and for prevention of their further degradation, for planation and regeneration of mangroves. The Policy also relates to restoration and establishment of the blue carbon sequestration capacity of mangroves etc.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is there a legislation specifically addressing the use or the alteration of mangroves?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| There is no specific law, however, as already stated, mangroves are treated as forests and dealt with under **Forest Act, 1927** and mangroves have been declared to be Protected Forests by the Government of Sindh.

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43 The Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (Review of Initial Environmental Examination and Environmental Impact Assessment) - Regulations, 2014 – Regulation no. 23

44 The Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (Review of Initial Environmental Examination and Environmental Impact Assessment) - Regulations, 2014 – Regulation no. 13

45 Pakistan Wetland Policy, 2009 - Point no.3.1

46 National Climate Change Policy, 2012 - Chapter 4.4 –Para.V (b); Para. 4.6.4 (a)

47 National Climate Change Policy, 2012 – Para. 5.7 (1)

48 Forest Act, 1927 - Sec 30-33
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sectoral laws</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>What provisions of the forest legislation apply to mangroves?</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| All provisions applying to protected forests, in Sindh apply to mangroves as mangroves are declared as protected forest under the Forest Act, 1927.  

49

| **What provisions of the marine or coastal legislation apply to mangroves?** |
| The Governing Body under Sindh Coastal Development Authority Act, 1994 is guided by questions of Policy as instructed by the government. This body consists of Secretary of several Ministries including Forest and Wildlife, Irrigation and Power, Agriculture and Fisheries and Environment Department.  

50 The Authority is responsible for identification, co-ordination, execution and monitoring of Development Schemes relating to, amongst others, development of Fisheries, Livestock, Horticulture, Forest and Agriculture.  

51 The Authority also has power to make Master Plans and Schemes. However, due to limited funds this law in not effective. |
| **What provisions of the protected areas legislation apply to mangroves?** |
| The provisions of the Forests Act, 1927 with respect to Protected Forests specifically applies to mangroves.  

52 Under these provisions, the Provincial Government can declare any forestland or waste land to be a protected forest if such land is the property of the government and is not included in reserved forest. The Provincial Government is also entitled to declare by notification any trees or class of trees in a protected forest to be reserved from the date specified therein.  

The Provincial Government can also make Rules to regulate several matters including the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber and the granting of licenses to inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of such forests to take trees and other forest product, for their own use and for felling and removing trees or timber or other forest products for the purposes of trade. These Rules may also regulate for the clearing and breaking up of land cultivation or other purposes including |

49 Forest Act, 1927 - Sec 29-34  

50 Sindh Coastal Development Authority Act, 1994 - Sec. 5(1)  

51 Sindh Coastal Development Authority Act, 1994 Sect 7 (1) (c), Sec.7 (2)(c), Sec.12  

52 Forests Act, 1927 - Sec.29 – 34
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What provisions of water and wetlands legislation apply to mangroves?</th>
<th>hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning in water etc. and the protection and management of any portion of a forest notified to be closed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The <strong>Pakistan Wetlands Policy, 2009</strong> and <strong>National Water Policy, 2018</strong> lay down measures for addressing the threats to wetlands.(^{53})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sindh Irrigation and Development Authority and Baluchistan Irrigation and Drainage Authority look into distribution of water and availability to the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The <strong>Water Apportionment Accord, 1991</strong> is based on both, the existing and future water needs of the four provinces. It allocates to the provinces a specific agreed share agreed by each province.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Indus River System Authority is the Federal Institution that ensures flows to the delta and is responsible to implement the Water Accord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry laws</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What provisions of fisheries legislation apply to mangroves?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The <strong>Sindh Fisheries Ordinance, 1980</strong> places strict restrictions by means of net, fish engines, traps etc., on fishing in public waters without obtaining license, lease, permit etc. The Act also prohibits destruction of fish or aquatic life and the discharge of factory effluents without treating it. The Act also provides for several penalties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix attached to the <strong>Sindh Fisheries Rules, 1983</strong> respectively relate to permits and licenses, rates and penalties.(^{54})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{53}\) Pakistan Wetlands Policy, 2009 – Point no. 4.1  
\(^{54}\) Sindh Fisheries Rules, 1983 - Appendix-1.1 to 1.11 and II.1 to II.5 and III
| What type of regulation applies to protect mangroves from aquaculture conversion? | Wetland and Forest Policy along with the provisions relating to protected forests under the Forest Act apply to protect mangroves from aquaculture conversion although these provisions do not directly deal with aquaculture conversion, however these provisions impliedly restrict aquaculture conversion. |
| What provisions of the agriculture legislation apply to mangroves? | No legislation applicable to agriculture is applicable to mangroves. Instead the provisions relating to protected forest under the Forest Act are applicable. |
| What provisions of mining legislation apply to mangroves? | the **Sindh Mining Concession Rules, 2002** also require that there is no spilling of minerals on land or in any water or under the surface of the land, or that any land or water is otherwise polluted during the course of reconnaissance, exploration or mining operations causing pollution whereby any plant or animal life is endangered, or damage or loss caused to any person including the Government. The person holding the mining title or mining permit is liable to take steps to remedy the spelling, pollution, damage or loss.\(^55\) The licensing authority notices the permit holder to take appropriate steps in a specified time. According to the word “Land” as defined in the Rules, it includes land beneath water and the subsoil of the land, inference therefore can be drawn that no mining can take place in protected forest.\(^56\) |
| Land tenure | The mangrove areas in Sindh and Baluchistan have been declared to be state owned. In Sindh, the mangroves area has been declared to be protected forests. However, the law does not talk about leasing especially in protected areas. However, the government is entitled to make Rules for the granting of concessions (licences) to inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of protected forests for the purposes of harvesting trees or other forest products for personal use or for the purposes of trade.\(^57\) |

\(^{55}\) The Sindh Mining Concession Rules, 2002 - Rule. 109

\(^{56}\) The Sindh Mining Concession Rules, 2002, Rule. 2 (u)

\(^{57}\) The Forests Act, 1927 – Sec.32 (b)&(c).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Privately owned (are there restrictions?)</th>
<th>If forest land happens to be on privately owned land, the owner can buy and sell the land, but only the Protection Forest Departments (PFDs) have the right to harvest trees; the land owner is not allowed to cut a single tree without the department’s permission. PFDs may also prohibit certain activities in privately owned forest for public safety reasons, such as protection against storms.(^{58})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Community management**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there customary or community legal systems?</th>
<th>How does the system work?</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recognized in statutory law</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not recognized in statutory law</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can communities hold rights to manage mangroves?</th>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Economic regulations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are some investment law provisions relevant to mangroves?</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there financial incentives that could apply to conservation/restoration of mangroves?</th>
<th>Under the <a href="https://www.fao.org/3/a-i6483e.pdf">Forests Act, 1927</a> the court is empowered to grant reward to any informer who apprises the Court of the violation of this Act.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there codes of conduct or other non-binding guidance instruments?</th>
<th>Industry codes of conducts</th>
<th>No information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government/NGOs codes of conducts</td>
<td>No information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there certification systems for sustainable products/practices (ex: shrimp)?</th>
<th>No</th>
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### Restoration provisions

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pakistan National Wetlands Policy, 2009</strong> acknowledging the rehabilitation efforts done by Sindh Forest Department in the Indus Delta in collaboration with IUCN.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Climate Change Policy, 2012</strong> sets policy measures to formulate a national program for avoiding deforestation, promoting forest restoration and to restore and establish the blue sequestration capacity of mangroves. It also provides for plantation and regeneration of mangroves to ensure building of natural barriers. The policy recommends adaptation measures to restore degraded mangrove forests in deltaic region and prevent their further degradation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2014 – 2030)</strong> provides measures on priority to initiate campaigns to plant mangroves and other suitable trees for coastal areas to control sand and oil erosion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forest Policy, 2015</strong> provides policy measure that Government of Pakistan, with the collaboration of all federating units, shall manage sustainably existing protected areas and shall establish new protected areas, ecological corridor, shall be promoted and established to minimize fragmentation of ecosystems. It also laid emphasis on wise use of wetlands including Ramsar sites shall be undertaken by appointing and designating full time dedicated agencies in the provinces and the Federal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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59 Pakistan National Wetlands Policy, 2009 – Sec.4.1 (Wetland Conservation and management)
60 National Climate Change Policy, 2012 – Sec. 5.7 (a) & (l)
61 National climate Change policy, 2012 – Sec. 4.6.4 (a)
62 National climate Change policy, 2012 – Sec.4.4 (V)(b)
63 Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2014-2030) – Section. 10.3.1 (Action. 1.1.4)
Government. Government of Pakistan, with the collaboration of all federating units, shall manage sustainably existing protected areas and shall establish new protected areas.  

**Pakistan National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2017–2030** highlight the need of afforestation and also in particular the mangroves.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What are the legal requirements for restoration projects?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Under the *Environment Act*, the Environment Protection Agency may, *vide Environmental Protection Order* direct the violater to take such action to restore the environment to the condition existing prior to such discharge, disposal, handling, act or omission or as close to such condition as may be reasonable in the circumstances to the satisfaction of the Agency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dispute resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Under the *Forest Act*, disputes of different nature relating to offences in respect of protected forests may arise and are summarily triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 by a District Magistrate or any Magistrate of 1st Class empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government. The Forest Act also authorizes the Provincial Government to empower Forest officer to compound offences relating to protected forests.

The Provincial Agency is empowered to settle disputes under the *Environment Act* relating to Initial Environment Examination and Environmental Impact Assessment. An appeal against the order or direction of the Agency lies to Environmental Tribunal. Further appeal to High Court was provided.

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64 National Forest Policy, 2015 – Sec. 4 (c ) (a,b,e)
65 Pakistan National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2017- 2030 - Sec. 11.3
66 The Baluchistan Environment Protection Act, 2012- Sec.24 : The Sindh Environment Protection Act, 2014 – Sec.21
67 The Forest Act, 1927, Sec.33
68 The Forest Act, 1927, Sec. 67
69 The Forest Act, 1927, Sec. 68
70 The Baluchistan Environment Protection Act, 2012 – Sec. 6,7,15,24 : The Sindh Environment Protection Act, 2014, Sec.6,7 17, 21
71 The Baluchistan Environment Protection Act, 2012 – Sec. 30 : The Sindh Environment Protection Act, 2014, Sec.25, 26, 28
under the Act against the order of Environmental Tribunal. In the case of offences under the Act, the Environmental Tribunal, Environmental Magistrate especially empowered by the Provincial Government in this behalf may try the accused under the Code of Criminal Procedure. An appeal lies against the order of Environmental Magistrate to the Court of District and Sessions Judge (Green Court), whose decision thereon shall be final.

What are the sanctions?

The **Forest Act** has various degrees of sanctions for violation against protected forest from confiscation to financial penalty to imprisonment.

Under the **Environmental Act**, the agency can penalise the first time offenders. However, the second time offender can be required to restore, rehabilitate or improve the environmental degradation done.

### National Legislation

- Balochistan Environment Protection Act, 2012
- Balochistan Irrigation and Drainage Authority, 1997
- Balochistan Local Government Act, 2010
- [Balochistan Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 1996](https://example.com)
- Baluchistan Rules of Business
- Mangrove Notification 2010
- National Biodiversity and Action Plan 2017-2030

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72 The Baluchistan Environment Protection Act, 2012 – Sec.31 : The Sindh Environment Protection Act, 2014, Sec.29
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